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THE TIMES

No 61,705 — TUESDAY DECEMBER 6 1983 — 20p

THE TIMES **Tomorrow**

Singing ...
The year's most eccentric musical event – the Messiah from Scratch

... the Blues
David Hands reports the Oxford versus Cambridge match at Twickenham

Peace ...
Spectrum interview: Lech Walesa and the Nobel Peace Prize



... women
To be or not to be: decisions for the older mother

Eurohopes
Britain's hopes in tomorrow's European football matches

Reagan will keep pressure on Syria to leave Lebanon

● Despite Sunday's losses in aircraft and personnel, the United States is to keep up its military pressure on Syria to pull out of Lebanon.

● Moscow branded the US raids on Syrian positions as banditry and pledged Damascus more aid.

● Fourteen died, 80 were injured when a car bomb blew up a block of flats in a Beirut Muslim area. A pro-Israel group claimed responsibility.

● Italy's Cabinet meets today and may withdraw its 2,000 peacekeeping troops who have no air cover.

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

The Reagan Administration made it clear yesterday that it regards Sunday's unprecedented air-strikes against Syrian military positions in Lebanon as a success. This is in spite of the loss of two American aircraft and the subsequent deaths of eight US Marines during a retaliatory attack by Syrian-backed Druze militia.

It was now up to Syria to decide whether to stay in Lebanon and risk further retaliatory strikes, or to embark on serious negotiations with the Lebanese Government on removing its troops, officials in Washington said.

American reconnaissance flights over Syria continued yesterday with the intention of showing the Damascus Government that the US intends to keep up the pressure. President Reagan has said he does not seek a broader confrontation with Syria, but at the same time has given warning that US forces would continue to defend themselves against hostile fire.

In Moscow senior Kremlin officials said the Soviet Union would render "assistance and help" to Syrian forces in Labanon and condemned American air raids on Syrian positions as "banditry".

Earlier, however, President Reagan insisted that the air-strike by 28 aircraft from carriers was not an invitation to Damascus for war.

Mr Lawrence Eagleburger, the American Under Secretary of State, asked on American television about the consequences of the raid, said: "If you are asking me are we prepared to go to war with Syria in Lebanon, I'm prepared to tell you, no."

Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli Prime Minister, yesterday described reports of a deal with America to oust Syria from Lebanon as panic-mongering. In a related move, the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem released a paper detailing the "unprecedented Syrian military build-up".

Shamir denial, page 7

There can be no doubt however that the American action was intended to send a political signal to Damascus that it must expect more military pressure from the United States and Israel if it continues to refuse to pull its 40,000 troops out of Lebanon.

American officials conceded that the administration's tough new approach towards Syria contained high risks. Sunday's attack marked the first direct clash of United States and Syrian military forces and, because of Syria's intimate military ties with the Soviet Union, the closest approach to a United States-Soviet confrontation in the Middle East for a decade.

The officials also acknowledged that the deepening of the United State's combat involvement in Lebanon was certain to increase domestic pressure on President Reagan to pull United States peacekeeping forces out of Beirut. Several Democratic presidential candidates have already expressed concern about the latest United States action.

Mr George McGovern said that "step by step" the United States was approaching war with Syria while Senator Alan Cranston accused President Reagan of being trigger happy and reckless.

Even supporters of the Administration expressed concern about the US's deepening involvement. Senator Howard Baker, the Senate Majority leader, said: "The sooner we can find a way to stabilize (the situation in Lebanon) and get our people out of there, the better off we're going to be."

The decision to adopt a

Continued on back page, col 2

Lebanon's agony: A woman grieves after the blast. Photographs, back page.

Moscow hints at another walkout

From Richard Owen Moscow

Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, the Soviet Chief of Staff, yesterday dedcribed the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles (INF) as a "dead letter" and hinted that Russia might also walk out of the talks on strategic arms reduction (Start).

Mr Georgy Kornienko, the Deputy Foreign Minister, said there was no prospect of the talks being merged, and he was pessimistic about the chances of a meeting between Mr Andrei Gromyko and Mr George Shultz at next month's Stockholm disarmament conference.

Marshal Ogarkov repeatedly accused the United States of negotiating in bad faith at the medium-range talks. The Start talks were clearly "going in the same direction".

Marshal Ogarkov said the American position at the Start talks, as in the case of INF, was neither logical nor serious. Washington's proposals, if implemented, would mean a "radical disruption of Soviet strategic rocket forces", which was unacceptable. Russia remained committed to reductions, but Washington had no intention of reaching a mutually acceptable agreement.

As when he first faced the press over the Korean airliner disaster, Marshal Ogarkov handled questions adroitly, pointing to a chart to demonstrate that the American aim at Geneva had been to develop a first-strike capability in Europe rather than reduce armaments. He said Soviet counter-deployments in Eastern Europe were not a routine modernization, as the West claimed, but a direct response to cruise and Pershing.

He gave warning tht Soviet missiles would equal cruise and Pershing-2 in accuracy, power yield, flight time and targeting.

Mr Kornienko hinted that Moscow's view of the future of Start might become clearer on Thursday, when the next round is held in Geneva. He said it was pointless to talk of a possible merger of Start and INF, since the medium-range talks had been "scuttled" by the United States, and "one can only merge things which exist".

Marshal Ogarkov said Bonn's acceptance of Pershing missiles made West Germany the target for a Soviet retaliatory strike, and was a strange and dangerous move by a country which had already caused two world wars.

Marshal Ogarkov said he had seen the American television film, *The Day After*, which shows the effect of a Soviet nuclear attack on a Mid-Western town. "The danger depicted are real. It is time to put an end to this nuclear madness," he said. He hoped it would make Americans think about nuclear war and act to prevent it.

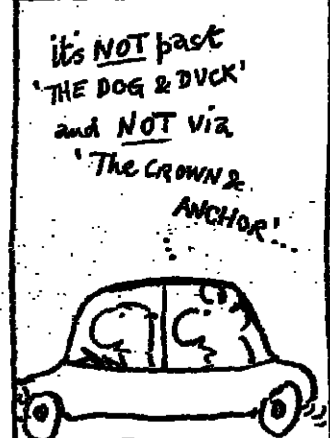
Andropov "recovers", page 6
Photograph, page 6

Police given plastic bullets

Twenty thousand plastic bullets have been supplied to 15 police forces in England and Wales, according to a Commons written answer by Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State at the Home Office. The bullets are for public order use by urban and rural forces

Walesa plea

Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader and Nobel Peace Prize winner, has appealed to the West To lift sanctions against Poland Page 7



Safety campaign

The Department of Transport last night launched its Christmas campaign against drinking and driving with two 10 second television advertisements Page 3

Pound slumps

The Pound fell sharply yesterday against a strong dollar, closing at \$1.4480 after touching an all-time low of \$1.4443. Sterling held its own against most European currencies Page 17

NGA talks go on

Talks in London to settle the dispute between Mr Selim (Eddie) Shah, chairman of the Messenger Group of Newspapers, and the National Graphical Association resume this morning after an eight hour session ended last night.

Judge removed

Judge Bruce Campbell, QC, has been removed for "misbehaviour" after his conviction last week for smuggling whisky and cigarettes Back page

Andropov better

President Andropov is on the road to recovery and in control of the affairs of state, according to a senior Soviet official Page 6

Car bomb kills 14 and leaves 80 wounded in Beirut

Beirut (Reuter) – A huge car bomb exploded outside an apartment block in south Beirut yesterday, killing up to 14 people and wounding more than 80 others.

The blast, in a heavily-populated Muslim area of the city, set fire to stores of paint and turpentine in a building across the street and firemen fought for hours to douse the flames.

A group calling itself the Front for the Liberation of Lebanon from Foreigners called a news agency in Beirut to claim responsibility for what it called a "barbecue operation". There was no confirmation of the claim.

The front said the operation was a warning to all who call for Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon. Syria must leave first, it declared.

Mr Hassan Youssef, a local resident who was in a nearby building when the bomb went off, said some of his family were killed and wounded.

"They say men do not cry. Believe me, I cry", he said. "Why do they do this? We have no enemies here. There are no guns here. We have nothing here", he said in anger and bewilderment.

"Why? Because we are Muslims?"

Muslims have been in the forefront of demands that Israel should pull its troops out of Lebanon.

Security sources estimated the car contained 330lb of high explosive.

Beirut radio quoted civil defence staff working at the scene of the blast as saying 14 had died, although security sources said only 10 bad been killed.

US Marine officers reported complete calm at their positions around Beirut airport after eight Marines were killed and two wounded by shelling on Sunday night.

Their commander, Brigadier-General James Joy, said the troops who died had left their bunkers and moved into a fighting position designed for only four men.

He said that a single 120 MM mortar round scored a direct hit, killing all eight and wounding two others.

The losses were the heaviest the Marines have suffered in a single combat incident since arriving in Lebanon 15 months ago as part of a Western peacekeeping force supporting the Beirut Government.

Marine Colonel Ray Smith said the mortar round landed during a three-hour battle in which unidentified assailants attacked the Marines

He refused to say who had attacked but said the fire was coming from the east and south-east.



Kohl offers hope for resolving Britain's EEC budget dispute

From Ian Murray, Athens

West Germany last night put forward a new scheme for sloving Britain's EEC budget dispute which for the first time opened the way for serious negotiations at the three-day European summit in Athens.

It would not cut Britain's contribution to the £300m a year which Mrs Margaret Thatcher yesterday said she wanted, but it could provide the framework for a settlement.

The European leaders had spent a full and largely futile day arguing the niceties of the common agricultural policy, iterating and reiterating national points of view which have changed little despite hundreds of hours of discussions at official and ministerial level over the past six months.

President Mitterrand at one stage amazed the British delegation by putting forward a two-year-old French idea that Britain shold have nothing but a short-term budget deal.

He never withdrew the idea, but according to a British spokesman – "we are not sure that this was ever made seriously therefore I don't think it is to be seriously withdrawn."

With discussions bogged down, the spokesman said: "We were clearly getting nowhere very fast. President Mitterrand therefore asked for an adjournment to give time to absorb the mass of proposals and counter proposals which were being produced with bewildering requency from many delegations.

"By the time the meeting resumed British officials had detected three elements from among the mass of paper – one negative and two modestly positive."

The West German paper, drafted after the succesful meeting between Mrs Thatcher and Chancellor Kohl, was "modestly positive", the spokesman said.

The paper goes a long way towards meeting British claims that its budget contribution has to be calculated as the difference between what it pays to the Community and what it receives from it.

The West German idea is to restrict this balance to the amount Britain pays in value-added tax receipts. It would not include payments which have to be made on customs receipts and agricultural levies which make up about a half of Britain's contributions. The paper also takes into account the relative prosperity of Britain in assessing how much it can afford to pay.

The other positive factor was Greek paper incorporating French and European Commission ideas for imposng strict controls on agricultural spending. The negative factor was yet another inadequate paper "from Greece on agricultural reforms".

According to the British spokesman: "What we have is the impression that perhaps there is the first faint glimmer of a negotiation."

The British spokesman refused to be optimistic: "I don't want to quash hope. We all live in hope, but I am going to tramble on the word optimism. I hope that there will be a settlement, but hope is one of those words you retreat to."

Farmers protest, page 7

Man held on London bombings

By Richard Ford and Stewart Tendler

Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad continued interviewing a Belfast man yesterday about the Provisional IRA's 1981 autumn bombing campaign in which three people died

Mr Thomas Quigley, aged 28, was arrested by the Royal Ulster Constabulary last summer on the word of an informer, Robert Brown, and accused of possessing a mortar bomb.

Mr Quigley is understood to have been arrested on Friday in the Andersontown area of west Belfast. He ha been held under the Prevention of Terrorism Act at Paddington Green

He is being questioned about three bombings. One outside Chelsea barracks in October blasted a coach carrying soldiers

A week later, a device exploded under the car of Lieutenant-General Sir Steuart Pringle, Commandant of the Royal Marines, who was seriously injured. Days later, a bomb exploded in Oxford Street, killing Mr Kenneth Howorth, a Scotland Yard explosives expert.

The police are also understood to be questioning him about bombings in Hyde Park and Regent's Park last year.

Sectarian killing, page 2

Commons questions

British peace troops will stay

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Renewed concern about the safety of the British contingent in Lebanon, and universal disapproval of the American air strikes against Syrian positions, were voiced in the Commons yesterday.

Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, deputizing for the absent Sir Geoffrey Howe, reassured few if any MPs when he said that the security of the British troops was the Government's prime concern but made plain that there was no present intention of withdrawing them.

He said British troops were making an important contribution, and that their presence was welcomed by all communities and all Governments in the region.

Mr Rifkind defended the "inherent right of self-defence" of the United States, and said Britain's approach would be the same. But although he repeatedly said that the Americans described their actions as self-defence, he pointedly omitted to endorse their judgment, and several of his replies held a not of reproof.



Mr Adley: Cloak of respectability

It was vital for all parties to show restraint, he said, and to consider whether their actions were likely to reduce or increase tension. It was for the American Government "to explain and justify to the world" if the air raids were a proper course of action.

Mr Denis Healey, Labour's shadow foreign secretary, was at his most hostile, saying that all justification for the multinational force had disappeared now that President Reagan had formed a military axis with Israel against Syria and the Soviet Union, and had intervened in the conflict on a massive scale.

He wanted British troops withdrawn forthwith from a position where they served no useful purpose

Mr Enoch Powell, Ulster Unionist MP for Down South, said the Government should distance itself from the insanity and inhumanity of the Americans.

Mr Robert Adley, Conservative MP for Christchurch, complained that the British contingent was being used to give a cloak of respectability to an American action which was dangerous and stupid.

No one but Mr Rifkind defended the Americans, for whom the House had shown much sympathy only a few weeks ago.

Parliamentary report, page 4

MP says House Buyers' Bill has good chance

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

The House Buyers' Bill, which would end the solicitors' monopoly in conveyancing registered domestic property and would speed up the house selling process, was published yesterday.

The controversial bill, promoted by Mr Austin Mitchell, Labour MP for Great Grimsby, is strongly opposed by the Law Society, representing 44,000 practising solicitors, but Mr Mitchell believed it had a "reasonably good chance of success".

The measure is intended to cut the cost of house transactions, and although initially savings might be marginal, they could eventually cut the cost by half, Mr David Tench, the Consumers' Association legal officer, believed.

Mr Mitchell's Private Member's Bill, has all-party backing. The Government has not decided whether to support it but its sponsors believe it is favoured by several ministers.

Details of the Bill, page 2
Leading article, page 15

England football team ready to play Argentina

The England football team is likely to play Argentina next summer for the first time since the Falklands conflict.

England have been invited to compete in a tournament in Brazil to celebrate the seventieth anniversary of the Brazilian Football Association. Argentina are expected to take part.

The Football Association have provisionally accepted the Brazilian invitation. The secretary of the FA, Mr Ted Croker, said yesterday: "We will play any countries invited "

Plans are still being finalized, but if the provisionally fixed date of June 9 is confirmed then England's participation seems certain. Page 26

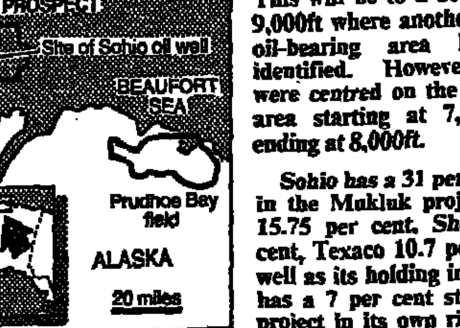
BP's £225m well only pumps out water

By David Young
Energy Correspondent

The world's most expensive oil exploration well, 40 miles off the North Alaskan coast, has been completed five days ahead of schedule – finding nothing but water and wiping £450m off the share value of BP.

The Mukluk project in the Beaufort Sea has involved BP's American subsidiary Sohio spending £150m for the offshore lease, a record, and another £75m to drill the first exploration well.

The Sohio team, led by Mr Dick Jones, a former BP North Sea drilling manager, was due to reach the 8,000ft mark on December 10. But that was reached yesterday and the team found only water. The news sent BP's shares down 24p to 392p. Mr Peter Walters, BP chairman, said: "In any oilman's language it's very disappointing."



Drilling will restart on the Mukluk well in two weeks. This will be to a depth nearer 9,000ft where another possible oil-bearing area has been identified. However, hopes were centred on the "Ivishak" area starting at 7,360ft and ending at 8,000ft.

Sohio has a 31 per cent stake in the Mukluk project, Mobil 15.75 per cent, Shell 14 per cent, Texaco 10.7 per cent. As well as its holding in Sohio BP has a 7 per cent stake in the project in its own right. There are other minor stakeholders.

Mukluk had been regarded as one of the Beaufort Sea's most likely oil-bearing areas, although when bidding began for the exploration licence it was significant that Atlantic Richfield, the most experienced operator in Alaska, did not join in.

Mr Al Whitehouse, Sohio president, said there was a 75 per cent chance of finding oil at Mukluk and put the potential reserves at 1.5 billion barrels.

BP's only consolation is that its seismic survey of the project has been proven to be accurate. The geology has been shown to be precisely as BP identified it, only the fluid in the reservoir has turned out to be water, not oil.

BP and Sohio had been hoping that Mukluk would help compensate for falling production from the massive Prudhoe Bay field from which output is due to fall in mid-1986.

House Buyers' Bill would stimulate competition and 'blow away cobwebs'

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

The reason for the House Buyers' Bill, which would end the solicitors' monopoly in the conveyancing of registered domestic property, was described graphically yesterday by Mr David Tench, the Consumers' Association legal officer, who has been closely involved in its drafting.

"A blast or, failing that, a whiff of competition from outside the legal profession is needed to blow away the cobwebs that bedevil the business of buying houses," he said.

The number of people owning their own houses has increased from 10 per cent in 1920 to about 60 per cent now, but the Consumers' Association says the present system is designed for a time when only a small percentage of the population owned houses.

"Solicitors are still using quill pen procedures in the age of the computer," Mr Tench commented.

The Bill aims to speed up, and to make cheaper and more efficient, the system of buying and selling houses, by stimulating competition among professionals and non-professionals concerned with house transfer, and by encouraging greater use of computers.

Its main provision is to remove the solicitors' monopoly on conveyancing of registered houses, which is estimated to amount to about half conveyancing work.

Building societies and banks would be allowed to do conveyancing work in competition with solicitors, and non-solicitors could be conveyancers, provided they hold a licence.

Licensing would depend on proof of financial probity, and adequate insurance cover to protect consumers in cases of negligence, while additional safeguards, such as a compensation fund or special fidelity type insurance, would be needed by conveyancers wishing to handle clients' money.

The Bill would also allow Solicitors to advertise their conveyancing services.

Mr Austin Mitchell, the Labour MP who is introducing the Bill, said it was common-sense and straightforward measure designed to serve the consummer by making property sales more efficient, quicker and cheaper.

Mr Bowen Wells, Conservative MP for Hertford and Stortford, one of the Bill's main sponsors, said: "At the moment we are faced with gazumping and house-buying daisy chains which, if you break any one link a whole set of operations falls through. It has become an unethical mess."

Another sponsor, Mr Ken Weetch, Labour MP for Ipswich, said: "If there is any branch of public life where some long-needed competition is overdue, it is the conveyancing of residential property. There is enormous opposition to this from vested interests behind the scenes but we are absolutely confident that the important people are on our side – the consumers."

Mr Tench said of the conveyancing process: "We would not say it is simple but it is not essentially legal. I think solicitors have much to offer in the new system. I do not envisage that solicitors will stop doing conveyancing."

The Bill is intended to encourage local authorities to computerize their local land charges registers and indexes. The sponsors claim this could cut the time for searches from 10 weeks to 10 minutes.

To speed up searches, sanctions would be introduced, such as the refunding of part of all of the search fee, for failure by the local authority to provide details within 14 days. Cutting delays would reduce the chances of gazumping and chains of interlocked transactions.

The Bill also aims to simplify the survey system by encouraging "sellors' surveys" – a structural survey commissioned by the vendor, on which the buyer could depend by making the surveyor liable to the buyer.

Building societies could be required to consider a vendor's survey as a valuation report for a mortage, so that the number of surveys on a property could be reduced.

The Law Society replies that the main criticisms of the present system are delays and expense.

The Law Society believes delay is caused by many factors, including the buyer's needs and the time taken for searches, but rarely by a dilatory solicitor "because of the pressures brought to bear on him not only by his own client but by the other parties' solicitors".

On expense, the Law Society quotes the Royal Commission on Legal Services as saying that conveyancing charges were not excessive. It says a survey shows the cost of conveyancing in Britain compares well with that in many other Western countries. In addition, solicitors are being encouraged to give detailed written estimates so that clients can "shop around".

The Law Society's main defence for the present system is the protection of the public.

Mr Tony Holland, the Law Society's spokesman on the Bill, said no test of competence, training or qualification was laid down for the licensed conveyancer.

The Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors said the Bill failed in its main aim of speeding up the process.

Leading article, page 15



Police removing Greenham Common protesters who occupied the reception area of the Ministry of Defence in London yesterday. Twenty women had sought a meeting with Mr Heseltine after invading the building.

TV ban on CND advertising

By David Hewson

The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament has been banned from advertising its magazine on television to coincide with Saturday's showing of the nuclear war film, *The Day After*.

Mr Will Howard, CND's advertising coordinator, said yesterday that the organization had submitted scripts for two television advertisements, one promoting its magazine, *Sanity*, and the other saying that more facts and information about nuclear weapons could be obtained from CND.

Mr Howard said that he knew that CND would not be allowed to advertise directly for members on television, but he could not understand why their scripts were banned when ones for magazines about war were allowed.

The advertisement was blocked by the Independent Television Contractors Association, which vets advertising before it is scrutinized by the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

Mr John Jackson, the association's head of copy clearance, said last night: "The Broadcasting Act itself basically says that no political body can insert an advertisement. Even a non-polictical body cannot insert an advertisement which shows partiality on a matter of controversy.

I am afraid CND was caught onooth of these because it is inescapably a body whose objectives are political."

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, watched *The Day After* in his office yesterday before leaving for the Nato meeting in Brussels amid confusion about his attitude towards airtime to give his views on it.

A ministry spokesman said that Mr Heseltine would be discussing the film with the IBA after he returns tomorrow.

Newspapers in anarchy, publishers' chief says

By Paul Routledge Labour Editor

Fleet Street industrial relations are in a state of anarchy and unions and employers must sit down to sort out their problems if the industry is to avoid "being bled to death," Mr John Le Page, director-general of the Newspaper Publishers Association said yesterday.

Association officials are working on a "lay-off clause" which publishers would invoke to suspend without pay workers affected by unofficial strikes. And a pay offer due to more than 30,000 printworkers in London and Manchester may be reduced by 2 per cent to pay for the £10m losses caused by strikes in support of the National Graphical Association (NGA) dispute with Mr Selim (Eddie) Shah.

Negotiations on the unions' annual wage claim due to start last Friday have been postponed until the present crisis in the industry dies down, but Mr Le Page made clear yesterday that the employers will be seeking radical changes in relationships with the unions as part of a new deal operative from January 1.

"Agreements had to be adhered to otherwise you get anarchy – and we have anarchy in Fleet street," he told a briefing for industrial journalists.

Twelve newspaper companies are suing the NGA for maximum damages permitted under the Employment Act, 1982, for the union members' unlawful industrial action in halting production of national newspapers on November 25 and 26. Writs have been issued for the £3m joint claim and the case is expected to be heard in the new year.

Print workers belonging to Sogat '82 yesterday defied the law by refusing to print the bumper Christmas edition of the *Radio Times*. But the British Printing and Communications Corporation and the BBC which took out the injunction to stop the Sogat members' action, expect the national executive of the union to reverse its instruction to strike at a specially convened meeting today.

Mr William Keys, general secretary of the union, will urge his executive to obey the law. The alternative, Mr Keys will say, is to face sequestration of funds as has happened to the National Graphical Association.

IRA rifle used in 22 attacks

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The Royal Ulster Constabulary disclosed yesterday that an Armalite rifle found at the scene of an SAS ambush on Sunday had been used in 22 IRA shootings.

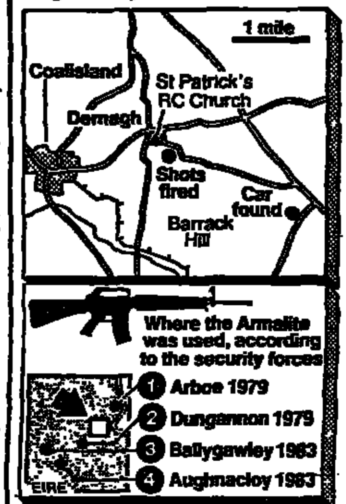
Its next intended target had probably been chosen as two Provisional IRA men, Brian Campbell and Colm McGirr drove to the hide where they were to collect two guns. But the terrorists were already being observed by an undercover SAS team near Coalisland.

The soldiers had been living rough, waiting to challenge the terrorists. The two men died at the side of the narrow lane after failing to respond to a challenge shouted by the soldiers.

A third man, known to the police, fled along the maze of winding country lanes that criss-cross this republican area of east Tyrone. He abandoned the car three miles away. The vehicle was later put on show by police.

Police were searching yesterday for the missing man, who they believe has either found a safe house, or will attempt to cross the border into the republic to receive hospital treatment.

The Armalite rifle had been used in 22 shooting incidents since 1977, according to the police. Ballistic tests showed that in June, 1979, it was used to kill John Scott, a reserve Constable at Arboe and four months later, was used to murder Frederick Irwin, a part-time member of the Ulster Defence Regiment, at Dungannon. This year, it was used to kill two more part-time members of the UDR when terrorists shot Cecil McNeill at Ballygawley in February, and in October, murdered Cyrus Campbell, near his farm at Aughnacloy.



Security advisory council urged

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

The Government is urged today by the Adam Smith Institute to set up a national security council to advise the Prime Minister and her Cabinet on foreign affairs and to break the monopoly enjoyed by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

That would help to avoid blunders like those over the invasion of the Falkland Islands and Grenada, the institute says.

The council should be a separate Whitehall department with access to diplomatic sources and military intelligence and come under the direct control of Downing Street.

It would be a logical development of the trend which has led to a Cabinet committee secretariat and foreign policy advisers at Number 10, the institute says.

As a number of these are career diplomats anyway, a security council, which would differ from its namesake in Washington, would allow the Government for the first time to hear an alternative view to that of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

The institute's report on foreign policy is part of its Omega Project, under which more than hundred scholars have been examing every kind of government activity for more than a year.

Omega Project Foreign Report (Adam Smith Institute, PO Box 316, London SW1P 3DJ; £5)

'Mandarin politics'

● An idea for top-level civil servants to participate openly in politics has been put to the Whitehall "mandarins" union, the First Division Association (Our Labour Editor writes).

Mr Norman Strauss, until recently a senior figure in the "think tank", suggested to the TUC-affiliated union that it should advise political parties "in the manner of management consultants" and write its own Green Papers on Government policy.

The suggestion was revealed in the internally-circulated *FDA News*, which gives a full report of talks between Mr Strauss and his former chief, Sir John Hoskyns, who resigned as head of the No 10 policy unit.

Cash gifts to Tory funds compared with awards

Honours selection questioned

By Peter Hennessy

Mr Austin Mitchell, Labour MP for Great Grimsby, will display in the Commons today under the 10 minute rule, data unearthed by the Labour Research Department (LRD) which points to what it calls "a remarkable correlation between firm's donations to Tory funds and the award of honours to company directors".

Of 41 directors of private companies awarded peerages or knighthoods by Mrs Margaret Thatcher sice 1979, 28 of them, LRD claims, came from companies which have contributed £2,756,366 to the Conservative Party in the past four years, about 34 per cent of donations traced by the department's investigation of 2,000 sets of company accounts.

The LRD, a body funded by 50 national trades unions, in the December issue of its publication *Labour Research*, detects an honours bias in favour of companies which contribute to Conservative Party finances.

Mr John Walker, editor of *Labour Research*, writes that: "Although only 41 per cent of the top 100 British industrial companies gave money to Tory funds and only 15 per cent of the top 2,000, 78 per cent of the companies associated with men who have received honours have given money over the last four years."

Mr Walker identifies 18 companies which have given £90,000 or more to the Conservative Party since 1979: "Fourteen of them, more than threequarters, have had one of their directors honoured by the Thatcher Government.

"The total value of the donations of these 14 firms since 1979 has been £1,859,756 – or 23 per cent of the income we record the Tories has having received".

LRD estimates that companies "dominating" Conservative fund raising have received honours at twice the rate of companies which dominate the economy.

"Peerages have gone to members of the boards of five of the top eighteen Tory donating firms, but to only one of the top eighteen United Kingdom industrial companies, as identified by The Time 1,000. Knighthoods have gone to nine of the top eighteen donating companies, but to only six of the top eighteen industrial companies."

BARONS

Name	Company	Date of Peerage	Company Donations in Peerage Year (£)	Total Donations 1979/82 (£)
Sir William Cayzer	British and Commonwealth Shipping	Jan 82	95,810	218,581
Sir Robert McAlpine	Newarthill[1]	Jan 80	33,000	129,000
Victor Matthews	Trafalgar House	June 80	0	120,000
Sir Charles Forte	Trusthouse Forte	Jan 82	37,500	96,000
Sir Marcus Sieff	Marks & Spencer	Jan 80	20,500	[2]90,500
Sir James Hanson	Hanson Trust	June 83	[4]40,000	80,000
Sir Arnold Weinstock	GCE	June 80	50,000	50,000
Sir John King	Babcock International[5]	June 83	[4]7,500	32,500
			284,310	816,581

1. Citation was for Sir Robert McAlpine Ltd. Newarthill is its parent company. 2. Includes donations to British United Industrialists. 3. Accounts for 1980-83. 4. Latest figure available. 5. Also chairman of British Airways.

Source: Labour Research Department

KNIGHTS

Name	Company	Date of Knighthood	Company Donations in Knighthood Year (£)	Total Donations 1979/82 (£)
Keith Showering[1]	Allied-Lyons	June 81	71,500	[2]228,000
Ernest Harrison	Recal	June 81	30,000	125,000
Duncan Macdonald	NEI	June 83	[3]45,000	112,500
Austin Bide	Glaxo	Jan 80	25,000	105,000
Reginald Smith	Wimpey	Jan 81	25,000	102,175
Graham Wilkins	Beecham	June 80	20,000	80,000
James Clemmson	Rickett & Colman[4]	Jan 82	20,000	80,000
John Baring	Baring Bros[5]	Jan 83	[3]30,050	70,700
Trevor Holdsworth	GKN	Jan 82	11,000	69,250
Robert Clayton	GEC	Jan 80	50,000	50,000
Terence Conran	Habitat/Mothercare[6]	Jan 83	0	26,500
Eric Sisson	Smiths Industries	Jan 80	6,600	26,400
Owen Aisther	Marley	June 81	0	20,000
Basil Blackwell	Westland	June 83	[3]5,530	17,360
James Duncan	Transport Devel Group	June 81	4,500	21,000
Lawrence Barratt	Barratt Devel	Jan 82	0	10,000
Peter Macadam	BAT	June 81	2,000	7,000
Clive Sinclair	Sinclair Research	June 83	[3]7,000	7,000
Alan Smith	Dawson International	June 82	1,500	6,500
Joseph Nickerson	Nickerson Group	June 83	0	1,100
William Shapland	Blackwood Hodge	June 82	0	0
Adam Thomson	Caledonian Aviation	Jan 83	0	0
Eric Weiss	Foseco Minsep	Jan 80	0	0
Maxwell Joseph[1]	Grand Met	Jan 81	0	0
Christopher Laidlaw[8]	ICL	June 82	0	0
Norman Macfarlane	Macfarlane Group	Jan 83	0	0
Ronald Owen	Prudential Ass	June 80	0	0
Alistair Frame[9]	RTZ	June 81	0	0
John Sainsbury	J. Sainsbury	Jan 80	0	0
Peter Baxendall	Shell T & T	June 81	0	0
Kenneth Corfield	STC	Jan 80	0	0
Leslie Porter	Tesco	June 83	0	0
Patrick Meaney[10]	Thomas Tilling	Jan 81	0	0
			342,680	1,165,485

1. Now dead. 2. Donations mainly to British United Industrialists. 3. Latest figure available. 4. Also director of United Biscuits, total donations 1979-82: £124,000. 5. Also director of Royal Insurance, total donations 1979-82: £120,500. 6. Donations were made by Mothercare, before Conran was a director. 7. Also a director of MEPC, total donations 1979-82: £32,500. 8. Also a director of Commercial Union, total donations 1979-82: £103,000. 9. Also a director of Plessey, total donations 1979-82: £97,000. 10. Also a director Rank Organisation, total donations 1979-82: £144,000

Mr Walker compiled his data by monitoring the eight New Year or Birthday honours lists published since Mrs Thatcher took office. Information on the political contributions of companies was available under section 19 of the Companies Act, 1967.

It was disclosed in *The Times* on Saturday that the Political Honours Scrutiny Committee, founded in the 1920s to prevent a repeat of the sale of titles associated with Lloyd George, had asked Mrs Thatcher to tighten up their vetting procedures and that she had agreed.

Since 1980, the names of individuals proposed for honours whose companies had contributed to any political party either in cash or kind, whether their honour was for political services or not, must pass through the committee's hands.

As a result, Lord Shackleton, Lord Franks and Lord Carr of Hadley, the privy councillors who comprise the committee, receive a certificate signed by the Prime Minister or the Chief Whip, stating the reason for the nomination and describing donations to political parties.

Misconduct finding: Dr Dasrath Rai, the Harley Street doctor, accused of prescribing drugs for payment other than for bona fide treatment, in London yesterday before being ordered to be removed from the General Medical Council's register for serious professional misconduct.

The council's professional conduct committee had been told that over 18 months he provided prescriptions to more than 340 addicts.

Dr Rai, aged 61, told the committee yesterday he was just an "old-fashioned" doctor who preferred to sum up patients' needs by chatting and looking at them.

He said that patients who died ignored his warning to take tablets by mouth

Detective for trial

From Our Correspondent, Sheffield

A Sheffield detective sergeant was yesterday committed for trial on 33 charges, some of which alleged conspiracy and corruption. The case concerns in part the disappearance of steel valued at £2m.

It was also alleged that Sergeant William Kelsey, aged 62, conspired with others to stage a mock burglary at the premises of Napier Steels Ltd., to steal valuable metals from the firm and to commit arson at the Montessori school in Sheffield.

He was further accused of giving certain employees of Napier Steels and Sheffield Twist Drill and Steel Co. sums of up to £10,000, cars and foreign holidays.

Thirteen other defendants were sent for trial by Mr Ian Crompton, the Sheffield Stipendiary Magistrate. Charges against the others included theft, handling stolen metals, conspiracy, fraud and false accounting. Reporting restrictions were not lifted.

Sale room

Big prices for French furnishings

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Prices soared beyond expectations when Sotheby's offered French eighteenth century furnishings for sale in Monte Carlo on Sunday. It was the kind of furniture one lives with rather than puts in museums. Most of the bidding came from private collectors connected to the sale room by telephone.

A lacquer commode by Weisweiler went to one of them and brought the top price at 3,330,000 French francs (estimate two million francs) or £277,500. It has panels of seventeenth century Japanese lacquer ornamented with vases of flowers while the Neo-Classical ormolu mounts are simple and restrained.

A big Sevres dinner service, including 589 pieces made between 1753 and 1790, painted with sprigs of flowers within blue and gold borders, was bid to 1,054,500 francs (estimate 350,000 to 450,000 francs) or £87,875 to another collector

A sale was devoted to furniture from a charming eighteenth century villa outside Aix-en-Provence, the Pavillon de Bidaine. The traditional good taste with which the collection had been formed in the 1930s inspired bidders with enthusiasm. They did not leave a lot unsold.

The collection was sent for sale from the estate of the late M Hubert de Saint-Senoch and totalled £1,597,188. A pair of handsome Regence marquetry bookshelves with armolu mounts and a grill over the doors soared to 2,109,000 francs or £175,750 leaving the auctioneer's estimate of 300,000 francs far behind.

A pair of four leaf screens mounted with Savonnerie tapestry panels, dating from the early eighteenth century, also proved sensationally popular, selling for 1,998,000 francs (estimate 600,000 francs) or £166,500.

In London Southeby's sale of Chinese snuff bottles yesterday totalled £116,880, with 18 per cent unsold. Hugh Moss paid £11,000 (estimate £5,000 to £7,000) fora white Suzhou jade bottle.

At Christie's a sale of fine Continental porcelain was left with 31 per cent unsold. In all 65 lots failed to find buyers



Overseas selling prices

Austria Sch 28; Belgium B frs 60; Canada $2.75; Canaries Pes 150; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7.80; Finland Mkk 8.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.25; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Luxembourg Lf 33; Madeira Esc 120; Morocco Dir 8.00; Norway Kr 7.50; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 125; Singapore $5.50; Spain Pes 150; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Tunisia Din 0.700; USA $1.50; Yugoslavia Din 100

Kasparov moves into winning position

By Harry Golombek Chess Correspondent

The sixth game in the Korchnoi-Kasparov match of the Acorn Computers World Championship semi-finals in London on Sunday was adjourned on the 41st move, with Kasparov seemingly in a winning position.

The game started quietly, with Kasparov playing the Tarrasch defence to the Queen's Gambit.

But, instead of increasing the pressure on the Queen's side where he had some advantage, Korchnoi played to win a pawn on the other wing.

His young opponent took vigorous advantage to obtain a most threatening position on the Queen's wing in which his pawns were advancing and threatening to Queen.

On the 40th move, Kasparov sacrificed his Rook for a Knight and the game was adjourned in a position in which his two united passed pawns on the Queen side looked unstoppable.

If Kasparov wins he will level the score to 3–3.

WORLD CHESS

Sixth game
White Korchnoi, Black Kasparov

QGD Tarrasch Defence

	White	Black		White	Black
1	P-Q4	P-Q4	23	R-B2	K-K2
2	P-QB4	P-K3	24	K-K1	P-KR4
3	N-KB3	P-QB4	25	R-N2	R-B2
4	BPxP	KPxP	26	N-Q3	R-QR1
5	P-KN3	N-QB3	27	P-N5	P-R4
6	B-N2	N-B3	28	P-N6	R-B3
7	O-O	B-K2	29	N-N5	P-R5
8	B-K3	P-B5	30	NxP ch	NxN
9	N-K5	O-O	31	BxN	BxB
10	P-N3	PxP	32	RxB	RxP
11	QxP	Q-N3	33	RxKRP	R-N6
12	R-B1	QxQ	34	K-Q2	P-QN4
13	PxQ	N-QN5	35	P-R4	R-QB1
14	N-R3	P-QR3	36	P-N4	P-R6
15	B-Q2	R-N1	37	P-B4	R(B1)-B6
16	BxN	BxB	38	R-Q5	K-K3
17	N-Q3	B-Q3	39	R-R5	P-N5
18	N-B2	B-KN5	40	R-R6	RxN ch
19	K-B1	B-KB4	41	PxR	
20	N-B5	KR-B1			
21	N-K3	B-K3			
22	P-QN4	K-B1		Adjourned.	

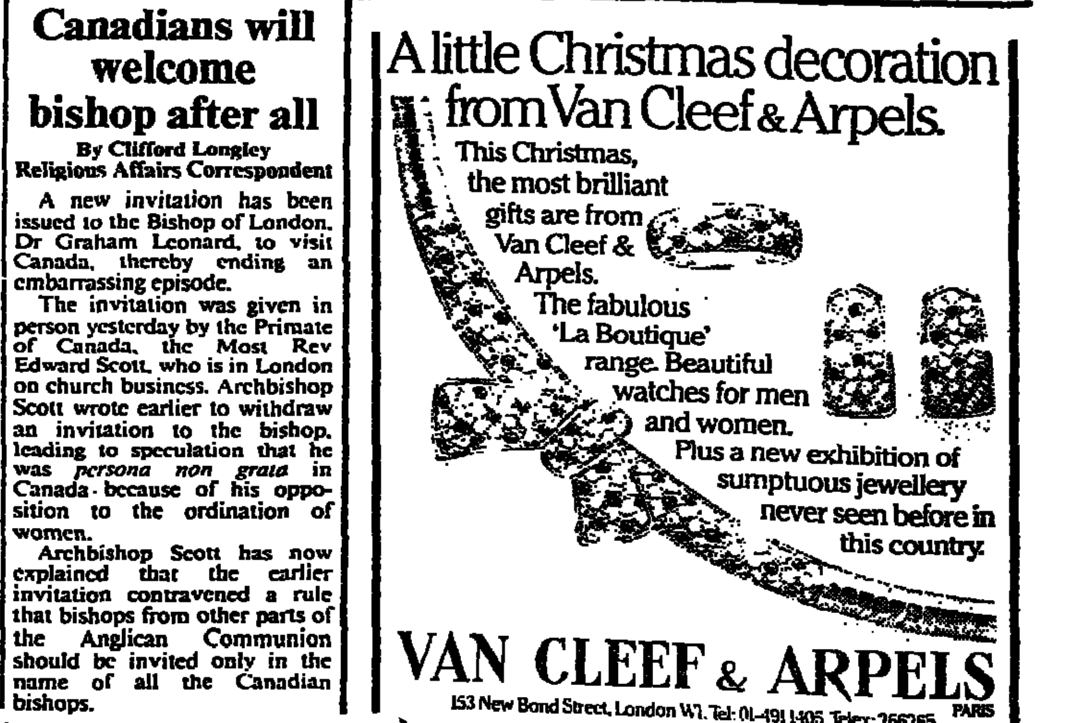
Canadians will welcome bishop after all

By Clifford Longley Religious Affairs Correspondent

A new invitation has been issued to the Bishop of London, Dr Graham Leonard, to visit Canada, thereby ending an embarrassing episode.

The invitation was given in person yesterday by the Primate of Canada, the Most Rev Edward Scott, who is in London on church business. Archbishop Scott wrote earlier to withdraw an invitation to the bishop, leading to speculation that he was *persona non grata* in Canada because of his opposition to the ordination of women.

Archbishop Scott has now explained that the earlier invitation contravened a rule that bishops from other parts of the Anglican Communion should be invited only in the name of all the Canadian bishops.



هكذا من الأصل

Drivers told to avoid all alcohol in tough Christmas campaign

By Staff Reporters

Drivers are to be advised not to drink any alcohol this Christmas and New Year as part of a tough campaign launched by the Department of Transport yesterday.

Under the theme "Never drive and drink. You are asking to get caught," the department aired for the first time last night two 10-second television commercials highlighting the sufferings of victims of drinking and driving accidents – as well as the stiff penalties imposed on the drivers.

The £860,000 campaign, which will run until January 2, emphasizes that even those passing the new electronic breath-test can be prosecuted if their driving is found to be impaired by drink.

Mr Lynda Chalker, Minister for Transport, said in a statement launching the campaign: "Just one drink affects your driving ability."

The penalties for those convicted of drinking and driving were severe, she said: A driving ban for at least a year, a fine of up to £1,000 and the possibility of a prison sentence.

Mrs Chalker announced that the police would be even more active this year on the roads. "They can stop you for the smallest thing, a light not working, for instance. If they smell drink, you'll be asked to take the test."

The Department of Transport says that about 30,000 people are killed or injured each year in accidents in which one person involved is above the legal alcohol limit. Last year, in England and Wales nearly 75,000 people were convicted of drink-driving offences.

Other figures showed that 36 per cent of drivers of cars and motor cycles killed in crashes were above the legal limit. That rose to 65 per cent for accidents between 10 pm and 4 am.

Accidents attributed to drinking and driving are estimated to cost more than £100m a year.

Mrs Chalker said that the likelihood of being caught drinking and driving will be much greater this Christmas because it will be the first time that the police had new electronic breath-testing devices, Alcolmeter and Intoximeter.

Those have made the processing of offenders quicker so that police patrols can now spend more time on the road.

The national publicity is being supplemented by local police forces, many of which are staging their own campaigns.

Spot-checks by the police will be intensified, particularly during the evening and early morning.

Police strategies

The following police forces have announced their Christmas plans:

Cambridgeshire: A play dramatizing the dangers of drinking and driving will tour colleges, clubs, factories and offices.

Derbyshire: 20,000 badges with the slogan "I am not drinking because I am driving" will be issued.

Devon and Cornwall: Fully equipped with portable Alcolmeters and station-based Intoximeters, which it hopes will be a deterrent.

Dorset: All drivers involved in accidents between December 19 and January 2 will be given breath-tests.

Essex: Ford Cortina badly damaged in drink-driving crash will be exhibited in main towns. Extra patrols.

City of London: Traditional exhibition of posters and breathalyzers.

Nottinghamshire: Speedy prosecution of offenders promised.

Leicestershire: Appealing to drivers' common sense.

Northumbria: No special plans.

South Yorkshire: Monitoring accident figures as Christmas approaches, but no special action is planned.

Staffordshire: Launching campaign today, with advertising, posters, and exhibitions.

Surrey: Extra patrols between December 17 and January 1.

West Yorkshire: Radio and television appeals and publicity will be backed up by extra patrols.

Wiltshire: Police putting their trust in increased vigilance and new electronic equipement. "Now we shall be able to get officers back on to the streets much more quickly, after they bring in an offender.

WALES

Gwent: Extra patrols and a publicity drive. Displays of breath-testing equipment have been mounted in shopping centres.

South Wales: No breath-test drive, but police have appealed to party-goers to make sure the driver does not drink.

Safety slogans

Staffordshire: "Every breath you take – we'll be watching you".

South Wales: "Remember, a combination of alcohol, blood and petrol can be a deadly cocktail."

Greater Manchester: "Leave the driving to public transport, the drinking man's best friend."

Nottinghamshire: "When I drink I am carless."

Derbyshire: "I am not drinking because I am driving".

Concert party: Two of the children taking part in the first performance of the Inner London Education Authority's annual Christmas music festival at the Festival Hall, London, yesterday. This year's theme is "It's a Gift" and 12,000 children are expected to attend the performances which continue daily until Thursday. (Photograph: Harry Kerr).

More cuts as holiday price war hots up

By John Witherow

Most Mediterranean package tours will be about 10 percent cheaper next summer because of the price war being waged by big foreign tour operators.

Intasun, Britain's second-biggest tour operator, yesterday announced it was reducing prices by an average of 9 per cent and supplying 230,000 more places in expectation of a rush by cost-conscious holidaymakers.

That makes Intasun highly competitive with Thomson Holidays, the market leaders, which last week relaunched its brochure for next summer with average cuts of 10 per cent, claiming reductions of up to £56 on 750,000 holidays.

Intasun, which said it offered savings of up to £40 a person and that 500,000 holidays would be cheaper than last summer, has deliberately gambled by delaying launching its brochure by six weeks.

Most holidays are booked between now and next March and Intasun hopes the delay will prevent its rivals from reprinting and undercutting them. A Thomson spokesman, however, said that Intasun had "missed the boat" becuase his cimpany had sold 250,000 holidays already.

Horizon, the third biggest operator with about 8 per cent of the market, has announced 6 per cent price cuts. It will relaunch its brochure next week and its prices are expected to match its rivals'. Smaller companies are almost certain to reduce prices by similar amounts.

The price war, combined with Sterling's strength against the Spanish, Greek and Portuguese currencies, has made tour operators optimistic about next summer's growth.

After almost no growth in 1983 they are forecasting an increase of between 10 and 15 per cent in the number of holidaymakers next year.

Mr Sidney Perez, Intasun's chief executive, said: "Typical holiday purchases in Spain – such as beer, cigarettes, car hire, films, excursions, meals – currently cost 7 per cent less than they did in July 1982, and are likely to be even cheaper in the summer of 1984."

Six out of ten Intasun holidaymakers go to Spain and the company is opening new places in resorts there and in Greece and North Africa.

Intasun will operate 290 flights a week from 17 British airports next summer

Broader education urged by report

By Lucy Hodges Education Correspondent

Children between the ages of 11 and 16 should receive a broad education balanced between vocational, technical and academic aspects, according to a report published yesterday by the Department of Education and Science.

The report, the result of a five-year inquiry into how the curriculum was changed in Cheshire, Hampshire, Lancashire, Nottinghamshire and Wigan, does not mirror present government policy. It talks about the skills and experiences needed by pupils rather than subjects.

Written by a partnership of the local authorities, schools and a group of school inspectors (HMIs) it says that any curriculum which fails to provide the right balance is to be seriously questioned. "Any measures which restrict the access of all pupils to a wide-ranging curriculum or which focus too narrowly on specific skills are in direct conflict with the entitlement curriculum envisaged here."

It was made clear yesterday that the 90-page report had no policy implications and was not an HMI document.

The report, which is a result of the great debate on education triggered by Mr James Callaghan when he was Prime Minister, show the difficulties faced by teachers in trying to change what is taught in schools.

Proposing an "entitlement curriculum" the report says this should include a balanced allocation of time for the eight areas of experience: aesthetic and creative; ethical; mathematical; physical; scientific; social and political; and spiritual. Subjects are not mentioned.

Curriculum 11-16 Towards a statement of entitlement. (Stationery Office: £3.50).

Dartmoor pledge by the Prince

By Craig Seton

The Prince of Wales, who controls 70,000 acres on Dartmoor, says in a report published today that it should not be preserved "in aspic" merely as a curiousity for future generation's nor allowed to be destroyed by rash development.

In a foreword to the Duchy of Cornwall report, the prince, as The Duke of Cornwall, makes clear the difficulties of uniting conflicting interests over the future use of the moor by interested parties, including farmers, Dartmoor people, military, tourists and the conservationists, and says it will not please everybody.

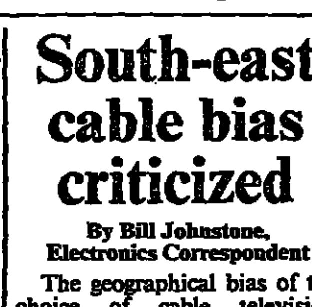
In preparing the report to produce new guidelines on the future use of its land "to ensure its well being as a living community into the twenty-first century", the ducy had discussions with more than fifty organizations and individuals during a three year inquiry.

The prince in his foreword, said: "We are living through a period of rapid change and heavy pressures which can in no time at all spoil much that we value on Dartmoor. To try to ignore that in an ostrich-like fashion would be to fail to accept that there must be change if the community of Dartmoor is to survive and remain viable in the years to come."

The report said that although it would be pleased if at any stage the military were able to withdraw from the 24,000 acres of training land it uses on the moor, the duchy's position remained that so long as the government of the day required that land for military use, it would continue to lease it to them "in the national interest".

Olivier check

Lord Olivier, aged 76, was in a satisfactory condition at St Thomas's Hospital, London, yesterday where he had been admitted for checks.



Puppet politicians: Mrs Thatcher and President Reagan as they will appear in the series *Spitting Image*.

Puppet satire for ITV

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

A puppet satire show is to be launched this winter on Independent Television, according to programme scheduls announced yesterday.

Central Television is making a series of 13 topical comedy shows to be broadcast at 10pm on Sundays from late February in which world politicians will appear as puppet caricatures.

The puppets are based on the work of Roger Law and Peter Fluck, whose caricatures of politicians with exaggerated features and expressions, have been seen in many colour magazines. Mr John Lloyd, the originator of *Not The Nine O'Clock News*, is to coproduce the show, to be called *Spitting Image*, which will be recorded five days before transmission to make it as topical as possible.

The latex rubber puppets can produce a range of facial expressions and cry. A cast of 80 puppet politicians and celebrities is being prepared for the first shows.

The series is one of the few innovations in the independent television schedules, which feature mainly the material which has given the network its recent ratings lead over the BBC.

A notbable exception is Granada's 14-part £5m series *The Jewel in the Crown*, the company's largest project since *Brideshead Revisited*. It stars Peggy Ashcroft, Tim Pigott-Smith, Eric Porter, Judy Parfitt and Geraldine James.

A new series of the popular programme *Minder* will be screened and Yorkshire Television will show six single plays under the general title, *Love and Marriage*.

Central has produced a 12 part series of *The Country Diary of an Edwardian Lady*, in which Pippa Guard plays Edith Holden

South-east cable bias criticized

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

The geographical bias of the choice of cable television franchises, which appears to be weighed in favour of the Southeast, has been criticized by the consultants CIT Research, advisers to the Government on telecommunications.

Eleven franchises were awarded nearly two weeks ago by the Government from 37 applications. Commenting on the selection, Mr Patrick Whitten, managing director of the research group, said: "With five of the winners in the extended London area, and another within commuting distance of Paddington, a swathe of 70 per cent of Engish population, including the Southwest, East Anglia East Midlands and the whole of the North and the Northeast has been given only one licence in Merseyside. This will be a big disappointment to the regions involved, particularly as most of the new investment goes to a part of the country that's been spared the worst riguors of the recession."

Scotland has been allocated one in Glasgow (north), but no franchises were awarded to Wales.

Since the announcement of the franchises the Government's selection has been criticized as unimaginative. Five of the eleven awards inlude British Telecom, either as a partner or as the cable provider.



£35m for new trains approved

By a Staff Reporter

The Government has approved a British Rail plan to spend £35m on new passenger trains for Southern and Eastern region commuter services.

The trains, equipped for driver-only operation and with sliding doors, will start to come into service in the next year or so.

The trains are similar to those operating on the Bedford-St Pancras-Moorgate service and commuter services out of Waterloo.

Eighty will serve the Royston and Hitchin line from King's Cross and 69 will be used on Southern's central division from Victoria and London Bridge to stations such as Epsom, Sutton and West Croydon.

● The trains will be built at British Rail's engineering works in York. The order means that about 2,500 jobs have been safeguarded but 280 jobs will be cut and 900 men will go on short time in the new year until materials for the new contract are delivered.

Damages for breast surgery

Mrs Beverley Rees, aged 32, accepted £3,000 agreed damages yesterday in the High Court after she sued the surgeon who carried out an operation to enlarg her breasts. Dr Michael F. Barrett, director and chairman of the Elstree Nursing Home Ltd, denied that her postoperative treatment was negligent. The court was told that after the operation Mrs Rees, of Ashdown Crescent, Cheshunt, needed further medical attention because of an infection in one breast.

Rare visitor

A rare pied wheatear was seen in Paignton, Devon yesterday 12,000 miles from its winter home in East Africa. Fewer than twenty have been seen in Britain since records began.

Grocery group launches own cigarette

By Kenneth Gosling

A cigarette price war will begin this week with the introduction of a king-size brand by Spar, the independent grocery group. It will cost 89p for a packet of 20.

The group said yesterday that it hoped sales through its 3,200 outlets would quickly overhaul the Victoria Wine's ownbrand, which sells for 93p.

Spar's managing director, Mr John Itish, said that he expected half the sales of the new cigarettes, which are ade in West Germany, would be in packs of 200.

Spar's new sales philosophy will emphasize "impulse lines", confectionery, cigarettes and wines and spirits, or what Mr Irish called "emergency supplies".

"We are swinging our whole business away from being a grocery-based chain, to being a convenience store chain."

In Scotland, Spar's own-brand whisky easily outsold Bells and The Famous Grouse combined, Mr Irish said.

He said he was certain that Spar cigarettes would not compete with but help to increase sales of Imperial, Gallaher and Rothmans brands sold by Spar.

"We have been working round the clock to get ours out before Christmas. It now depends on when the lorries hit our wholesalers".

Spar cigarettes are expected to arrive in the South-east and parts of Lancashire this week.

They undercut established fully-priced brands between 22p and 24p. However, price-cutting has brought the cost to 99p for 20, but this has sometimes depended on discounts for bulk purchase.

Packet of 20 for 89p.



Salesmen lose company cars after tax change

By Jonathan Davies, Financial Correspondent

More than one in ten of Britain's salesmen have had to give up their company cars in the past year, according to a survey of pay and perks sponsored by the Institute of Marketing.

The Government's decision to tax the private use of company cars, which came into force last April, has caused dramatic changes in the value of the company car as a perk.

The survey shows that 97 per cent of sales representatives and area and regional managers had company cars in 1982. This year the figure has fallen to between 82 and 89 per cent. Reward Regional Surveys, which compiled the survey for the institute, says it is now more attractive for firms to pay many salesmen particularly those on lower salaries – a mileage rate for using their own, cars.

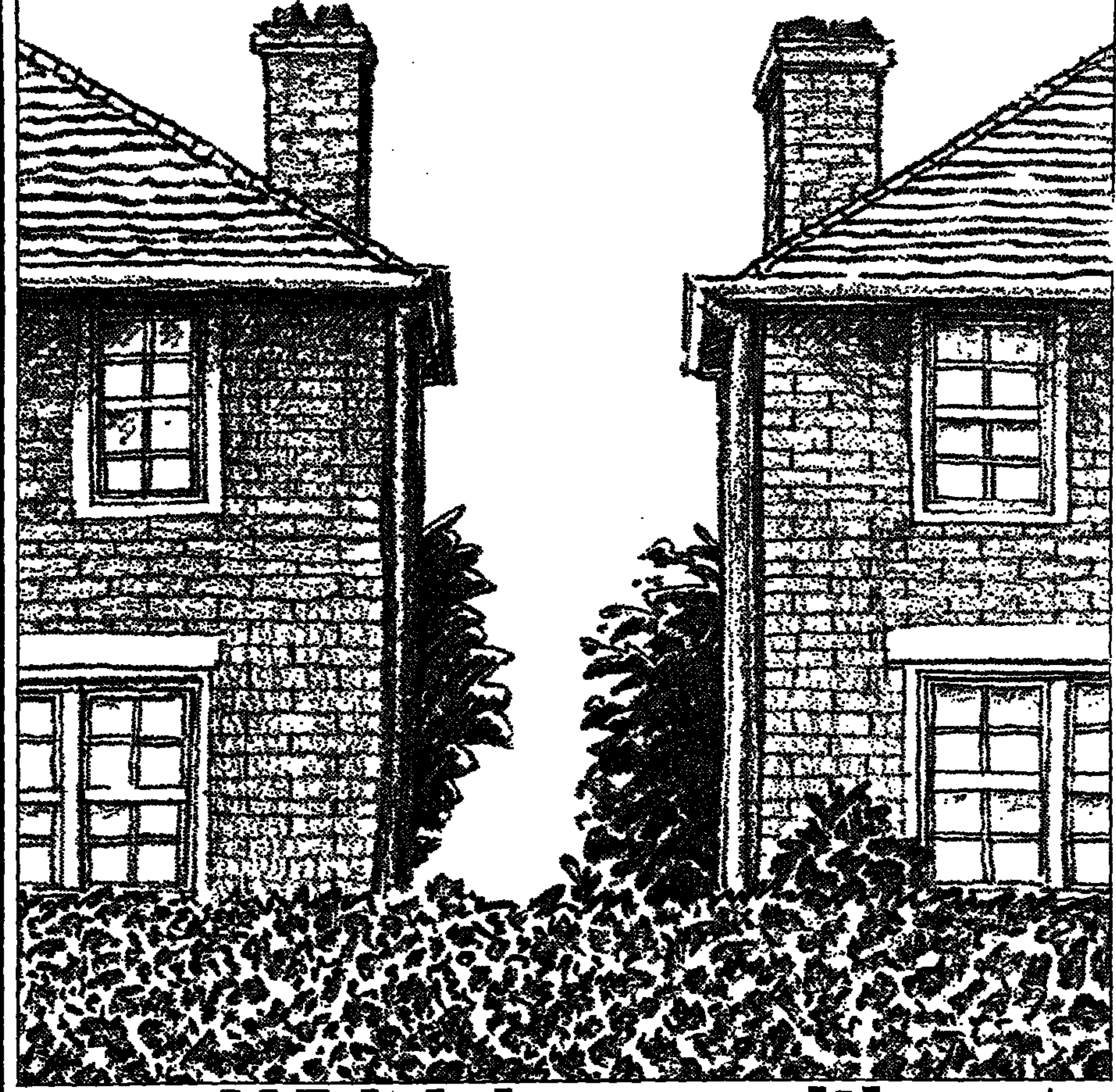
Compeny cars will retain their status as a management perk, but the new taxes will reduce the very high benefits from company cars to a more reasonable level, the report says.

The survey also discloses that Vauxhall is overtaking BL as the second largest supplier of company cars behind the traditional market leader, Ford.

Vauxhall's share of the company car market in the sales and marketing field has jumped from 7 per cent in 1981 to 23 per cent this year, while BL has dropped from 12 to 11 per cent and Ford's share has slipped from 64 to 49 per cent.

Senior executives in sales and marketing have received much higher pay rises than their junior colleagues in the past year, with directors and senior management getting rises of between 12 and 17 per cent, while sales representatives and other junior staff had to settle or 5 to 7 per cent, roughly in line with inflation.

This is one example of the way in which payment by results after the sharp fall in the rate of inflation, the report says.



PARLIAMENT December 5 1983

MPs urge minister to recall British troops

MIDDLE EAST

MPs on both sides criticized American action in the Lebanon over the weekend and called for the withdrawal of the British contingent in the peace keeping force.

Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, resisted demands for their withdrawal immediately. He said in a Commons statement that all parties in the region welcomed the role of the British contingent which had the vital task of guarding the meetings of the Ceasefire Commission. The safety of the men was kept under constant review.

It is vital (he added) that all parties in Lebanon show restraint and work together to make further progress towards national reconciliation. The cycle of violence must be broken.

Mr Denis Healey, chief Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs (Leeds East, Lab): We all agree that the cycle of violence must be broken, but all justification for the presence of the multi-national force has disappeared now that President Reagan has formed a military axis with the government of Israel against Syria and the Soviet Union in the Middle East and intervened in the conflict on a massive scale.

Will the Government remove British troops forthwith from a position in which they are serving no useful purpose and are at increasing risk?

Will he seek the agreement of the French and Italian governments to withdraw their forces since the new United States Middle East policy, their third this year, is totally inconsistent with the policy which the Prime Minister and other European leaders adopted at the summit in Venice not long ago?

Mr Rifkind: The multinational force is there for peace-keeping purposes and the US Government has indicated that the incidents over the past couple of days have been in self-defence under the terms of the mandate agreed when American forces arrived in the Lebanon.

Not only do all communities in the Lebanon welcome the continuing presence of British forces but so also do all governments in the region.

Mr Healey: The Israeli defence minister, while visiting Washington to make the agreement with the American government, said they had been discussing joint military action against the Syrians. In the light of that statement how can he believe the American claim that there has been no collusion whatever between the US and Israel on this matter?

Mr Rifkind: I have no details of the discussions between Israel and the US. With regard to the particular incidents of the past 48 hours, the Americans found their own forces under attack on Saturday and have emphasized that the response they made was in self-defence in accordance with the mandate between them and the Lebanese government.

Sir Frederic Bennett (Torbay, C): On this occasion concern about the situation in regard to the British force is not limited to one side of the House. Whatever role they may or may not be fulfilling no one reading the newspapers can call it peace-keeping.

Under these circumstances would it not be better to have a second thought about the role of the peace-keeping force? What is the present position of the Italians? The latest news is that they have announced that they are withdrawing their force at the conclusion of the Geneva talks irrespective of the outcome.

Mr Rifkind: We all share his concern. The prime concern of the British Government is the security and well-being of the British force. It is only if and when we come to the conclusion that they can perform no useful role that the question of their withdrawal would become relevant.

Where the other governments making a contribution to the peace-keeping force are concerned, the Foreign Secretary is in Athens at present with the foreign ministers of two other countries concerned and will have an opportunity of discussing these matters with them. There is to be a meeting of the foreign ministers of the Nato countries on Thursday and there will be an opportunity then to have a discussion on a slightly wider front.

Mr Enoch Powell (South Down, OUP): Would the Government take steps to dissociate itself from the insanity and inhumanity of the Americans at the weekend.

Mr Rifkind: Where the action taken is for reasons of self-defence the Government will have no hesitation in giving its support. If British troops were in danger then self-defence would be the proper response for the British force to take.

Mr Dennis Walters (Westbury, C): Would the Government exercise its influence to prevent the Americans escalating the conflict with Syria and warn them that if there is further escalation we will have to withdraw our small peace-keeping force?

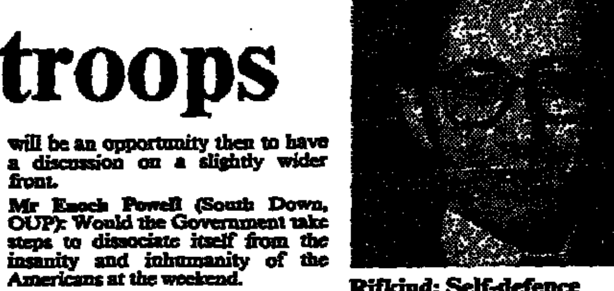
Mr Rifkind: I can give an absolute assurance that the Government considers the proper role for the multinational force is to keep the peace and to use the British forces or any other for other purposes would not be in accordance with the original mandate.

Mr Kenneth Weetch (Ipswich, Lab): The United States neutrality in the Middle East has suffered as a result of the recent military agreement with Israel and the shelling of Druze positions it has now become a complete travesty.

Mr Rifkind: The Government's concern is to see peace and the removal of tension from the Lebanon. We believe the multinational force hes been instrumental to a substantial degree in reducing tension. The British contingent is making an important contribution.

Sir Anthony Buck (Colchester North, C): There will be deep concern for the safety of the 100 British soldiers in an isolated position.

Mr Rifkind: The safety of the British troops is the paramount consideration of the Government and earlier this year steps were taken to increase the security of the British contingent. HMS Fearless is off the Lebanon coast and could be used in support of the British contingent.



Rifkind: Self-defence



Dalyell: Were we told?

Mr Donald Stewart (Western Isles, SNP).Is there any point in keeping the British force there as cosmetic cover for an alleged peace-keeping force?

Mr Rifkind: The British contingent was welcomed by all the various communities in the Lebanon.

Mr Russell Johnston (Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber, L): If the Government contemplates withdrawal, there should be the fullest consultations with the French and Italians.

Mr Rifkind: There would be the closest discussions not only with the Americans, but with the French and Italian governments.

Mr Tam Dalyell (Linlithgow, Lab): At what point in time did British ministers first know of the American air strike, was it before or after the event?

Mr Rifkind: The United Kingdom was informed very shortly before the initial intervention by the United States took place.

Mr Dale Campbell-Savours (Warrington, Lab) asked if Britain's views were sought before the attack and had Britain objected. Were there conversations between the Foreign Secretary and his American counterpart?

Mr Rifkind: Information was received by the United Kingdom on the military net shortly before the military action commenced.

Mr Mark Fisher (Stoke on Trent Central, Lab): How can he describe the action of the American air force, the bombings and the raids, as self-defence? Both Labour and Tory MPs do not see it as such.

Mr Rifkind: In the American view it is self-defence as a result of attacks on their own aircraft.

The American government has taken account of the factors they believe are essential for the security of their own men. It is for them to explain and justify to the world if that is a proper course of action.

Mr Patrick Nicholls (Teinbridge, C) said that while there might be a lot of sympathy with the Americans whose planes had been fired on, their action marked an escalation and there must be greater pessimism about the peacekeeping force.

Mr Healey: The view that the American government has embarked on a catastrophic course in the Lebanon is held unanimously in this House. Not a single MP has expressed a different view.

It is a view widely held in Europe and by a large body of opinion in Israel and in the United States itself.

In the light of the failure of the United States government once again to consult its major ally and to give Britain any opportunity to express a political view of military action which was bound to have a direct consequence for the safety of the British troops in Lebanon, his own defence of American action today is profoundly repugnant to Labour and Tory MPs.

It is all too reminiscent of the Government's initial reaction to the American invasion of Grenada.

Will the British Government now recognize at last that the time has come to abandon doormat diplomacy and to stand up for British interests and protect British lives? (Labour cheers).

Mr Rifkind: Any self-respecting government, when it takes into account the need to protect the physical safety and well being of its own troops, will apply these criteria when deciding what self-defence measure it appropriate in particular circumstances.

This is exactly the approach we would apply and we would not expect any other government to apply any different set of criteria.

Some tasks of Crown Agents may be hived off

OVERSEAS AID

Hiving off some of the activities of the Crown Agents to one private sector was one of the options being considered by the Government in its current review of the Agents' affairs, **Mr Timothy Raison**, Minister for Overseas Development, said during questions in the Commons.

The loss by the Crown Agents of the investment management of the Government of Brunel's funds has resulted (he said) in a substantial reduction in their income. The Board of Crown Agents, after thorough examination of the options, including closure, submitted to Government proposals for substantial reorganization to enable them to achieve financial viablilty.

I hope we shall be in a position to reach a decision shortly.

Mr Mark Fisher (Stoke on Trent Central, Lab): Will he make a statement so that we can consider the options before the Government makes a decision? In his statement, will he make it clear and acknowledge the vital role the Crown Agents play in our export business, handling 70,000 orders worth £300m last year? That is a good record which we must do our best to protect.

Mr Raison: The House must be informed of the decision when it is made. Exactly how is something to be considered at the time.

Sir Anthony Kershaw (Stroud, C): Will he bear in mind there is no one else who can do what the Crown Agents do without years of preparation?

Mr Raison: That is one of the facts that must be taken into careful consideration.

Mr Denis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab): Some of us have got somewhat different views about the Crown Agents based upon their practices over the past decade or more.

If there is going to be any write-off of the Crown Agents' debt – the second in less than 10 years – will he convey to them there is not going to be any more meddling in property and setting up nice little organizations on the side so that they can speculate at will with somebody else's money and then ask the British taxpayer to bail them out? Will he make sure they do the job they are supposed to do?

Mr Raison: Of course I am concerned they do the job they are supposed to do. Because things went wrong in the sixties and seventies it does not mean things are happening at present.

Mr Geoffrey Lawler (Bradford North, C): Would he assure the House that among the options being considered are abolition or hiving off to the private sector many of the activities of the Crown Agents, as part of the minister's review.

Mr Rasison: That possibility is being considered.

Mr Stuart Holland, Opposition spokesman on overseas development (Vauxhall, Lab): There is considerable concern about the past record of the Crown Agents and their future. Can he make a statement on the options being considered by the Government before it takes a decision so the House can give a view.

Mr Raison: I can go no further than I have done on this matter.

Powers to control local authorities' spending

SCOTLAND

The Rating Valuation (Amendment) (Scotland) Bill has one simple purpose, *Mr George Younger*, Secretary of State for Scotland, said in the Commons as he moved the Bill's second reading – to help the ratepayers of Scotland.

The Bill extends the powers available to the Secretary of State to control local authority rates and expenditure. It provides for a change in the method of allocating grant penalties so that high spending authorities suffer a proportionately higher penalty.

Mr Younger said that in 1983-84 ratepayers were paying about £1,400m to Scottish local authorities. While the rate bill for some householders might be relatively small, it was a considerable burden for many domestic ratepayers. And it was a heavy burden on business and commerce who paid over half of the rates of Scotland.

He had made abudantly clear to local authorities in 1979 and in every subsequent year that there had to be a reduction in expenditure but so far that had not happened.

Growth might have been checked but local authorities were still budgeting to spend more in real terms than in 1979-80.

He had no doubt that the selective action powers he had had to employ three years running had fully justified themselves in operation.

The main valuation provisions had two principal objectives: to improve the structure of the valuation appeal system so that, following future revaluations, appeals might be settled much sooner: and to provide the means whereby several valuation anomalies could be removed from the Scottish system.

I am asking for power to exercise a general control over rate levels only as a last resort and in order to relieve the burden on ratepayers.

Mr Donald Dewar, chief Opposition spokesman on Scotland (Glasgow, Garscadden, Lab), said this miserable Bill was the nadir of a dishonourable campaign waged for a number of years to ensure a total shift in the balance between local and central government. The slogan behind this legislation was that the Secretary of State ruled.

There were aspects of the Bill to which he did not object. For example, the Opposition would look with a reasonably charitable eye at one or two of the valuation provisions. But taking the Bill as a whole, it was wrong in principle, would be oppressive in practice and was unnecessary even if the rather doubtful assumptions on which the Secretary of State argued his case were accepted.

The clause dealing with the rate fund contribution to the housing revenue account was full of menace for people living in every constituency in Scotland. Taking power to limit the rate fund contribution to the housing revenue account was tantamount to handing the Secretary of State a blank cheque.

On the housing revenue account there were basically three sources of income. The Secretary of State had complete control over the housing support grant contribution and was taking powers to limit, if he wished, the rate fund contribution. He would be in a position to lay down exactly what rent levels should be.

Courts 'too lenient with rapists'

CRIME

When **Mr Michael McNair-Wilson** (Newbury, C) said in the Commons that average sentences for rape were of less than three years which showed that the judiciary was unduly lenient with that crime Sir Patrick Mayhew, the Solicitor General, said that the law reflected the abhorrence felt for the crime in making the maximum sentence one of life imprisonment.

Mr McNair-Wilson said: In England and Wales last year a record number of rape cases was reported to the police but the average sentence given to rapists was less than three years. That last figure suggests that the judiciary is unduly lenient with this dreadful crime.

Sir Patrick Mayhew: I have not carried out that particular piece of research but I share his natural abhorrence of the offence of rape. The law reflects that in making the maximum sentence life imprisonment.

The Court of Appeal and the Lord Chief Justice in particular have said that save in the most exceptional cases, the proper penalty is an immediate prison sentence. The power to sentence to life imprisonment is not neglected by the courts in practice.

Mr Dale Campbell-Savours (Workington, Lab): Is the Solicitor – General not concerned about the decision of Judge Michael Argyll last week, who imposed an 18 months suspended sentence on a rapist? What can we do about that? What legislation can we introduce, what intiatives can we take to prevent judges taking stupid decisions like that? (Cheers)

Sir Patrick Mayhew: The only comment I would make on that case is that the report I read was limited to that in the *Daily Express* which made clear that it was attempted rape and indeed a sentence of 18 months suspended was imposed, but each case depends on the facts and it is very seldom possible for a newspaper, given the restrictions of space, to do full justice to all the varieties of fact involved.

Greenham Common

Mr Roland Boyes (Houghton and Washington, Lab) unsuccessfully sought an emergency debate in the Commons on the success of the Greenham Common women at the weekend in penetrating the cruise missile base.

Conveyancing monopoly

The Government has not yet made up its mind on whether to support a Labour MP's Bill – due to be debated on December 16 – to end the lawyer's monopoly of conveyancing or on what action to take on the divergent recommendations of the Law Commission for England and Wales and the Law Commission for Scotland on conveyancing.

Sir Patrick Mayhew, Solicitor General said during question time that the Government was considering the restrictions in the law in the light of the divergent recommendations of the two Law Commissions.

Ms Harriet Harman (Peckham, Lab): The conveyancing monopoly, though in the interests of solicitors, is not in the interests of those who seek to buy and sell land.

Will he abolish the conveyancing monopoly for which there is an excellent opportunity in the shape of the Bill put forward by Mr Austin Mitchell (Great Crimsby, Lab)? will the Government support that Bill?

Sir Patrick Mayhew: The problem is always to see how competition can best be encouraged without jeopardizing consumer protection.

Although the view Ms Harman holds can be expressed, the contrary view can also be respectably held. The Government has not yet completed its examination of the problem.

Seat belts bring drop in deaths

TRANSPORT

In the first five months of the compulsory wearing of seat belts, deaths and serious injuries to front seat occupants of cars and light vans were down 20 per cent on the same period last year, Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of State for Transport, said during Commons questions.

I would not expect the first full assessment of the legislation (she added) before the end of next year.

Mr Jeremy Hayes (Harlow, C): That is encouraging. Will she try to make an early statement on the full effect of this legislation and issue guidelines for the use of seat restraints for young children?

Mrs Chalker: The figures are encouraging. I hope they will get even better.

To get a full report when the regulations are debated in about two years' time, we must have a thorough monitoring exercise. I shall report quarterly on that exercise.

Good guidance on keeping children safe in cars is given in the leaflet *Child Safety in Cars* which has been available all this year.

Mr Stephen Ross (Isle of Wight, L): It is time to extend the legislation to coach and lorry drivers.

Mrs Chalker said she had seen some lorry drivers and even some coach drivers and front seat coach passengers wearing seat belts. She was looking into the strength of seats in coaches, which must be important in restraining other coach passengers in accidents.

I will (she said) examine these things in my review.

Dr Brian Mawhinney (Peterborough, C): When does she expect to introduce legislation requiring seat belts to be worn in the rear seats of cars?

Mrs Chalker: It is sensible always to wear a seat belt in the rear. We have required anchor points to be put in new cars since October, 1981. But some people feel they cannot sit in a belt.

Later, Mrs Chalker said they must not believe that the fewer deaths and serious injuries were due only to wearing seat belts and that they must be careful what conclusions they drew. She wanted to await further data before making any firm judgment.

Clash over figure in LT Bill

Mr John Prescott, chief Opposition spokesman on transport, was urged to get into his wet suit and flippers and swim across the Thames to tell the GLC he had misinformed them over figures in the London Transport Bill.

The suggestion came from **Mr Nicholas Ridley**, Secretary of State for Transport, who said in the Commons he was surprised Mr Prescott had not understood the purpose of a dummy figure in a pre-publication copy of the Bill.

Mr Prescott began the exchange by describing Mr Ridley as the first Tory minister to nationalize London transport.

This will, he said, enable Mr Ridley to reduce financial support, increase fares by up to 22 per cent, reduce services and threaten concessionary fares.

What representations has he received from the London ratepayers who have seen their possible share of this transport rise from 55 per cent in the first Bill published on Friday to 66 per cent in the second Bill?

This Bill is more about the financial needs of the Treasury and not about the transport needs of Londoners.

Mr Ridley: There is no reason why taking over London Transport should lead to significant fare increases in real terms next year. I utterly repudiate what the GLC have alleged on that particular score.

Concessionary fare schemes are a matter for the local authorities concerned. Over the next two years I have no doubt that the London boroughs will come forward with a scheme to supply bus passes for pensioners.

I was surprised that having tried to help Mr Prescott by giving him a copy of the Bill which was restricted and classified, because the House authorities had not got the Bill printed on time, that he should have taken this dummy figure which was in the original Bill and not understood its purpose.

Concern over equal pay regulations

HOUSE OF LORDS

Despite believing that existing legislation on equal pay complies with the EEC's directive, the Government has drafted amending regulations to make Britain fully in accord with its European obligations, the **Earl of Gowrie**, Minister of State, Privy Council Office, said in the House of Lords in moving approval of the amending regulations.

He said they arose from a need to amend the Equal Pay Act 1970 by providing for equal pay for work of equal value. The Government was fully committed to the principle of equal pay for men and women and was firmly against sex discrimination, including that which affected jobs and pay.

It was committed to the implementation of the European equal pay directive. Although he still believed the Act did comply, the European Court found otherwise, so the Government accepted the need to amend the Act to close the gap the court found between it and the European directive.

The regulations provide that women who cannot make a claim under the existing Act may make claims to industrial tribunals that their work is of equal value.

Lord McCarthy (Lab), for the Opposition, moved an amendment stating that the House believed the regulations did not adequately reflect the European Court's decision and the EEC equal pay directive.

He said it was true that the Government had met some of the points of criticisms in its proposed changes, but not all of them. The regulations were still defective.

If employers could still use "market forces" as an argument, it would justify any kind of discrimination or prejudice. The regulations did not provide for the elimination of all discrimination on the grounds of sex. He urged the House to reject the regulations.

Lady Seear (L) said the regulations were inadequate for bringing about a genuine system of equal pay for equal value.

Lord Denning, former Master of the Rolls, said the draft regulations were a bona fide attempt to comply with the European Court's decision on this subject, but he criticized their tortuosity and complexity. Ordinary individuals affected by equal pay ought to be able to understand them but none of them would. No ordinary lawyer would be able to understand them and the Court of Appeal would have the greatest difficulty.

The Opposition amendment was carried by 108 votes to 104 – majority against the Government, four. The amended motion was approved.

£19 to handle blood

There was growing public concern about the proposed handling charge for blood supplied by the NHS to private hospitals. **Lord De Freyn** (C) said at question time in the House of Lords. Was it morally correct, he asked, to make any charge for blood given freely and voluntarily?

Lord Glenarthur, Under Secretary of State for Health and Social Security, said the blood was not being charged for but the handling of it was. The Government believed the independent sector should pay for the cost of services provided by the National Health Service.

It was anticipated that the handling charge per unit of whole blood would be around £19. Britain was not importing blood. It was self-sufficient in whole blood but needed to import blood products.

Lord Wallace of Coslany (Lab), for the Opposition, wanted an assurance that the Government was not proposing to "privatize blood".

Lord Morris (C) Also inquired: Will there be a charge for blue blood?

Lord Glenarthur: I shall wait until he is prepared to deliver some and see what arrangements can be made.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Education (Grants and Awards) Bill, remaining stages. Debate on report of Select Committee on Procedure (Finance). **Lords** (2.30). Debate on the Falkland Islands.

Whitehall brief

Cant-hunters in spending study

By Peter Hennessy

Whenever a British government calls for a great debate, the nation yawns. It happened when Lord Wilson of Rievaulx in the late 1960s wanted the pubs and clubs to echo with the pros and cons of belonging to the EEC.

Who now remembers what Mr James Callaghan's 1977 great education debate was about, let alone what it achieved? Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Mr Nigel Lawson have at last come out in favour of a great debate about funding the welfare state.

This time something is happening – at least along one academic corridor high in the Cotswolds. While Britain sleeps, Bath is awake.

Two social policy analysts at the university, Professor Rudolf Klein and Mr Michael O'Higgins, in an impressive piece of mixed intellectual enterprise – their idea and public money to make something of it – have taken the Government at face value and set to work.

The first stage is to put what Professor Klein calls their "back-of-an-envelope" work on to their own microcomputer to produce models of welfare funding in the 1990s reflecting a variety of economic assumptions. They will make use, too, of the Treasury model of the British economy, although they do not reckon it will tell them much as it is geared to short-term economic forecasting rather than medium-term expenditure projections.

Next June, their Centre for the Analysis of Social Policy will be host to a conference at Bath (by coincidence it will straddle the first anniversary of Mrs Thatcher's reelection) bringing together practitioners, thinkers and decision takers. The idea, Professor Klein said last week, is to "clear people's minds and clear some of the academic cant, the policy cant and the political cant".

One piece of cant already in the sights of Professor Klein and Mr O'Higgins is the belief that "social policy is what is left when economic policy is finished". For example, in thinking about the welfare state in the 1990s it is folly to ignore what could be happening to the labour market and the possibility that a large chunk of social provision could be provided by part-timers and women.

The Bath cant-hunters reckon that Whitehall feels constrained by the great spending debate, despite exhortations from on high to conduct one. "The tragedy", Professor Klein explained, "is that Whitehall cannot play with ideas because people say 'plots!'. A minister just cannot think aloud about policy.

"But if you did not have this aura of secrecy that would not happen. My hunch is that they feel trapped. What is needed is a public debate to see if you can open up new possibilities".

Whitehall knows what they are up to and seems keen on it. The Social Science Research Council, whose new chairman, Professor Sir Douglas Hague, has called publicly for just the kind of initiative Bath is engaged on, has agreed in principle to back it.

But Professor Klein gives a warning against expecting too much. They are not going to produce a Beveridge report for the 1990s. Their task, as they define it, is to ask the right questions and clear minds, the essential precondition for both rulers and ruled finding answers.



Professor Klein (left) and Mr O'Higgins: "Aiming to clear people's minds" (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

Ballet group 'disdained' jobs law

The London Festival Ballet company "drove a coach and four horses" through the law when it dismissed a ballet dancer, an industrial tribunal was told yesterday.

Mr Geoffrey Wynn was promoted by the former artistic director, Miss Beryl Grey, to reward his professionalism, his counsel, Mr Nicholas Elliott, told the tribunal in London.

However, in August 1982, after Miss Grey had left, Mr Wynn was dismissed.

Mr Elliott said: "He was promoted by the company to junior soloist, although on their own evidence he was not considered capable of performing that role, never had been capable of performing it and they knew that. What they then did was dismiss him.

"To claim this was a fair dismissal is to drive a coach a four horses through all the legislation covering job protection."

Mr Wynn, aged 35, of King's Road, Chelsea, London, is claiming unfair dismissal.

The tribunal reserved its judgment.

Support for EEC levy as farm spending soars to £5m an hour

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

If all the increased milk production in the EEC since 1981 were to be put in bulk tankers, they would stretch in an unbroken line all the way from London to Athens and back again, and there would still be some left over.

That graphic illustration of the scale of the Community's surpluses was given yesterday by Mr Alan Wilkinson, deputy to Mr Christopher Tugendhat, the Community's Budget Commissioner, at a seminar at the Royal Smithfield Show. Present spending on the common agricultural policy was running at £5m an hour, he said.

Mr Wilkinson made clear that there could be no question of a supplementary budget next year, as happened this year. Farmers had to recognize that if no agreement was reached on placing a ceiling on expenditure, the CAP would run out of funds and they would not be paid.

Mr Michael Jopling, British Minister of Agriculture, delivered a similar message at a press conference. In the past there have been only two countries, by which he clearly meant Britain and West Germany, which had hesitated before agreeing to more expensive new schemes.

"But now I find a growing consciousness that we cannot go on this way", he said. "There is, I think, agreement that something has to be done and that we face difficult times in the future.

"Farmers understand that they do not have a God-given right to produce more and more food which we can neither eat at home nor sell abroad and that the time has come to return the CAP to rationality and reality."

There were about 900,000 tonnes of butter and more than 1,000,000 tonnes of skimmed milk powder in intervention storage. The British Government had long favoured price reductions as the best way of increasing consumer demands, but, given that the best it could hope for was a price freeze, it had to start thinking in terms of a super levy on excess production.

It was important that there should be none of the exemptions which had made the coresponsibility levy so unsatisfactory. The Irish Republic was almost certain to try to veto the super levy propsal, but "I am anxious that the agonies should be felt equally by all members of the Community", Mr Jopling said.

Mrs Marion Cooper, of the Consumers Association, told the seminar that the way EEC handled its finances was not only complicated but also unfair, illogical and almost impossible to control. The money spent would keep open many hospital beds and would pay the salaries of many doctors.

Mr Simon Gourlay, vice-president of the National Farmers' Union, said that although the budgetary cost of the CAP was substantial, it was equivalent to only about one half per cent of the Community's gross domestic products.

● British farmers and growers have made a significant but sadly undervalued contribution to the British economy and must be more forceful in publicizing their achievements, Sir Richard Butler, president of the farmers' union, told the conference (The Press Association reports).

"Farmers, by their increased efficiency, have played an important part in the battle against inflation, and consumers can purchase a greater variety of high quality food than ever before at prices that are falling in real terms", he said.

In the five years up to 1982, food prices rose at an average rate of 3.2 per cent a year less than the retail price index.

"Agriculture is a major employer. On its continued success hinges the jobs of the 9 per cent of the employed labour force which depend directly or indirectly on British agriculture for their employment", he said.



Coals to Newcastle: Three camels being sent from Britain to a new home . . . in the desert.

The camels – Millie, Molly and Andy – were in a consignment of 274 animals and birds flown from Heathrow yesterday to a new zoo in Doha in the Persian Gulf.

They had been supplied by Whipsnade, London, Bristol and Marwell zoos

Why send camels to Doha? A spokesman at Whipsnade explained: "The camels are young and were bred in captivity, so they will be used to life in a zoo". *(Photograph: Harry Kerr).*

£100,000 damages for gas victim's family

The family of a senior army officer who was killed by carbon monoxide gas from a damaged gas central heating system were awarded £100,000 agreed damages at the High Court in London yesterday.

Lieutenant-Coloned Basil Beattie, aged 48, of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps, died in December, 1976, while staying at a fellow officer's flat in Highgate, north London. Mr Justice Stuart-Smith was told the judge that the British Gas Corporation, which had covered the central heating system with its "two star" maintenance plan, had agreed to pay the damages.

Mr Cole said that Colonel Beattie went to the flat suffering from influenza. He closed the windows, turned the heating to constant setting and went to bed. What he did not know was that a leak in the flue from the gas boiler was causing the hot-air system's fan to blow a mixture of warm air and boiler exhaust into the rooms.

MI5 officer sent for trial on spy charges

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Michael Bettaney, a middle-ranking officer in MI5, was committed for trial yesterday on espionage charges including passing on assessments of Soviet intelligence networks in Britain and details of the expulsion of three Russians.

Mr Bettaney, aged 33, of Victoria Road, Coulsdon, Surrey, was sent for trial at the Central Criminal Court after a brief hearing at Horseferry Road Magistrate's Court, London. He faces six charges under the Official Secrets Acts of 1911 and 1920.

He is charged with passing on information about the expulsion of three Russians on April 3 this year. On the same day he is also accused of acting preparatory to passing on "precise arrangements" about the communication of classified matter.

On June 12 Mr Bettaney is accused of passing on an official assessment of Soviet intelligence services operating in the United Kingdom and a second count of acting preparatory to passing on arrangements for communicating classified information.

On July 10 he is accused of acting preparatory to passing on information by pressing for a response to his proposals of April 3 and June 12. Under the sixth charge he is alleged between December 31 and September 17 to have collected information calculated to be useful to an enemy.

Mr Lawrence Grant, for Mr Bettaney, was granted an extension of legal aid for the trial which is expected next year.

Before the court rose the magistrate, Mr Kenneth Harington, told the press: "Please be careful about publishing anything which might prejudice the conduct of the trial."

Queen's cousin burgled

The Queen's first cousin, Mr Gerald Lascelles, was counting the cost yesterday of a break-in at his Cotswolds home in which antiques, heirlooms and family silver, thought to be worth at least £25,000 were stolen.

Mr Lascelles, aged 59, the son of the Earl of Harewood, had been away from his home, Clifferdene House, Rendcombe, near Cheltenham, with his wife, Elizabeth, spending the weekend with relatives in Yorkshire.

"The thieves seemed to know exactly what was what and where it was". Mr Lascelles said "They took only the better pieces and they knew where the strongroom was located, and burrowed through a floor to get into it".

Police think a well organized gang using a large vehicle to remove tables, chairs and more than fifty other items must have been responsible.

SBS expert given marines command

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

New promotions will affect the Royal Marines' highest echelons during the next few months.

Lieutenant General Sir Steuart Pringle, the victim of an IRA bomb in October, 1981, retires in April as Commandant General, to be succeeded by the present Major General Royal Marines Commando Forces, Michael Wilkins, who will be promoted to Lieutenant-General.

He will be succeeded next February by Colonel John St John Grey, aged 49, the Royal Marines' colonel who is now responsible for operations and plans in the Ministry of Defence.

Colonel Grey will take the rank of Major-General, but that does not mean he skips the rank of Brigadier. Unlike the army, in the Royal Marines brigadier is not a formal rank, but is more a courtesy title attached to certain appointments.

General Wilkins, a tall, lean man spent several years in the late 1950s in the Special Boat Section, which is a Royal Marine equivalent of the Army's Special Air Service Regiment. He is thought to be the first SBS man to achieve the marine's top appointment.

Much of his early experience was in the Far East. It was not until his middle forties that he became directly involved in what has become the Marines' main speciality, arctic warfare.

At the time of the attack on Sir Steuart all three held appointments in the Ministry of Defence; Sir Steuart as Commandant General, General Wilkins as Chief of Staff, and Colonel Grey as Military Secretary, in which role he had special responsibility for promotions and appointments.

While Sir Steuart was in hospital the three used to meet occasionally by his bedside to discuss appointments and propositions.

One of their main preoccupations during the next few months is likely to be attempts to remedy deficiencies in 3 Commando Brigade's supporting arms, revealed during the Falklands conflict.

Although their "yomp" across east Falkland enormously enhanced the marines' reputation, it also showed that they did not possess enough air-defence systems, adequate artillery, engineering and reconnaissance support. Those had to be supplied from outside 3 Commando Brigade.

The Ministry of Defence is believed to be considering providing or improving those supporting arms as an integral part of the brigade.

If a major war in Europe seemd in prospect 3 Commando Brigade would be one of the first British units to respond, with the bulk being shipped to Norway.

In those circumstances there would probably not be time to augment it and achieve a full integration with either territorial or regular army units.

It can, therefore, be argued that the brigade should be enhanced so that it incorporates all the support needed to function autonomously.

That would imply the provision of a battery of Rapier ground-to-air missiles; light armoured reconnaissance vehicles and heavier artillery to augment the existing light field guns, and perhaps a second regular squadron of engineers.



Major-General Michael Wilkins (left); Colonel John St John Grey and Commandant General Sir Stewart Pringle.

Picking up a penguin costs £700

David Worsley had to pay £700 yesterday for picking up a penguin after a night's drinking.

Worley, aged 20, a butcher, went for an early morning stroll to sober up, magistrates at Southport, Lancashire, were told.

Mr Michael Wilding, for the prosecution, said that Worsley climbed the Southport fairground big dipper, but fell and landed in the zoo alongside the penguin compound.

Worsley said in a statement that he scooped up Percy the Penguin and put him in a wiremesh litter bin.

He said: "I went back to the car with the penguin in the bin and put him in my mate's boot."

Worsley sid they drove home but the next day he and his father went to Southport sea front and left the penguin in a plastic bucket tipped on its side. However, the penguin, a rare Humboldt, disappeared.

Worsley, of Meadowcroft Farm, Walshaw, Bury, was fined £100 and ordered to pay £600 for Percy's replacement.

Warning on 'house for sale' attacks

A judge at the Central Criminal Court yesterday gave a warning to women with houses for sale never to allow unknown men into their homes.

Judge Petre jailed Richard Blake, aged 30, a soldier, for a total of eight years for indecent assault and other offences committed after he was allowed into houses as a prospective buyer.

The judge said: "I hope no married couple, where the lady is alone seeking to sell a house will ever invite a lone man in to look around. The dangers are apparent".

Blake, a REME corporal, of Lucia Park, Bordon, Hampshire, had admitted indecent assausit, robbery, burglary and assault with intent to rob.

The court was told that Blake was allowed into homes at Shepperton, London, and Ash Vale, Surrey, as a prospective buyer. He broke into a third house in Grayswood, Surrey. In each case he assaulted the woman of the house, having made sure her husband would be out.

Andropov back in business after illness, Kremlin says

From Richard Owen, Moscow

President Andropov is "recovering from an illness" but carrying out a full range of party and state functions, according to a senior Soviet official.

Mr Leonid Zamyatin did not say when Mr Andropov would return to public view. He has not been seen since the middle of August and did not appear on Red Square for the annual November 7 parade.

Mr Zamyatin, the head of the Central Committee international information department, yesterday referred to a Kremlin statement in October which said Mr Andropov was suffering from a cold.

Asked if he was suggesting that the Soviet leader had been absent for 110 days because of a cold. Mr Zamyatin became angry and said reports of a serious operation were "insinuations which do not correspond to reality".

He added enigmatically: "I have already said all that it is possible to state officially" – taken by some observers to mean that Mr Andropov's illness had been more serious than admitted.

Mr Zamyatin did not say whether Mr Andropov would take the chair at forthcoming sessions of the Central Committee and Supreme Soviet, Russia's "parliament". Reports from Bonn over the weekend said West German government officials had been told that Mr Andropov would re-emerge next Saturday.

Asked who had been in charge of defence matters, including nuclear decisions while Mr Andropov was incapacitated, Mr Zamyatin said the President continued to act as chairman of the Supreme Defence Council as well as party leader and head of state.

There are reports that Mr Andropov returned to work recently on a part-time basis. The word "recovering" also means convalescing in Russian and suggests that the President has not resumed full command.

Mr Zamyatin was speaking at a press conference on the future of the Soviet-American arms talks. Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, the Chief of Staff, and Mr Georgy Kornienko, the Deputy Foreign Minister, described the abandoned talks on medium-range missiles as a dead letter and dismissed suggestions that medium-range missiles might be included in the parallel talks on strategic arms reduction (Start), which are continuing. Marshal Ogarkov hinted that the Start talks may also collapse.

Official comments on Kremlin leaders' health are rare, although the authorities are aware of Western concern at a time of East-West tensions.

Unusually, Tass included Mr Zamyatin's remarks about Mr Andropov's health in its English-language report – but the passage is thought unlikely to appear in today's Moscow papers.

South Africans capture white army defector

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

A South African Army officer who defected to Mozambique seven months ago seeking political asylum has been arrested in South Africa after flying back apparently to try to see his wife and baby daughter.

Lieutenant Gerald Eckert, aged 24, of the Army Medical Service, was arrested by military police at Jan Smuts airport, near Johannesburg, on Sunday night as he tried to slip back into the country unnoticed to see his estranged wife, Veronica, and their daughter who will be a year old this month.

A military spokesman said yesterday he would be charged with desertion.

Lieutenant Eckers, who was born in Germany, crossed the border into Mozambique last May five days after South African jets raided Maputo, the capital, in reprisal for the African National Congress car bomb attack on Air Force headquarters in Pretoria which killed 20 people

As a male nurse in a Pretoria military hospital he had no access to any secrets but he said in Maputo that as a privileged white in South Africa he could not live with his conscience.



Top brass: General Bernard Rogers, Nato's Supreme Allied Commander in Europe (left) joining Admiral Wesley McDonald, Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic, and Admiral Sir William Staveley, Commander-in-Chief Channel and Eastern Atlantic, for a meeting of Nato commanders in Brussels yesterday and (right) Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, Chief of the Soviet General Staff, comparing Soviet and United States arms reduction proposals at a press conference in Moscow.

East-West talks high on Shultz agenda

From Mohsin Ali Washington

Mr George Shultz, US Secretary of State, will discuss with Nato foreign ministers in Brussels this week whether an East-West conference on European disarmament in Stockholm on January 17 should begin at Foreign Minister level.

Such an opening could provide Mr Shultz with an opportunity to renew his bilateral dialogue with Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign minister. Mr Shultz, however, not said whether he will hold such talks nor whether he will attend.

He leaves here today on a week-long tour of West Germany, Belgium, Tunisia, Morocco and Portugal for talks with their leaders on East-West relations, arms control issues and Lebanon and North Africa.

Any meeting between Mr Shultz and Mr Gromyko would be the first since last month's Soviet walkout at the Geneva intermediate range nuclear forces (INF) negotiations.

The two had a frosty exchange at their last meeting in Madrid during the European security conference in September after the Soviet shooting down of the South Korean airliner

Warsaw Pact meets in Sofia

Belgrade (Reuter) – Warsaw Pact defence ministers gathered in Sofia yesterday for their first joint assessment of the deployment of new US nuclear missiles in West Europe and last month's suspension of the Geneva medium-range missile talks.

The meeting was called amid growing East-West tension caused by the arms build-up in Europe and escalation of the fighting in Lebanon, where US aircraft have attacked positions held by Soviet-backed Syrian troops.

The official Bulgarian news agency, BTA, reported the arrival of ministers from Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland and Romania, to join the Soviet Defence Minister, Marshal Dmitry Ustinov who flew in on Sunday.

All were met by the Bulgarian Defence Minister General Dobri Dzhurov. The Commander-in-Chief of Warsaw Pact forces' Marshal Viktor Kulikov, is also attending.

BTA gave no further details of the meeting but Western diplomats in Sofia believed it would continue today after starting yesterday.

The Eastern block has condemned the siting of US cruise and Pershing 2 missiles in Western Europe, which began in Britain and West Germany last month, and President Andropov has announced countermeasures.

These include speeding up the deployment of new-generation Soviet medium-range missiles in East Germany and Czechoslovakia, abandoning a self-imposed freeze on SS20 missiles targeted on Western Europe, and deploying sea-launched missiles close to US territory.

Western diplomats said the Sofia meeting could bring a rethink of tactics at two East-West arms forums still in process – the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (Start) in Geneva between the US and the Soviet Union and the Vienna conference on reducing conventional forces in Central Europe.

The Vienna talks, the only forum where all Nato and Warsaw Pact states are represented, have dragged on with minimal progress for 10 years. East block diplomats there have said the new US deployments must have an effect on the talks.

Leaders have also spoken of a need for greater coordination within the East block.

Romania, which has often taken a different foreign policy stand to its allies, has openly stated its opposition to new missiles by either side and urged a return to the negotiating table.

Hungary's official line is that there should be no nuclear missiles in countries that do not already have them – like Hungary itself – and no extra deployments in those that do.

The Czechoslovak party daily, *Rude Pravo*, acknowledged many people were anxious about the deployment.

West sends arms dialogue signal

Brussels (Reuter) – Defence ministers of 11 West European countries yesterday opened the first round of Nato ministerial meetings since the new American medium range nuclear missiles arrived in West Europe.

Prospects for improving East-West relations in spite of the Soviet walkout from the medium range superpower missile talks in Geneva were expected to top the agenda.

The West Europeans want the meetings to send a clear signal to Moscow that the West remains ready for dialogue on arms control and broader East-West cooperation while maintaining a stong defence.

The "Eurogroup" session, covering all European members of the Alliance except France, Spain and Iceland, began after Nato military chiefs heard an intelligence report on the transfer of Western high technology to the Soviet block

President Andropov said last month that the new missiles would be sited in East Germany and Czechoslovakia

Military sources said the European ministers would consider the idea of merging the interrupted Geneva talks on medium range missiles with the US-Soviet talks on strategic arms as a way of getting Moscow back to the negotiating table.

Bokassa asks France for residence permit

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Jean-Bedel Bokassa, the former President of the Central African Republic, who arrived unexpectedly in Paris on Sunday night with 15 of his 54 children, his wife, and 20 other women, has asked the French Government for permission to live permanently in France. He already owns substantial property here, including several Chateaux.

However, France is not at all keen to harbour such an unpredictable and troublesome guest who only a week ago was plotting to return to power in his native country, where he was deposed as Emperor four years ago with French help in the famous "Barracuda Operation", after a series of increasingly appalling atrocities.

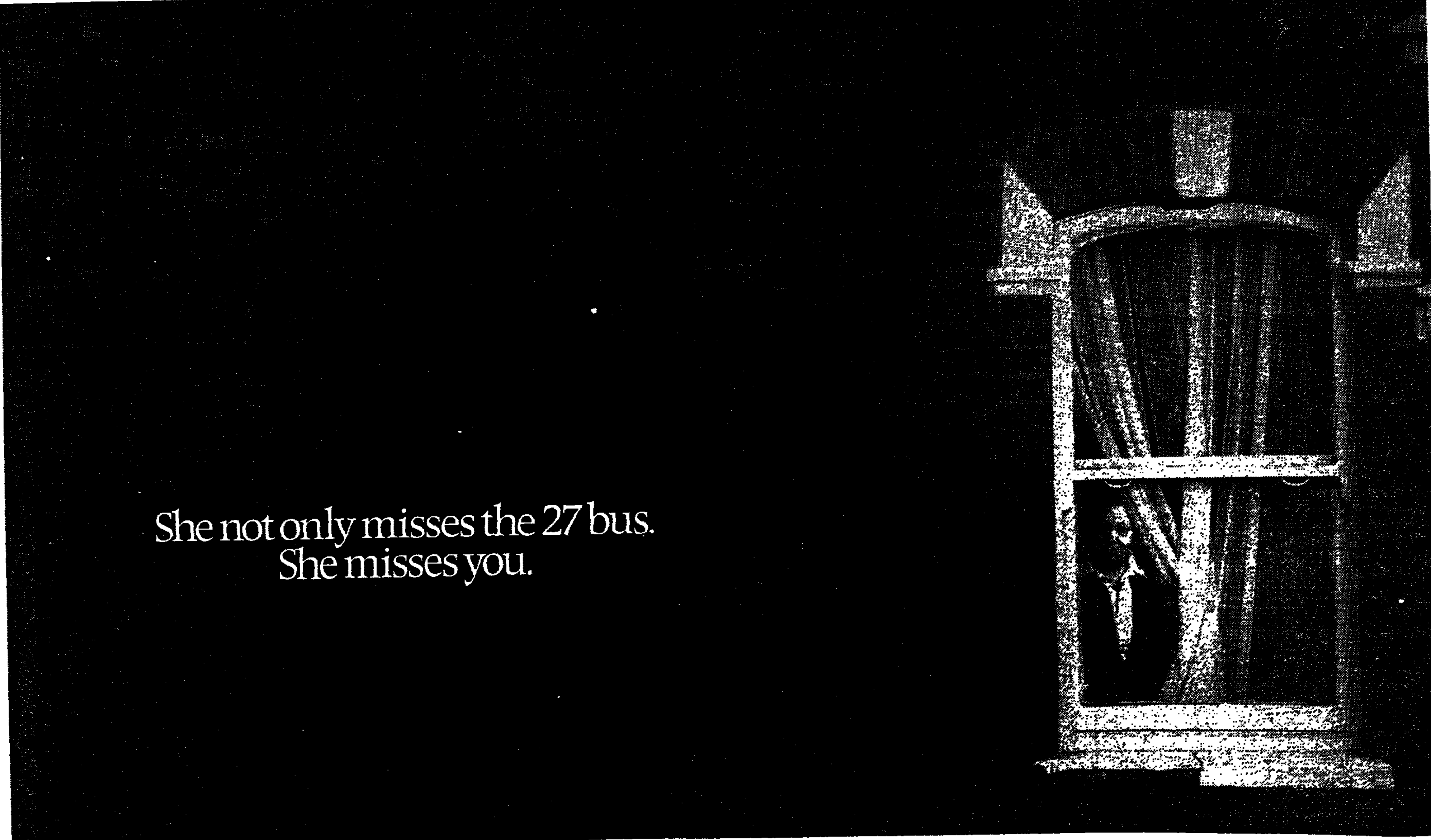
M Claude Cheysson, the Foreign Minister, said in a radio interview yesterday morning that it was not desirable that M Bokassa should remain in France, and that the Government was therefore looking for other countries which would be willing to receive him.

M Bokassa, who has served in the French Army, has always claimed to have French citizenship. However, M Cheysson insisted yesterday that the French courts did not accept that claim. "He is a foreigner who can therefore be asked to leave France," he said.

Immediately after his overthrow in 1979, M Bokassa sought refuge in France, but was refused permission to stay on account of his "serious repeated violations of human rights". He went instead to the Ivory Coast, where President Houphouët-Boigny agreed to receive him after a personal request from President Gisgard d'Estaing.

The final straw was the revelation last week of plans for a coup d'etat. A Caravelle aircraft actually took off from Paris on November 26 with the organizer of the coup, M Roger Delpey, a French writer and long-time friend and confidant of M Bokassa, a dozen mercenaries, and several journalists. It was due to pick up M Bokassa in Abidjan before flying on to the Central African Republic, where M Bokassa was due to be reinstated as Emperor. However, the French intelligence services warned President Houphouët-Boigny of the aircraft's imminent arrival, and it was intercepted.

M Bokassa, who is at present staying at his chateau on the south-west outskirts of Paris, said in a statement issued through his lawyer that he would refuse all offers of asylum in any country save France or the Central African Republic.



هكذا من الأصل

Shamir denies US deal as fears grow of superpower conflict

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli Prime Minister, yesterday denied reports of a secret pact with America to oust Syria from Lebanon.

In an effort to allay growing fears at home and abroad of increased warfare with Syria and the possibility of a superpower confrontation in the Middle East, Mr Shamir told the Knesset: "Many incorrect rumours and baseless interpretations have been spread regarding what was said in Washington.

"Nothing was agreed in these talks which has not been made public. Israel did not take on any military commitments as certain panic-mongers have claimed."

There is scepticism in the Israeli press and among opposition politicians about the earlier denials from Jerusalem and Washington that a new era of coordinated military action against the Syrian forces in Lebanon has begun.

Tomorrow the Government will face a motion of no-confidence tabled by the small Israeli Communist Party which yesterday said events in Lebanon could lead to a world war. Although the Government will survive, the occasion could provide a focus for criticism of its recent revival of the policy of air strikes inside Syrian-held territory in Lebanon.

The respected Tel Aviv newspaper, *Harretz*, argued yesterday that it was difficult to believe that the US and Israeli air forces had acted independently in their weekend air strikes. *Al Hamishmar*, the paper of the left-wing Mapam Party, said: "The danger of a new war is at hand . . . it is not too late to withdraw from this unholy alliance."

The focus of the Prime Minister's address was to try to eliminate suspicion. "There are those both here and abroad who have expressed fears of entanglements following the deeper cooperation between Israel and the US, he said.

"These fears are groundless. The cooperation between our two countries is good for Israel, for the US and for the entire region, as has been proven in the past.

"The murderous attack on the American Marines and the attack on our security forces in Tyre a short time later created a bond of common destiny between the two peoples and strengthened even further the friendship which has existed for a long time." Mr Shamir said.

In a related move, the Foreign Ministry issued a briefing paper outlining what it described as "an unprecedented Syrian military build-up aimed at attaining a decisive military balance over Israel."

It alleged that 7,000 Soviet advisers were stationed in Syria and that defence spending was calculated at 54 per cent of Syria's latest domestic budget.

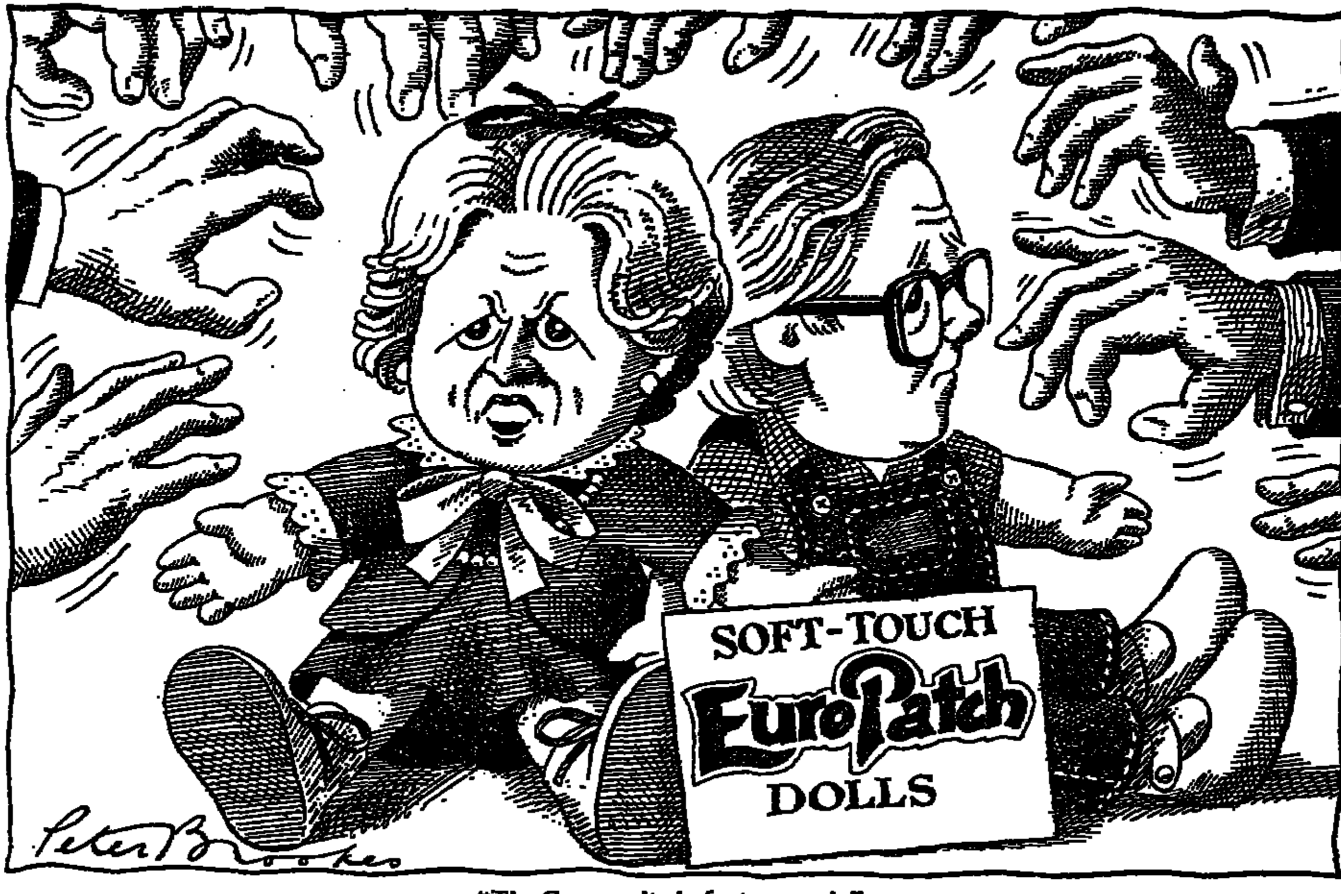
The Foreign Ministry claimed that after the 1982 war, Russia had supplied Syria with large quantities of weapons and equipment as "compensation" for its losses and to provde the Assad remime with deterrent power and the capability of attacking Israel.

The ministry listed Soviet weaponry supplied to Damascus in the new military build-up as including 200 tanks, 150-200 half-tracks, 50-100 artillery pieces, 100 rocket-launchers, a large quantity of lorries and SS21 ground-to-ground missiles with a range of 120km.

Air weaponry was listed as 20-30 MiG23 jets, an unknown number of Sukhoi22 planes, 15-20 Sam missile launchers, a large number of Sam9 launchers, modern radar equipment and total replacement of all losses suffered by the Syrian air force in 1982.

The ministry also claimed that the Syrian navy will buy more Ninochka missile corvettes armed with the improved Styx sea-to-sea missiles and anti-aircraft surface-to-air missiles.

"The Syrians have been mounting numerous attack exercises to prepare their army for offensive operations," the ministry said. "This reflects a new emphasis in Syria's military establishment."



"The Community is *far* too greedy"

Gowon gets a warm welcome in Lagos

Lagos (Reuter) – General Yakubu Gowon, the former Nigerian military ruler, was given a warm wlecome when he returned to Nigeria after more than eight years of exile in Britain. Police used batons to beat back crowds as they broke through a security barrier at Lagos Airportand besieged their former leader.

General Gowon, who was overthrown in 1975, told reporters that he had no intention of going into party politics.

Geneva plea

Geneva – A request to Moscow to "make it your new year resolution to come back to the negotiating table in Geneva" was made yesterday by Lady Olga Maitland, chairman of Women and Families for Defence. She had a two-hour meeting with officials at the Soviet diplomatic mission here.

$4m Christmas

Beverly Hills, California (AP) – No ordinary boughs of holly deck the halls of the Beverly Hills Cartiers. Its shop here has adorned an unassuming spruce with diamond earrings, bracelets, necklaces, sapphire rings, rubies and pearls worth more than $4m (about £2.7m).

Bomb escape

Paris (AP) – Mr Ara Toranian, leader of the National Armenian Movement, was slightly injured here by the explosion of a bomb attached to his car. He escaped injury in a similar attempt eight months ago.

Space chat

Bonn (Reuter) – The voices of President Reagan and Chancellor Kohl were beamed on board the orbiting shuttle Columbia in a satellite link-up to celebrate US-European cooperation in manned space flight.

Panda coin

Peking (AP) – China issued a silver panda coin to honour International Giant Panda Year. It will give part of the earnings to the World Wildlife Fund.

Trainer killed

Leer (AP)–A tiger attacked and killed an animal trainer at a circus winter camp in this northwest German town. Police shot the enraged animal.

A cut above

Bangkok (Reuter) – Birth control campaigners claimed a world record after organizing a nine-hour event in which 1,190 men were given vasectomies by 50 surgeons.

Walesa plea for end to sanctions on Poland

From Roger Boyes
Warsaw

Mr Lech Walesa, the leader of Solidarity and Nobel peace laureate, appealed yesterday to the West to lift economic sanctions imposed on Poland almost two years ago after the declaration of martial law.

The plea follows disscussions with his advisers and brings him into line with criticism voiced by both the Pope and the Polish Catholic hierarchy.

Less comfortably, the surprise statement by Mr Walesa aligns him with the declared policy of the Polish Government. Sanctions should be ended because what Poland needs now is not losses of millions of dolllars but aid of billions of dollars, Mr Walesa said in Gdansk.

But he rejected Government claims that the financial loss to Poland had been huge although the situation could deterorate seriously unless sanctions were lifted.

Mrs Zofia Kalisz, a Communist deputy in the Sjem (Parliament) presenting the Bill, said that the idea would be to give the Government more flexibility in dealing with the threat of internal unrest in Poland.

Although nobody mentioned it in the parliamentary debate, the measures have come just in time for a delicate period during which food prices will be increased and dissidents put on trial.

Nicaragua poll plan backed

From Martha Honey, San José, Costa Rica

American diplomats in Managua are calling the Sandinista Government's announcement on Sunday of elections in 1985 and the granting of an amnesty to exiles a small step in the process of establishing democracy in Nicaragua.

Mr Anthony Quainton, US Ambassador to Nicaragua, said that the decree, which was read by Señor Daniel Ortega, the leader of the junta, to an extraordinary session of the Council of State, represented a small step, but there was still a long way to go.

Privately, however, American diplomats in Managua say this and other recent concessionary moves are very significant. In the past US diplomats in Nicaragua have often been more sympathetic towards the Sandinistas than have been Reagan Administration officials in Washington.

Recently the Sandinista leaders have eased press censorship, sent home thousands of Cubans, asked Salvadorean and Guatemalan left-wingers to leave, freed more than 300 Miskito Indian prisoners, and granted Amnesty to the more than 13,000 Indian refugees who fled into Honduras because of heavy-handed Sandinista policies along the Atlantic coast.

Father Michel D'Escoto, the Foreign Minister, said that the election and amnesty decree removed one more possible pretext for a US invasion.

Over the past few weeks the atmosphere in the capital seems to have shifted from one of gloomy expectation of an imminent US-backed invasion to great excitement that the liberalization policies may lead Washington to halt support for the counter-revolutionaries.

However one Western diplomat who views the recent Sandinista concessions as genuine, says he wonders if there is anything the Nicaraguan Government can do to satisfy the Reagan Administration. "The ground rules for what the US wants keep changing."

In his speech Señor Ortega announced that the Council of State would hold a special session in January to draw up the election and press laws. The election process will officially begin on January 31 next, and a precise date for the elections will be announced on February 21.

Diplomatic sources say that unofficially the election date is likely to be in March 1985.

Señor Ortega did not state what the elections will be for, but they will most likely be to elect a British-style parliament which will, among other duties, be charged with drawing up a new constitution.

No mention was made of presidential elections, but it is thought in some quarters that the various political parties will run for parliamentary seats and that the majority party or a coalition will then appoint a President.

Farmers voice plight in Athens

From Mario Modiano and Ian Murray, Athens

Italian, Irish and Greek farmers have added colour to the drab proceedings of the EEC's Athens summit by staging separate demonstrations to protest against plans for greater thrift in the Community's spending on agriculture.

Over 1,000 jovial Italians from two conservative unions of farmers, donning tricolour scarves and blowing police whistles, marched across the centre of Athens to the Zappeion Hall, where the leaders of the Ten were deliberating their problems in splendid isolation.

They unfurled Italian flags and waved banners protesting that they were being made to pay for the errors of others. Some dangled large cow-bells and to puzzled Athenian passers-by they handed leaflets apologizing for the disturbance, but assuring them that "we are doing this for your own good

Only 54 Irish dairy farmers came to Athens (at £1,000 a head) but they made their mark by positioning themselves so that every delegation that came to the Zappeion Hall for Monday's session, saw them and read their banners. One pleaded: "Milk is my livelihood. Don't kill me."

Mr John Barry, the president of the Irish Cooperative Organization Society, who led the group, said they represented 77,000 dairy farmers of whom 8,000 probably the most successful would go bankrupt, if the Community cut down milk production.

Travel curbs eased

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

Restrictions on travel between Kenya and South Africa, imposed earlier this year, have been eased; but the Kenyan authorities have introduced special visas for Kenyan residents wishing to visit South Africa, and for South African residents coming here.

When the controls were first introduced, some foreign tourists arriving here via South Africa were refused entry. The Tourism Minister, Mr Maina Wanjigi, says this is being "rectified" and genuine tourists from other parts of the world will not be inconvenienced, even if they travel here via South Africa.

Kenya has imposed a complete boycott on trade with South Africa since becoming independent in 1963, but has allowed foreign arilines, including British Airways, to fly to and from South Africa via Nairobi.

Pretoria sees no Soweto setback

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

Despite hardly more than 10 per cent of the voters turning out to elect Soweto's first town council, the South African Government yesterday refused to admit that its "new deal" for urban blacks has been rejected.

Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Cooperation and Development, described it as "progress" compared with a six per cent poll in 1978 for a now defunct Community Council. He said an average 21 per cent poll country-wide in 23 elections so far for black local authorities was "reasonable" compared with the traditionally low turn-out in white municipal elections.

Black leaders, however, claimed the results represented rejection of the Black Local Authorities' Act under which black town councils will have virtually the same powers as white municipalities. However, they will have to raise the rates to fulfil their promises to electors.

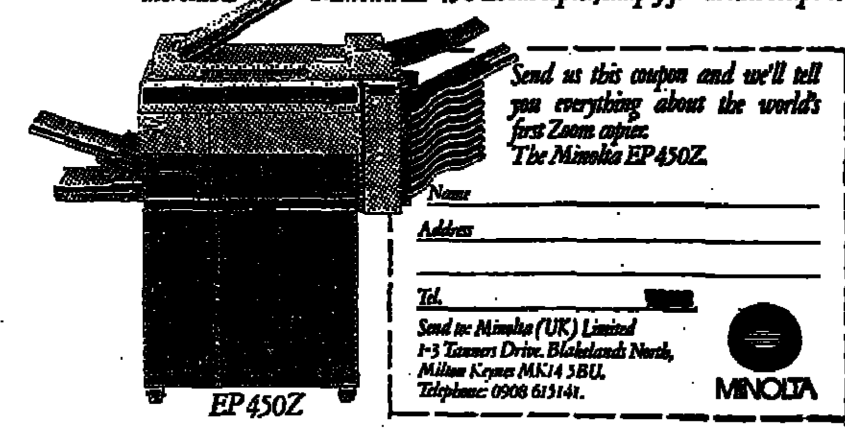
Mr Lybon Mabaso, president of the Black Consciousness Azanian People's Organization (Azapo), said the act was "geared at excluding the real accepted leadership in the country."

Dr Koornhof said intimidation and a boycott campaign by Azapo and the United Democratic Front had influenced the poll in Soweto. Azapo stated that seven of its leading members had been detained by police in Soweto on Saturday, when the poll was held, and released late on Sunday.

More than half the 30 seats of the new Soweto council were won by the Sofasonke Party, the township's oldest civic body.

The name means "Together we die" and it was formed during the Second World War by a squatter leader when thousands of blacks moved into the Johannesburg area and who were, up to the Soweto riots in 1976, considered "temporary sojourners" in a white area by the Government.





Baby Jane Doe case ensnares parents, courts and Reagan

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

Baby Jane Doe lies in her hospital cot; around her rages a fierce controversy. Her parents, doctors, the court and the Reagan Administration are caught up in the question of who should decide whether she lives or dies.

Baby Jane – her name is pseudomyn and her identity a secret – was born eight weeks ago with several severe defects. She has an abnormally small head and brain, excess fluid on the brain and spina bifida and an incompletely formed spine.

Doctors at the hospital in Long Island, New York, told her parents that without surgery she would die within two years. If she has a series of operations she could live for 20 years but would be completely disabled and severely retarded.

After consulting doctors and clergy, her parents said there should be no surgery. But their decision came to the attention of a right-to-live group called Birthright who alerted a lawyer. He obtained a court order instructing doctors to operate, but Baby Jane's parents appealed and the order was overturned.

Then the Reagan Admistration became involved in an unprecedented way. It said that failure to operate violated Baby Jane's civil rights and demanded to see the hospital records of her case. The hospital refused to hand them over and the Government sued the hospital.

The judge rejected the Government's application to see the records. He said the hospital could have performed surgery but the question turned on parental consent. And the parents, he said, had made a reasonable decision "based on genuine concern for the best interest of the child."

The Government appealed and the case is now being considered by three judges in New York. The Government's attempt to intervene in a private dilemma has helped to stoke the controversy. The Administration is being criticized for highhandedness.

Last year, after the case of a baby with Down's Syndrome who died after its parents said they did not want it treated, the Administration ordered new rules for hospital nurseries and maternity wards.

The rules called for notices to be posted in nurseries saying that failure to feed or care for handicapped babies was illegal. Telephone "hotlines" were set up so that any failures to do so could be reported to Washington. A court later struck down the new rules.

The case of Baby Jane Doe has raised many disturbing question. Right-to-life groups see it as an important test case. Other people are concerned about the Government's interference in complex moral and medical questions.

And argument goes on about what should be done with very seriously handicapped children whose lives would be distressingly blighted if they were allowed to survive despite their parents deciding that they should not be treated.



King and country: King Juan Carlos of Spain addressing the lower House of Parliament yesterday to mark the fifth anniversary of the return of democracy.

Devastating guerrilla warfare

Rebels without a cause prove to be experts at disruption

In a second article on Mozambique, Stephen Taylor, recently in Maputo, describes the character of the guerrilla war that is undermining the country.

After years of sporadic guerrilla warfare, Mozambican insurgents four weeks ago introduced a dangerous element in their conflict against the Frelimo Government, swooping on a camp in the northern Zambesia province where they killed two Soviet mining technicians and abducted another 23.

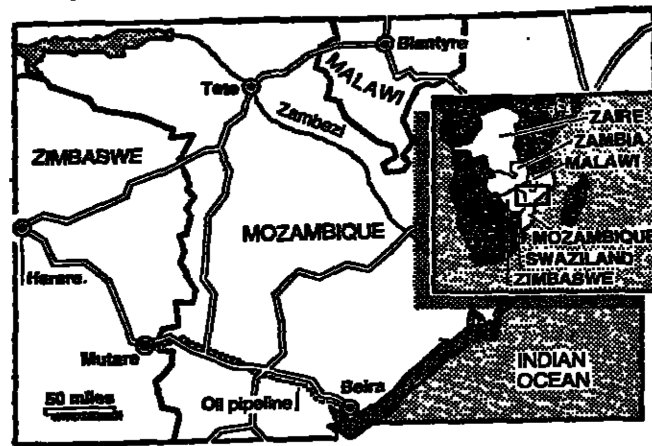
Elsewhere the incident would have made world headlines. As it is, although 18 of the Russians remain captives of the Mozambican Resistance Movement (MNR) the Zambezia raid has become just another fading chapter in the murky war which is devastating Mozambique.

the conflict has little to do with territory or even ideology. MNR guerrillas, numbering between 8,000 and 10,000, are active in all but one of the 10 provinces but have no territorial stronghold. They inflict brutal suffering on Frelimo supporters but espouse no political credo.

"The voice of free Africa", the MNR propaganda radio station broacasting from South Africa, serves up an uninspired litany of anti-Frelimo invective.

What the resistance movement is good at is disruption. Railways, road traffic, storage depots and the oil pipeline to Zimbabwe have been struck repeatedly to the dismay not only of Frelimo but governments in neighbouring states. Mozambique's ports are vital to Zimbabwe, Malawi, Zambia and Swaziland – all of which are members of the Southern African Development Conference – and Zaire, which is not.

Such circumstantial evidence that the MNR is being manipulated as a tool of regional destabilization by South Africa is substantiated by more solid intelligence, such as the asassination of Orlando Cristina, a key figure in the movement, in Pretoria earlier this year. The killing is generally believed to have been the result of an internal feud.



The only other figures in the MNR whose names are generally known are Alfonso Dhlakama, the military commander, said by the Mozambicans to have been a Frelimo soldier until he was discharged for theft in 1976; and Senhor Evo Fernandes, the MNR spokesman in Lisbon.

MOZAMBIQUE
Part 2

A primary target has been the Lonrho-controlled pipeline from Beira port to Zimbabwe, closed for 15 years after the imposition of sanctions on Rhodesia in 1965. After months of rehabilitation work, it was sabotaged only days before its scheduled reopening in October 1981, and remained closed until June last year. Since then it has been sabotaged at least four times.

Zimbabwe's desperation to have the pipeline functioning, thus avoiding dependence on oil imports through South Africa, prompted the Government to send 2,000 troops to help Frelimo forces guard the installation last December. Almost immediately petrol storage tanks in Beira were sabotaged, precipitating a fuel crisis in Zimbabwe.

Another favoured target, and one which has had far greater impact on the majority of Mozambicans, is the state shops in rural areas, about half of which have been destroyed. Mr Manuel Aranda da Silva, Minister of Internal Trade, says priority is being given to reestablishing the shops with financial incentives being offered to those prepared to rebuild them.

Sometimes the guerrillas have distributed food looted from shops to local people but by and large they have shown little sensibility to winning hearts and minds. Peasants suspected of being Frelimo sympathizers are sometines shot out of hand – or may have ears, lips or breasts cut off.

The scale of the war is difficult to calculate because of the rebels' hit-and-run tactics and the tendency of the Frelimo forces to avoid confrontation. Casualties are comparatively low – some reports put the figure at around 2,000 – although the effect of the conflict in drought-afflicted areas is causing thousands more to die of malnutrition. A senior government economist has estimated the cost of the war to be £130m

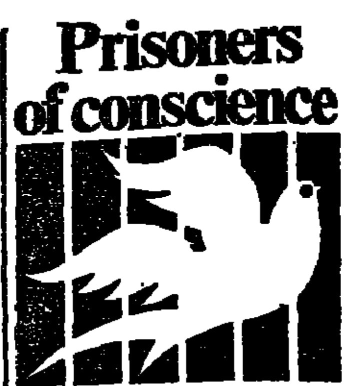
A Frelimo offensive in Gaza and Inhambane provinces has had some success in driving the guerrillas underground. Other positive aspects are that the key regional trade route from east Zimbabwe to Beira port has been made reasonably safe and haulage companies are once again using the road through Tete to Malawi.

Generally, however, the inadequacies of the Frelimo forces have been glaringly exposed and the Government is now turning from the Soviet Union to the West for military assistance as well as investment.

Following President Machel's visit to Downing Street, it has been suggested that the British military advisory and training team in Zimbabwe might take on responsibility for training Mozambican units. More likely though, a number of places will be made available for Mozambicans at Sandhurst.

Though such assistance is unlikely to have much military significance, Frelimo would see it as an important gesture in the face of South African hostility.

Prisoners of conscience



Soviet Union: Anatoli Marchenko

By Caroline Moorehead

Mr Anatoli Marchenko, the author of a celebrated book on Soviet labour camps, is serving his sixth sentence, for "anti-Soviet agitation", in Camp No 35 at Perm. If he serves his full term it will be March. 1991, before he is free. He is married and has a son, aged 10.

Mr Marchenko, aged 46, was born in Barabinsk, Siberia, the son of an assistant machinist on the railways.

He was 19 and working in Karaganda, when he was first arrested and convicted after a riot. His experiences in the camps were to provide him with material for his later political writings.

Not long after his release, he tried to leave the Soviet Union without an exit permit. He was sentenced to six years' hard labour for "treason against the fatherland".

Now began a pattern: political writings, open letters and articles would be circulated in *samizdat*. Most were indictments of the living conditions of workers, of the camps and prisons and of widespread abuse of human rights. The writings would be followed by arrest, a prison sentence, or banishment. Mr Marchenko's present sentence, 10 years' reeducation through hard labour, followed by five years' loss of civil rights, is the most severe he has received.

His health has been poor since the 1960s, when he became deaf while in "special regime" in Vladimir prison, after an ear infection remained untreated.

He is now believed to be suffering from chronic gastritus, arthritis and failing sight, all aggrivated by appalling diet, harsh prison conditions and several hunger strikes.

Leading article, page 15

Mr Marchenko: Wrote about labour camps.

Lusinchi triumphs in Venezuela despite lacklustre campaign

From Colin Harding
Caracas

The opposition Venezuelan Democratic Action (AD) party has won an unexpectedly comfortable victory over the *ruling Christian Democrats.*

With official results from Sunday's presidential election coming out very slowly, unofficial projections by the television companies and AD itself gave Dr Jaime Lusinchi, the opposition candidate, more than 50 per cent of the vote, compared with some 35 per cent for Señor Rafael Caldera of the ruling Christian Democrats.

Dr Lusinchi claimed victory in all 22 states and the federal district of Caracas and his party also seemed assured of a large majority in both Houses of Congress.

Voting was peaceful and well-organized, and both Señor Caldera and President Luis Herrera Campins publicly conceded defeat within hours of the polling stations closing.

Dr Lusinchi has been the *front runner throughout the* eight-month campaign. Although Señor Caldera was the more impressive candidate and *appeared to make up ground in* the final weeks, the margin of Dr Lusinchi's victory suggests that the large number of floating *voters overwhelmingly rejected* Señor Caldera because of his association with the unpopular Government.

Dr Lusinchi will head the fourth Democratic Action Government since the present electoral system was established in 1958. He did not perform particularly impressively in the campaign and he is a poor public speaker. He compared unfavourably with the smooth, elder statesman-like figure of Señor Caldera, who was President between 1969 and 1974. *Dr Lusinchi's advisers told him* to stay out of the limelight as much as possible, which he did until the final weeks of polling.

The President-elect's great strength has been his ability as party general secretary to unite the disparate factions in AD since its defeat in 1978. A 59-year-old paediatrician, he was one of the party's founders in 1941.

He served for more than 20 years as deputy for his native state of Anzoátegui, eastern Venezuela, and was exiled for six years during the military dictatorship of General Marcos Pérez Jiménez, which was overthrown in 1958. He later became his party's Congressional leader, and narrowly failed to secure the presidential nomination in 1978.

A chubby, genial figure, with a reputation for enjoying a good time. Dr Lusinchi will need all his skill and experience as a *party manager to exert his* authority within AD over the powerful figure of former President Carlos Andrôs Pérez, *whose protegé he once was.* Señor Pérez, a prominent figure in Socialist International, was President during the oil boom *years of 1973-78, and is* believed to have his sights set on the 1988 nomination.

But the new President's immediate problem – even before he takes office in February – will be the economy.

Unemployment, already affecting almost 20 per cent of the workforce, is expected to rise, and the probable removal of price controls could unleash *serious inflation.*

Dr Lusinchi has promised a "social pact", with jobs and pay increases for the unions and *economic reactivation for employers.* Venezuela is still a rich country, but the new Government will be hard pressed to *balance the competing demands* made upon it.



Caracas check: Two voters being searched by Venezuelan soldiers.

Rumasa leak inquiry ordered

From Richard Wigg
Madrid

Spain's Constitutional Court president yesterday promised an investigation into the leaking of the verdict in the Rumasa affair.

The verdict is believed to uphold the Government's expropriation last February of the assets of Spain's biggest empire which has interests in banking, hotels, sherry and farming.

El Pais, The Madrid daily, reported on Sunday that the court's 12 judges were tied and that the *president's casting* vote was needed to produce the verdict upholding the Government's use of a decree law for the expropriation.

Professor Mañuel Garcia Pelayo, evidently struggling as the court's president to maintain its reputation, also denied yesterday that he had an interview last month with Señor Felipe Gonzalez, the Prime Minister.

He had not discussed the Socialist Govt's expropriation as the court began preparing its verdict, which is expected to be made public officialy later this week.

Newspaper speculated here yesterday that the leak had come from one of the judges, since no officials of the court were present when the votes were taken.

The Constitutional Court, the ultimate guarantee in law of Spain's new democracy, only set up three and a half years ago, has suffered both from the public naming of the voting positions of its members, and from the suspicion of having been the subject of political pressure.

Few want them as cash runs out

Boat people become bottleneck

From David Watts, Singapore

For the first time since the early days of the Vietnam exodus, more refugees are *arriving in South-East Asia* than are being resettled.

This is the most serious of a number of signs that the Vietnamese refugee problem is becoming critical again. The United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) *is so concerned about the* situation that an appeal to governments is now going out for more help with resettlement and funding as *the UN's orderly* departure programme for Vietnamese runs out of money.

If departures had been maintained at last year's levels, the problem of refugees would now be well on the way to solution, given the overall lower level of arrivals. But there are now roughly 600 more refugees a month arriving in "countries of first asylum" than there are leaving, according to Dr Shashi Tharoor, who runs the UN programme in Singapore.

As a result there are now more boat people in South-East Asian refugee camps than there were two years ago. There is now a 6,000-1 strong hard core of Vietnamese rejected by all countries for resettlement.

"Criteria have to be relaxed if there is to be any progress at all in tackling these *alarming* trends", Dr Tharoor said.

The UN commission's principal meant of trying to prevent the haphazard escape of Vietnamese by boat has been the orderly departure programme, under which selected prople are *allowed to leave with Hanio's* agreement. About 41,000 people have left under the programme since 1980, but that could end *next Ferbruary if fresh funds are* not made available.

If the programme is to continue next year it needs to make up the present short-fall of $2.5m (£1.6m), the bulk of an annual budget of $3.9m (£2.5m).

The value of the programme can be gauged from the appalling suffering that the boat people endure and the mounting evidence that boats in trouble are now *likely* to be bypassed by merchant ships. Since 1980, 2,300 women have been raped while making the dangerous passage across the South China Sea and 1,400 people are known to have been murdered by pirates.

Some shipping lines are plainly avoiding sea routes where they may emcounter refugee boats. The Situation has become so serious that the international Maritime Organization in London has appealed to sailors across the world to help refugee boats in distress.

The statistics tell their own story: in 1981, 14,600 refugees were rescued by *213* ships flying the flags of 33 nations. This year the ships of only 14 nations have rescued refugees, while the *number of vessels putting into* Singapore with refugees has dropped by a third over the last two years.

Recently arrived Vietanamese boats reveal the full horror of being bypassed at sea. One boat which landed recently in Brunei Had 51 on board when it left Vietnam on September 10. Thirty-three died in 55 days at sea, during which they were ignored by numerous ships. Another died soon after landing and the rest are all in critical condition in hospital.

In a second boat that landed in *Sarawak,* 17 died at sea, two died soon after landing, and seven are critically ill in hospital.

Ruling today in Burma bomb trial

Rangoon (AP) – Two North Korean Army officers should face the death penalty for murdering 21 people, including *several senior South Korean* officials, the prosecution at the Rangoon terrorist bombing trial urged yesterday.

The Chief Prosecutor, Mr Tin On, said that there was sufficient material evidence as well as a thorough confession by one of the accused to show the North Koreans had perpetrated the crime on *October 9 at* Rangoon's Martyr's Mausoleum.

The dead included four South *Korean Cabinet ministers* and several other visiting senior officials.

The Rangoon Division People's Court heard arguments from prosecution and defence counsels whether to charge the accused for murder, attempted murder and illegal possession of arms. The court postponed its decision *until today.*

Defence lawyer for Captain Kang Min Chul and Major Zin Mo argued that there were no *eyewitnesses, to their alleged* crime

The prosecution noted that Captain Kang had confessed that he, *Major Zin,* and a third officer, who was killed by the Burmese authorities after the bombing, had been ordered to Burma to kill the South Korean President.

Brazil begins process of decentralization

From Patrick Knight, Brasilia

The Brazilian Congress reached another landmark when, in the teeth of government hostility, it passed a Bill transferring funds from the central Government to state and local administrations.

This was the first reversal of a process of centralization which has lasted for the past twenty years and was also Congress's first initiative in exerting its limited powers over spending. No senators or deputies voted against the Bill last week in an unusual show of unanimity against the now-faltering executive, which threatened reprisals if the measure were passed, but then climbed down.

Faced with a perceptible decline in the authority of the Government of President João Figueiredo, who has apparently not completely recovered from a heart operation in the US in July, the Government is being forced to consider holding direct elections for the presidency.

It had been anticipated that General Figueiredo's successor would be nominated by the electoral college, in which the governing Social Democrat Party (PDS) still has a majority. However, the PDS, previously hardly more than a compliant mechanism used by the military and the technocrats to rule, is now rebellious and divided after reverses in last November's elections. The President can no longer rely on it to nominate his candidate.

Left to its own devices, the college would probably choose the former Governor of São Paulo state, Deputy Paulo *Maluf, who has gained* enormous support from Deputies from all over the country. He got this basically by suggesting *that he* would substitute his supporters for the hundreds of retired military men who occupy high positions in the dozens of state corporations dominating Brazil's economy.

President Figueiredo's faction, and most, but by no means all the military hierarchy, are consequently extremely hostile to Senhor Maluf, who would, however, have no chance of winning a direct election.

If the PDS is splitting into what might be termed a loyalist and a Maluf line, with the loyalist line shrinking as deputies seek to distance themselves from an increasingly unpopular administration, the main opposition party, the PMDB, is hardly more united.

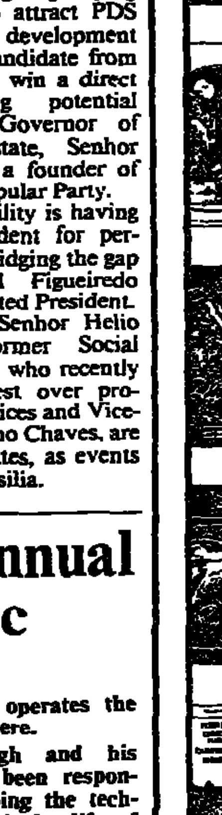
It is an amalgam of odd bedfellows, ranging from supporters of various Communist and Trotskyist parties to extreme right-wing politicians, who are in this party rather than the PDS owing to special local circumstances.

Now that Congress is gaining ground from the executive, the artificial unity of PMDB is also proving difficult to sustain.

The party seems likely to split into a left and a centre facation, the centre forming a grouping which might also attract PDS rebels. Such a development could permit a candidate from this new party to win a direct election. Among potential leaders is the Governor of Minas Gerais state, Senhor Tancredo Neyes, a founder of the short-lived Popular Party.

Another possibility is having an interim President for perhaps two years, bridging the gap between General Figueiredo and a directly-elected President.

Men such as Senhor Helio Beltrao, the former Social Security Minister, who recently resigned in protest over proposed cuts in services and Vice-President Aureliano Chaves, are suggested candidates, as events gather pace in Brasilia.



Bangladesh fights annual cholera epidemic

From Michael Hamlyn, Dhaka

Bangladesh is in the middle of its annual Cholera epidemic, and the month that stretches from the visit of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh to tday's Islamic conference of foreign ministers finds the epidemic at its peak.

Moiful Begum, a married woman no more than 17 years old, began to feel bad at eight o'clock one morning last weekend. By 10 o'clock she had lost so much fluid that she had become dehydrated and collapsed. It is the dehydration associated with cholera *that* kills.

By 11 o'clock her family had brought her to the cholera hospital in Dhaka. She was given oral rehydration solution to drink, but her fluid loss was so high that she was given an intravenous drip as well. By two o'clock she had received 15 pints of solution intravenously *and had* drunk two pints herself.

Her eyes were still dark ringed and sunken from the dehydration, *but she* was recovering. She had taken in a third of her own body weight in fluid since her arrival but she was not going *to die.*

"No one needs die of cholera," said Dr William Greenhough, a soft-spoken New Englander who is director of the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research (ICDDR) which operates the cholera hospital here.

Dr Greenhough and his institution have been responsible for developing the techniques that saved the life of Moiful Begum and hundreds of thousands like her. The ICDDR proved by its early studies that the cholera vaccine was virtually useless – indeed that it did more harm than good.

He developed the formula for the oral rehydration solution, a combination of salt, sugar, sodium bicarbonate and potassium chloride.

Because of the success of the oral rehydration therapy other forms of treatment are more readily accepted in the clusters of homes on the swollen river banks and the health workers are able *to* conduct widespread immunization programmes against tetanus and diphtheria and best of all to gaim *acceptance for birth control* systems.

In the villages covered by the ICDDR centre at Matlab bazaar *infant mortality* has dropped from 146 per thousand to 100 per thousand in four years. The overall death rate has dropped from 16 per thousand, to 11 per thousand.

At the same time the birth rate has dropped by 30 per cent. And the doubling time for the population has lengthened from 27 years to 52 years.

EVENING FASHION by Suzy Menkes

Little black dressing

When the celebration of Yves Saint Laurent's designs opens at the Metropolitan Museum in New York next week, the key exhibit will be his plain black tuxedo suit. It stands out among the galaxy of glamour and style, that takes us from the early days at Dior, through the 1960s geometrics, the explosion of colour and richness in the Ballet Russe collection to the Parisian refinement of today.

Diana Vreeland, the special consultant to the Costume Institute, understands better than anyone the purity of Saint Laurent's style. From among the wide selection of garments offered by New York's socialites (over a hundred by one enthusiast alone), Mrs Vreeland has distilled the essential Saint Laurent for the first exhibition ever devoted to a living designer by the Metropolitan Museum's costume department. His message comes across in myriad styles, but the little black dressing says it all: simplicity of line, perfection of cut and a dash of wit.

Yves Saint Laurent re-invented the art of black magic. He also espoused the tuxedo suit, with trousers or skirt, or cut in one piece as a dress. Le smoking was first shown by YSL in 1966. This marriage of masculine tailoring to the female body has been his contribution to twentieth century fashion, and a reflection of social change and a modern woman's needs.

The fact that so many garments in the Metropolitan's exhibition could be worn today, underlines the credo of Lady Rendlesham, managing director of the Rive Gauche shops in London and an absolute disciple of Saint Laurent's classic taste.

His dress of this season is a simple column of black velvet, wickedly short, studded at the side with rhinestone buttons and the most seductive example of the LBD.

Although London is currently in the thrall of black velvet and lace, of slithers of black jersey and clouds of black net, the French designers are the artists with black. The Chanel suit in lustrous velvet, with a Puritan white bow at the neck to belie the curves, is another way of making magic out of an outfit that is a familiar party-goer.

The idea of dressing up for evening has taken hold again, with paste and pearls, rhinestones and the real thing all twinkling across the midnight black. Harrods opened their grand new Evening and After Six department three weeks ago, devoted to glamorous evening wear and well-timed for the party season. Included in the new area are British designers like Roland Klein and Anne Tyrrell for John Marks, as well as separates from all sources to help you put a new look together.

The style of the season is the LBD itself, the plainer the better, perhaps with a deep V-back and definitely short rather than long, although Calvin Klein and Krizia both do wonderful things with black velvet at Browns.

Fluffy black angora makes an elegant sweater or evening jumper to go with a black velvet sheath skirt, and street-wise girls put the look together with a net petticoat and a jumper for fun and almost for free.

I believe that you get what you pay for, and the most ravishing dresses are in the uppermost price levels. Emanuel Ungaro has some exquisite dresses in his Bond Street shop that are almost couture quality.

But the LBD comes at all price levels right through the market place, including a puff ball of lace on a bustier dress at Miss Selfridge and a sheath of black velvet, with V fore and aft at Wallis. Marks and Spencer too have put a strapless black cocktail dress into selected stores which proves how the mood for dressing up has reached a general audience.

Less is more when it comes to Little Black Dressing, with the cut of a fine dress speaking louder than sequins and trimmings. But accessories do glitter with rhinestones studded in tights, hair ornaments and bold jewelry.

Our own dress collection at the Victoria and Albert Museum includes a selection of LBDs from Balmain to Balenciaga to Saint Laurent himself. The enviable skill of the master designer is to make fashion museum pieces that women still want to wear.



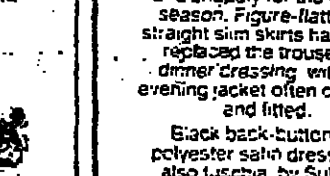


Far left: Yves Saint Laurent's Little Black Dress in velvet cut asymmetrically with rhinestone buttons £320, glitter earrings and bracelets, plain black suede shoes £87, all from Saint Laurent Rive Gauche, 113 New Bond Street, W1 and 35/37 Brompton Road, SW3. Rhinestone studded sheer black tights £15 from Grable, 27 Conduit Street, W1.
Left: Chanel's wicked whisper of black lace. Decorative tunic blouse £250 satin tie, milk white pearls and diamante and pearl earrings all from Chanel, 26 Old Bond Street, W1. Make-up by Chanel Beauté using the Lumière collection: Teint Naturel "Porcelaine", finely dusted with "Beige Lumière" for a translucent finish. Cheekbones subtly shaded with rose, eyes bright with pink and violet Ombre Cristalline. "Rouge Magique" lips with a touch of "Galaxie".



Above: White satin pussy-cat bow and usherette cuffs on a black velvet suit with rhinestone buttons and buckled belt. From Chanel, 26 Old Bond Street, W1.
Left: The tuxedo dress in velvet with satin lapels £207 by Janice Wainwright from a range in Harrods' Designer Eveningwear room, Sellridges, Henrietta Bath, Knightsbridge of Leicester. Rhinestone studded belt £35 by Otto Glanz from Harvey Nichols. Glitter chains and earrings from Chanel, Old Bond Street, W1.
Hair by SHAUN at Daniel Galvin
Visagiste MARY GREENWELL for Chanel
Photographs by JOHN SWANNELL





Cocktail dresses are short and shapely for the winter season. Figure-flattering straight slim skirts have now replaced the trouser for dinner dressing, with the evening jacket often cropped and fitted.
Black back-buttoning polyester satin dress £69, also fuschia by Suky at Harrods' Evening and After Six department.

Black angora camisole appliqued with satin and sequins £50, also grey, dusty pink. Black satin skirt with side detail £35.50, also grey. Both by Mondi from Harrods; Selfridges; Dickins & Jones; Fenwick, New Bond Street, W1; Brent Cross NW4 and Newcastle. Angela Beer, Woodford Bramhall, Club 77 Shrewsbury.

Black velvet jacket £73.50 by Phase 8 Design, Fulham Road, SW10; New King's Road, SW6; Bellevue Road, Wandsworth, SW17; Notting Hill Gate, W8 and Harvey Nichols. Black lace camisole £14.95 from Phase 8 shops, Eve, Torquay; Syboe, Colchester. Black velvet skirt with bow and lace insert £46 from Phase 8; Eve, Torquay; Butterfly, Manchester.

Black velvet lined slip dress with side-buttons £114 by Georges Rech from Simpson, Piccadilly, W1; Young Ideas, Ashbourne, Derbyshire. Wardrobe in Chiltern Street and Grosvenor Street W1 have a range of Georges Rech eveningwear, including a long black chiffon skirt and shimmering satin 2-piece.
Illustrations by JOYCE MACDONALD

FASH/FLASH

● The twelve-foot high "cosmic egg" on the forecourt of the Commonwealth Institute is just a taste of an extraordinary exhibition inside.

"Goddesses" is a celebration in sculpture of the spirit of India by Andrew Logan, inspired by a recent trip to the country and his work with close friend Zandra Rhodes. Visual and sensory delights include holograms, incense and an Indian tea stall. Logan's articulated sculpture of Zandra moving like an Indian dancer incorporates the shattered mirrors and glitter he is well-known for in his jewelry.

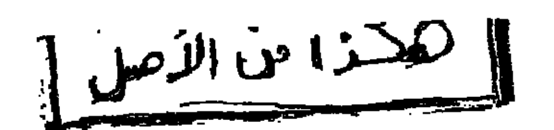
"Goddesses" is in the Art Gallery, Commonwealth Institute, W8 until December 31.

● An important exhibition which brings together the work of selected students from 60 art and design colleges around the country is being staged at the Barbican Centre until January 15. Three years in the making, "Young Blood" has a good proportion of fashion design elements in the 2,000 exhibits.

In the high fashion section, "Personal Images", clothes are shown as integral parts of their environment. A particularly interesting choice is a project by first year students at Preston Polytechnic on the theme of aggressive fashions.

Innovations in textile construction and application have an important place in industry and some impressive work by students of the Constructed Textiles course at Middlesex Polytechnic is on display.

Admission: £3 adults, children over 12 £2. Closed Monday. Christine Painell



هكذا من الأصل



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SPECTRUM



Student designers are showing off their newest work at The Barbican Centre.

Robin Young finds metal hoppers, meat slicers, motor-cycles and many other inventions for the manufacturer to give them breath

The cult of nil design

The Barbican Centre is a dog's dinner of design defects, so its Art Gallery is just the place for an exhibition to show that Britain has bright designers and bright design ideas – and people in positions of responsibility who have no idea how to put them to use.

The Young Blood exhibition parades 2,500 examples of work from Britain's colleges of art and design. It is the first time thier work has been shown in the same place at the same time. It is a big, some might say desperate, bid for recognition.

We live in a badly designed environment. The Young Blood exhibition is interspersed with photographs of our tatty street corners, with commentaries on the "design decisions" that made them.

We live in a country where distaste for style is raised to a cult. The best of British style is the wearing of dead men's clothes. We think quality is what will last 100 years, and do not mind that others think it looks as though it already has.

Swinging Sixties end in disillusion

Compare Britain with Italy. They had the Renaissance, we the Reformation. In Italy the eye is excited. In Britain we only hope it may still find rest. We escaped totalitarian rule, and missed the liberation. In Italy entrepreneurial buccanneers do not wait for those in authority to make decisions for them. They turn their flights of fancy into commercial reality. In Britain everything waits on decision-makers who, this exhibition intends, should be made design-conscious at last.

In Britain art schools have never had much reputation. We have considered them havens for impractical aesthetes, or dissolute haunts of layabout bohemians. In the public mind they have been inextricably associated with bacchanalia like the Chelsea Arts Ball. In the Swinging Sixties the art students went to people pop groups. What should have been the decade of fulfilment ended in disillusion, with art colleges the centre for student disaffection. Out of favour with the authorities, the colleges were absorbed into larger polytechnics. At the same time young opinion turned against them too. Associated with the consumer society and commercialism, the colleges were wrong-footed by the new emphasis on conservation and ecological concern.

Despite all, the range and quality of Britain's design education continues to excite admiration in countries abroad.

About a third of Britain's top design graduates end up working for our foreign competitors: The sewing machine with which the Japanese swept the world was designed by a Briton. Olivetti UK scouts for British talent to join those already at their studios in Milan. A Briton is senior designer with Valentino.

The statistics suggest that employment opportunities for the graduates of Britain's design courses are at an all time low, with a quarter failing to find jobs and almost as many drifting into self-employment that may secure them little more than the dole. But opportunities exist abroad. As the British textile and fashion industries decline, colleges have developed strong links in Italy, France and the United States.

The Government is concerned. It has, for example, overhauled the design of its own forms. When Sir Derek Rayner reviewed them a couple of years ago he was outspokenly critical, but singled out one DHSS form for praise. It had been done by an art college student. Subsequently the girl had applied for a job as a designer in the Civil Service. She had, of course, been turned down.

But now Mrs Thatcher is interested, and John Butcher, the under secretary of state for industry, is able to point to a seminar campaign called Design for Profit which the Government has aimed at senior industrial management – and to £10m ploughed into a funded consultancy scheme administered by the Design Council for industry's benefit.

Sir Keith Joseph says the key part design must play in the resurgence of manufacturing industry is reason for putting £20,000 toward Young Blood. Does he know that four times that grant went in simply staging the exhibits within the Barbican "art gallery" walls so that they could be seen?

Managers still think design is to do with art

Bad design costs money. Good design means the most practical way. It is something our industrial managers, frozen in the C. P. Snow-bound wastes between the "arts" and "science" sides of our educational system, are numb about. Our slide down the competitive slope is greased by our industrial managers' incompetence with design.

They still think it is vaguely to do with art, removed from commercial reality.

One recent design graduate now working on fork lift trucks told me: "British manufacturers only want us to make fork lift trucks look prettier". What he wants to do is make fork-lift trucks more efficient. A research student said her prototype machine for a new knitweave process can only make 6in samples: "Showing them to British manufacturers is useless. They cannot see the possibilities". Printers and weavers hardly try to produce fabrics they can get manufactured here. Instead they take their portfolios straight to the United States.

Anyone who goes to the Young Blood exhibition with the old idea that art school classes sit around drawing nudes will be surprised. There is not a painting or sculpture in the show. Instead there is a better reverse osmosis water purifier; furniture specially designed for handicapped children; a collapsible emergency rescue stretcher; scientifically accurate illustrations of the plumage of Tringine Sandpipers of the Western Palaearctic; a road supertanker, with more capacity and a quieter cab.

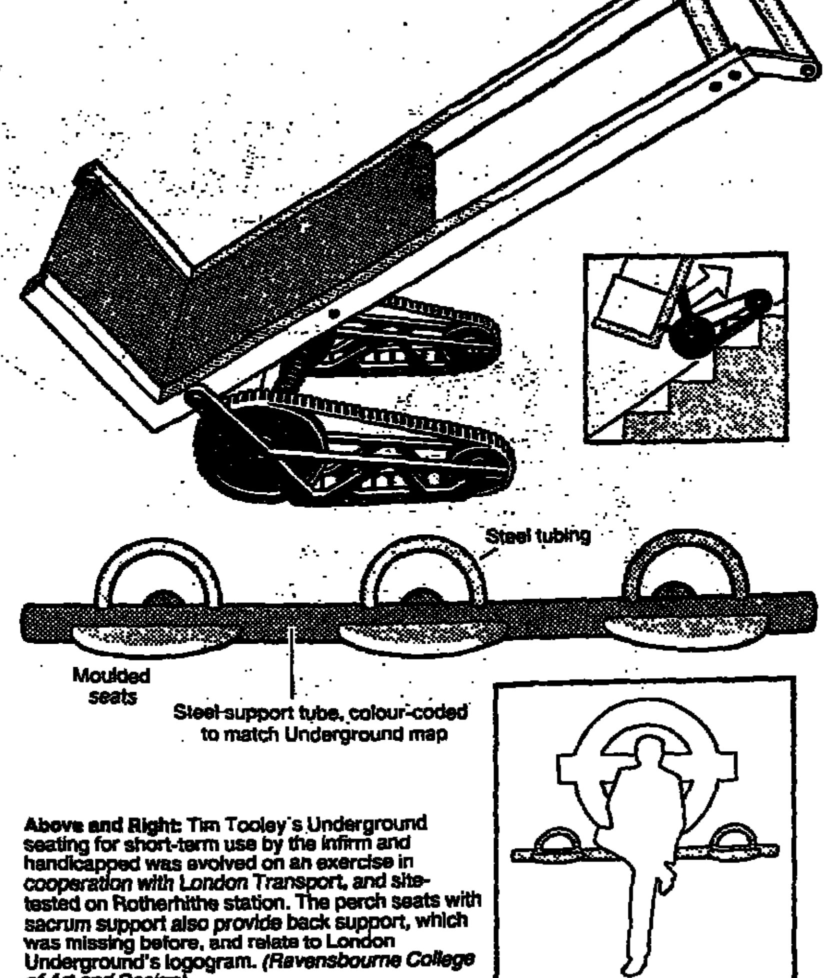
And schools, indeed, are places where students work very hard and research thoroughly, motivated by an idealistic desire that the world in future should be more colourful, and more efficient than the present.

Printers and weavers go to the US

Here is an attempt to give a telephone answering machine "characeristic identity". It looks like the organ from some incredible shrinking Odeon. And there is a vacuum cleaner to go under almost any furniture, and intended to eject compressed dust pellets. Nearby a robot teapot called T4U2 carries electronic controls in its perspex chest, and a graphic artist has adapted Space Invaders imagery for a package that would contain sheaths "with built-in spermicide".

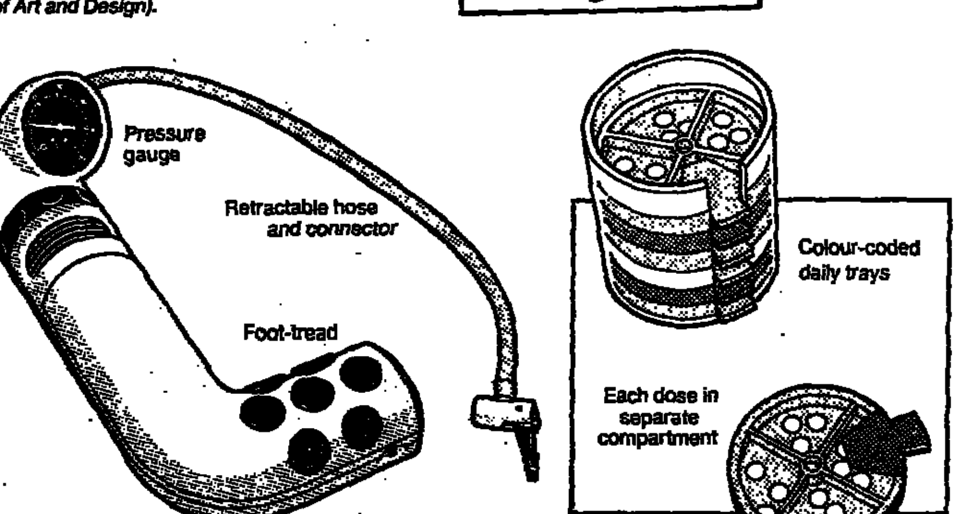
Metal Hoppers like gateways to the wastebins are pressed steel seating for airport lounges and, surprisingly, comfortable. Another student claims to have produced "the meat slicer for the decade" by researching what will be most aesthetically pleasing for both user and customer. Round the corner an economical microlight made for two, and a car of plastic panels with detachable seat cushions which double as sunbeds. Here is an ambulance with improved access and storage, complete with manufacturers' costings which indicate that "it ought to appeal to both home and overseas markets". Near by the Tyro, a children's motorbike with a seat height and adjustment, removable front fork, and sealable fuel tank could be produced for £180 against the £200 currently charged for an engine and two wheels.

The caption says "The Tyro must surely appeal to an entreprencurial manufacturer. Will he be British, or come from overseas?" Several hundred times, that is the challenge Young Blood offers British industry. Will there be any response?



Left: Pablo Rios's stair-climbing trolley adapts the caterpillar tractor principle to help the user manoeuvre it up kerbs or staircases. *(Teesside Polytechnic).*
Below: Malcolm Wright's modular traffic signal with lights for filtering, for forbidding right turns, and for signalling pedestrians. It also provides miniature repeater lights at motorists' eye level, as in France. *(Leeds Polytechnic).*

Traffic lights
Pedestrian signals
Traffic sign
Filter signal
Lights repeated at driver's eye-level
Pedestrian button



Above and Right: Tim Tooley's Underground seating for short-term use by the infirm and handicapped was evolved on an exercise in cooperation with London Transport, and site-tested on Rotherhithe station. The perch seats with sacrum support also provide back support, which was missing before, and relate to London Underground's logogram. *(Ravensbourne College of Art and Design).*

Pressure gauge
Retractable hose and connector
Foot-tread

Above: Hugh Connell designed a car foot pump, easier to handle, with built-in pressure gauge, stowable hose, and clean lines. *(Leeds Polytechnic).*

Colour-coded daily trays
Each dose in separate compartment

Left: In the course of her research Debbie Andrews discovered that one seventh of the patients in geriatric wards are there because of mismanagement of their drug prescriptions. Her pill dispenser to encourage correct administration of medication by the elderly and infirm mounts colour coded trays, one for each day of the week, in a transparent plastic holder. Each tray has moveable partitions so that it can be divided into compartments for pills to be taken at different times of the day, and the opening can be operated by finger, or pencil if the joints are too stiff. There is also provision for braille labelling if required. *(Chelsea School of Art).*

Reconstruction drawings by **JOHN GRIMWADE**

moreover... Miles Kington

A happening, dateline Bethlehem

Students of the magazine *Private Eye* have often wondered how editor Richard Ingrams can combine his unrepentant publishing of fictitious scandal with his deeply religious view of life. How does Christianity fit in with contumely? Easily, it seems. *Moreover* has been lucky enough to secure very early copies of *Private Eye*, dating from A.D. O, containing some revealing stories. The following extracts should give the flavour.

•

"The Jews (see *Eye passim*) are at it again. Although totally unable to govern themselves, they have always objected to the efforts of the wise and good Romans to organize them, and the latest attempts of governor Cyrenius to extract a few paltry taxes from them to pay for this noble work are meeting with sullen resistance.

"Opposition is especially strong in the town of Bethlehem, where it is rumoured that a future champion of the race has recently been born. *Eye* investigations reveal that the so-called messiah is the mewling off-spring of an unemployed carpenter named Joseph, at present living in a squat in a Bethlehem stable with a consort named Mary. Or is he the father? Mother Mary seems strangely confused over the parentage of the child and has told friends that she thinks God may be the father. God was not, at the time of going to press, available for comment."

•

"Readers of the *Eye* will remember our previous revelations about mediabore John the so-called Baptist (see issue 2, 5, and 8) who, when he is not planning uprisings against the Romans, is claiming to be on the line to God and should clearly be put away. Now he is showing an interest in more earthly matters and is conducting a feverish affair with none other than Salome, daughter of busybody tetrarch Herod (105). The oily desert-loving John had been seen late at night in close consultation with the promiscuous Salome, whose career as a dancer has been hampered only by her complete lack of talent. A friend of the dubious couple says they were only discussing 'doctrinal affairs'. This explanation will not be good enough to satisfy the wrath of father Herod."

•

"More news about the Son of God (see last issue). Agents of a foreign power have seen visiting the Bethlehem stable where the impecunious messiah lies in conditions condemned by the local health visitor. Reportedly they have left behind gifts for him, said to be expensive perfumes and gold ingots. Receiving payment from a foreign, possibly hostile, power in return for future services seems to qualify as treason. More information, please; 30 pieces of silver for all facts used."

•

"Spart the Baptist writes: 'Neo-colonialist occupation by the Romans has led to the, er, total corruption of society by their discredited city values, and our only hope now is to look to a figure who will lead us out of decadence, though this has been totally covered up by the media, I refer of course...' (cont. p 94)."

•

"An *Eye* reader writes from Nazareth: 'I wonder if the Joseph whom you reported as being the father of the Son of God is the same Joseph whom I employed five years ago to mend a doorway and knock up a couple of chairs? The chairs fell to bits three weeks later, and the door fell on my wife causing anguish both mental and physical. Repeated requests to Joseph's firm to put right the damage met with complete silence, as did requests for repayment. I am not surprised that he has moved to Bethlehem to restart operations; readers in Bethlehem should be warned.' "

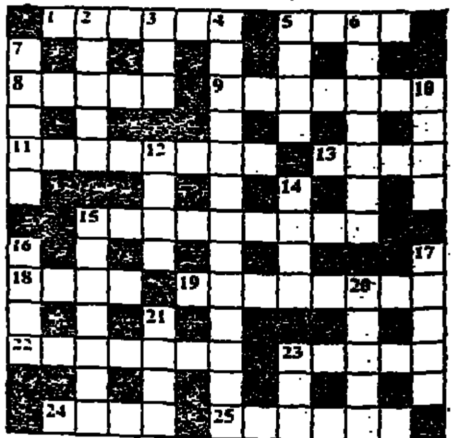
•

"In the hills near Bethlehem sheep lie unattended at night, as shepherds flock in the late hours to the stable where the so-called Son of God is in residence. Neighbours have complained in vain about the sound of late-night celebration and rejoicing coming from the stable. Who is protecting whom on Bethlehem Town Council? We think we should be told."

•

"Apology. Following a visitation from an archangel, *Private Eye* now recognises that there was no truth in recent stories about Bethlehem. We withdraw them unreservedly and have sold all we have and given unto the poor."

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 216)



ACROSS
1 Scanty (6)
5 Cloudy (4)
8 Mountainous (5)
9 Adulteress's husband (7)
11 Showy clothing (8)
13 Rock and roll (4)
15 Reproduction (9)
18 Affectedly proper (4)
19 Memory aid (8)
22 Enduring energy (7)
23 Mannequin (5)
24 Ardour (4)
25 Respect (6)

DOWN
2 Crab sensors (5)
3 Gleam (3)
4 Reduced train fare (9,4)
5 Take a chance (4)
6 Lion like (7)
7 Irritate (5)
10 Small quantity (4)
12 Agreement (4)
14 Thin coating (4)
15 Small warship (7)
16 Musical work (4)
17 Chide (5)
20 Gentle poke (5)
21 Grind (4)
23 Encountered (3)

SOLUTION TO No 215
ACROSS: 1 Terpsichore 9 Elegist 10 Lucre 11 Add 13 Oath 16 Burr 17 Utopia 18 Arch 20 Lewd 21 Assize 22 Ibis 23 Gait 25 Dip 28 Iraqi 29 Undergo 30 Peacekeeper
DOWN: 2 Erect 3 Plie 4 IATA 5 Hold 6 Recluse 7 Memorabilia 8 Depredation 12 Daimio 14 Huh 15 Bonsai 19 Climate 20 Leg 24 Agree 25 Disc 26 Puck 27 Edge

Peta Levi on key figures in a landscape

Capability's fading glory

Lancelot (Capability) Brown died 200 years ago. In this bicentenary year a major planning row is centred on one of his landscaped parks – Highclere in Hampshire, the home of Lord Porchester, where the Minister of Transport's attempt to divert the A34 (Southampton to the Midlands) trunk road through the Capability Brown park received a rebuff in the High Court on October 7. The Minister decided last week not to appeal and will reissue orders and hold a public inquiry if the level of objection warrants it.

Ironically, Brown never hesitated to divert roads, rivers and demolish villages. His work mirrored both an aggressive ownership of land and the dramatic changes in land use taking place during his lifetime. Then, a Brown park was a symbol of progress or of predation – depending on one's view.

Highclere has become a rallying point for the defenders of our heritage against public authorities which, in today's more crowded England, have to balance the claims on our most valuable asset – the land. The irony is that the enlightened county council which, recognising that the Brown landscape is reaching the end of its natural life-cycle, is trying to restore the park as well as help to accommodate the motorist.

Although there is a growing interest in preserving and restoring landscapes, the fact that much of Brown's work is now decaying is rarely appreciated. Thousands of acres of parkland which Brown transformed have now reached a critical stage as the first generation of trees dies out.

Born in 1716 in Northumberland – known as 'Capability' because he referred to the capability of a landscape to his clients – had a meteoric rise from obscure gardener to celebrity and friend and adviser of kings and dukes. He grew up at a time when English gardening was undergoing a radical change from the regular or architectural style, exemplified by the baroque geometry of the French school of Le Notre, to the English irregular, natural or landscape style – one of Britian's greatest contributions to the 18th century.



Highclere Park: In the centre of a major planning row

One person saddened by the contemporary lack of appreciation of Brown is Hal Moggridge, a partner in the landscape architects Colvin & Moggridge. He has recently been called in to advise on the restoration of two very different Brown landscapes – Blenheim, perhaps one of Brown's largest and best known parks and Cadland, Hampshire. The latter, owned by Mr and Mrs Maldwyn Drummond, had become completely overgrown but, unusually the original Brown plans still exist in the family archives. Brown not only wrote no books but produced few plans which survive.

A Brown landscape is a deliberate and precise work of art. Moggridge says: "It is not possible to achieve the same effects if new clumps of trees are planted beside the old or the shape of the clumps are altered; you will either block or distort at least one view." He also makes the point that in England if nature is left to itself the whole of the lowlands would be covered by unkept woodland. It would be nothing like the English landscape we admire, composed as it is of open spaces and groups of trees.

Because Brown used a good deal of beech (and beech and most trees have only about a 200-year life-cycle), his main structural planting, which has endured without much attention, is now breaking up. Moggridge says that re-planting is often done, but usually in ignorance – gaps are being filled, shapes of shelter belts are changed and a more commercial approach to forestry is applied.

There are exceptions, such at Petworth, well looked after by the National Trust; but ironically Petworth too has been threatened by a by-pass which would run through the middle of Brown's park. About Harewood, Yorkshire, Moggridge comments: "Although the house is exquisitely kept, with great sensitivity, the grounds, designed by Brown, seem to be slowly changing character.

"There has been considerable ornamental planting. Although quite attractive, it is inappropriate, either because of the species planted or because it is blocking views. It feels as if it is being done by someone who is interested in collecting plants but who doesn't enjoy the work of art. I think that people whose families first commissioned the parks have lost some of the sensibility towards parklands – and unfortunately it doesn't come much into British education."

The Duke of Marlborough at Blenheim is an exception. Both he and his agent, Paul Hutton, are tree-conscious. After the Grand Avenue, designed by Wise and replanted by the ninth Duke, died of elm disease in the mid-1970s, the Avenue was replanted with limes with the help of a Countryside Commission grant.

Can the owner of an average-sized English garden learn anything from Brown? "Yes", says Moggridge, "and Cadland in Hampshire is a good example. It is the size of a large private garden and clearly illustrates the strong sense of form essential to any garden."

Moggridge says that one of the most original things about Brown's work was that he introduced a method of carrying out landscape design maintained by natural means, so that the design continues until maturity, even when the landscape has been abandoned.

However, Moggridge says that although people are becoming interested in the formal landscapes which preceded Brown, Brown's technical precision and subtle art are insufficiently understood. "There is a school of thought which has a scientific interest in ecology but doesn't believe in art as a human activity – everything has to be done by scientific method alone. Of course you can't understand Brown's work if you don't believe in art. A second narrow school is interested only in the formal and architectural landscape. Each of these groups tends to write off everything else, which seems a great pity, as each has merits."

At Blenheim both the Countryside Commission and the Forestry Commission are giving grant-aid towards tree planting in the park, while Hampshire County Council's grant-aid for restoring Cadland has set an admirable example. However, the question of whether the restoration of a Capability Brown park is desirable in itself is controversial.

Battle lines are drawn up on two disparate but related issues. One is, whether Brown was merely a gifted gardener or a consummate artist who not only transformed the countryside but also people's way of looking at it. The other is the sheer size of our national heritage.

Are Brown's landscapes to be regarded as uniquely precious, unalterable and untouchable – except for maintenance and restoration – or does this country have so much man-made beauty in so small an area that if we do not adapt the landscape sensitively to today's needs – including an improved A34 – we risk turning Britain into a lifeless, stifling museum?

هكذا من الأصل

THE ARTS

Concerts

LPO/Rostropovich
Festival Hall

It is unfortunate that last night's performance of Britten's *War Requiem* should have come so soon after the powerful new recording conducted by Simon Rattle, for any lower degree of urgency was bound to seem, and perhaps to make the work seem, an honourable failure.

There is an argument that failure is built into the piece, that the intertwining of public commemoration and private thought could never work, and that Britten's music conveys all too well the tastelessness of Owen's verse (but then what would tasteful war poetry be like?).

Mr Rattle's recording, however, has proved that something tearingly positive can be made of the contradictions, whereas Mr Rostropovich last night, bringing such weight and intensity to the parts, gave less attention to the gaps between them, which is where the work has its heart.

There were, though, many incidental compensations. Not all the adjustments of tempo were fruitful, the spoken chorus left no impression as a rushed gabble, but the slowness of the close was good, making the final concord feel like a hopeless dream.

Strong, too, were the big orchestral climaxes, and particularly the great swirl of sound that Mr Rostropovich achieved just before the last Owen scene. But the choir was less surely handled. When it was a matter of fierce attacks from small groups, they were there, but the whole mass lacked unanimity.

Nevertheless, the chorus master, Richard Cooke, made a significant contribution to the performance in his direction of the chamber ensemble, whose music can rarely before have sounded so bright and rich. It was an imaginative foil for Robert Tear's cultured artistry, a little less so for John Shirley-Quirk, who is hampered in this work by appearing always so frank and therefore missing any irony.

Galina Vishnevskaya, vested as a priestess in black and gold, gathered her every resource to swoop in challenge and warning, but not quite so triumphantly as to make one forget that 20 years have passed since she recorded the work for Britten.

Paul Griffiths

Bumbry, Verrett
Covent Garden

When Shirley Verrett turned to Grace Bumbry on the stage of the Royal Opera House last night and, as La Gioconda, taunted Laura with "You would fly then, my happy rival?", a strange thrill seemed to ripple through the auditorium.

It is, indeed, a risky business bringing together two Lady Macbeths, two Normas, two Carmens, on a concert platform scarcely big enough for them both. But risky partnerships are, of course, something Covent Garden both delights and excels in; and so does its audience.

No matter that "E un anatema" from *Gioconda* seemed more competition than conflict. No matter that the strain of juxtaposition seemed to tell even more as Miss Bumbry's Anna fought vocally as well as emotionally alongside Verrett's *Giovanna* in "Sul suo capo aggravi un Dio"; their overlapping sequences were the more compelling for the tension generated between them. No matter, either, that the Royal Opera Orchestra, conducted by Michaelangelli Veltri, making his British debut, was rather more incidental than it need have been; it provided some fine sugar-spun Intermezzi to sweeten the air.

Of the duets, Act 2 scene 1 of *Aida* shone out: Bumbry's solid block of vibrant red, in voice and dress, was, as Amneris, a vivid and proper foil for the more volatile shades and tones of Verrett's Aida, beautifully scaled to a heartfelt "Numi, pietà".

And of the solo acts, which included enthralling recreation of Lady Macbeth's "Vieni, t'affretta" by Verrett and an artfully manoeuvred "Pace, mio Dio!" from Bumbry as Verdi's Leonora, Verrett's Desdemona stood alone. Without a stick of scenery, and amid a full orchestra, the isolation of the bedchamber returned, at last, to Covent Garden, concentrated deep within the voice itself.

Hilary Finch

Galleries

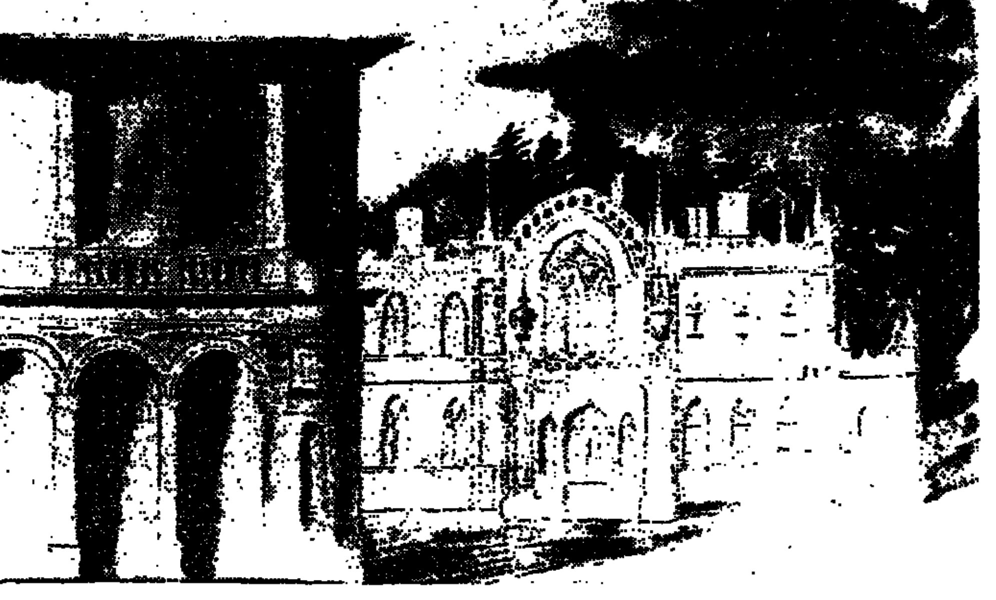
Love among the majestic ruins

John Piper
The Tate Gallery; Marlborough Fine Arts

Old Master Paintings
Chaucer Fine Arts Inc.

Polite Society: Arthur Devis 1712-1787
National Portrait Gallery

The Architect's Handmaid: Paint colour in the 18th century interior
RIBA Heinz Gallery



Piper's *Italian and Gothic, Hafod* 1939 (National Museum of Wales, Cardiff)

The overriding impression conveyed by the comprehensive exhibition of John Piper's work, staged at the Tate Gallery (until January 22) in honour of the artist's 80th birthday, is of consistency. After an early flirtation with abstract art he turned to the depiction of buildings, beginning (in 1937) with *Welsh Nonconformist Chapels* (National Museum of Wales, Cardiff). From then on he has concentrated almost exclusively on architectural subjects, his aim being, as he stated himself in 1950 "to express a personal love of country and architecture, and the humanity that inhabits them . . ."

Significantly, although figures are rarely present in his work, its intensely personal, atmospheric quality makes their absence acceptable, even desirable. His first painting of bomb damage, *Interior of Coventry Cathedral, November 15, 1940* (Herbert Art Gallery, Coventry) made on the morning after the raid that destroyed the building, is all the more poignant for the exclusion of a human element.

Many of his pictures of ruined churches, which he executed as an official war artist, are familiar images which have national resonance, but the studies of the Sitwell family home, *Renishaw Hall*, which were executed in 1942 and have not been seen in public since 1945, make an added impact as a result.

Five years later Sir Osbert Sitwell commissioned Piper to make a series of watercolour studies of his Tuscan castle, Montegufoni, which brilliantly convey what David Fraser Jenkins, the organizer of the exhibition and author of the catalogue, dubs "the wit of the original builders and of its evocation of earlier generations".

Piper's range has been enormous, embracing theatre design, especially for the operas of Benjamin Britten, book illustration and the production of fabrics and wallpapers. A complementary show of his recent work at the Marlborough Gallery, entitled *Romantic Places* (until January 14) demonstrates the continuing vitality of one of our most dedicated artists: the "pleasing decay" which he so often celebrates is certainly not affecting him.

One of the attractions of Marcello Violante's gallery at 45 Pimlico Road, Chaucer Fine Arts Inc., is its unpretentious, domestic scale and layout, which are cleverly exploited in his current exhibition (until December 23).

On the ground floor are hung the heavyweight religious works, such as the dramatic *Hero and Leander* by Nicolas Regnier, who was Flemish born but died in 1667 in Venice, where he probably painted this picture around 1650.

The main first-floor room is devoted to an important group of architectural fantasies, mainly by Panini and his followers, including a *Christ Healing the lame Man at the Pool of Bethesda* in which the miracle is virtually swamped by the grandiose setting of picturesquely ruinous colonnades. J. J. Servandoni is said to have worked in Panini's studio at about the time that this picture was painted (c 1720), but by 1731 he had moved to Paris where he was received into the *Académie Royale* in that year. Paintings by him are very rare (he is best remembered as the architect of the Church of Saint Sulpice) and so his *Capriccio of Ruins with figures* in the exhibition is of considerable interest, as well as being a ravishingly pretty picture.

The architecture clearly derives from Piranesi and yet anticipates Ledoux, while the figures are executed in a fresh, painterly way that is quite Venetian.

Venice has in fact taken over the rear room on the second floor, in which are hung Egidio Dall' Oglio's *Five Senses*, a delightful set of four oval and one irregularly shaped canvases still in their original gilt frames. The framemaker seems to be depicted, together with the artist, in *Sight*, but the most appealing is *Taste* in which a young man dips a wafer in a glass of wine held by his female companion. Dall' Oglio was a pupil of Piazzetta in Venice, whose "character heads" are the obvious source for these *Senses*.

Italian pictures appear in the background of several of the works by Arthur Devis, on show at the National Portrait Gallery until January 29, which is about half of an exhibition organized by and originally shown at the Harris Museum and Art Gallery, Preston (Devis's birthplace) and sponsored by the Central Lancashire Development Corporation.

What looks like a Panini can be discerned above the chimney piece in the inner room in *John Bacon and his Family* (Yale Centre for British Art) and again in *The Duet* (Victoria & Albert Museum) which also includes what could be a Salvator Rosa. That the interiors depicted by Devis are almost all imaginary is now generally accepted, but it also seems, according to Stephen Sartin in the catalogue, that in certain cases the sitters are shown wearing not their own clothes, but fashionable dresses taken from miniature garments worn by a lay figure.

The pictures of the later 1750s do give support to this suggestion: for instance, the two sitters in the portrait of *Alicia and Jane Clarke* (private collection) are wearing almost the same garment, one in pink, the other in blue.

What is undeniable is that Devis generally portrayed his provincial, middle-class sitters as they saw themselves, rather than as they were.

Devis's interiors, though fanciful, are packed with intriguing detail, such as the precise postion of fire-irons in a grate or the way in which a gentleman carried his hat, but their colouring tends to be generalized, usually a sober stone colour or grey. Ian Bristow, who has devised the fascinating exhibition *The Architect's Handmaid* at the RIBA Heinz Gallery in Portman Square until December 17, would undoubtedly be able to work out not only the exact shade that such a room would have been painted, but also what the pigment was and from what it was obtained.

Bristow is the foremost authority today on authentic paint colours and has advised on a number of major restoration and redecoration schemes. As well as samples of all the main colours employed during the period, there are some exquisite drawings of complete schemes, notably by Edward Stevens.

Jeffery Daniels

Television

Talking tedium

Malvinas: A Story of Betrayals (Channel 4) opened with film of the Argentinian soldiers on the Falkland Islands; now, back at home in their kitchens and sitting rooms, they were at last able to talk. As the title of last night's documentary suggested, they were not happy about their experience: "Our leaders sold us out", was the chant of the apparently cheerful crowds in Buenos Aires.

This was the first extended presentation on British television of the Argentinian "case" (complete with ethnic music in the background) and as such it ought to have been at least intermittently interesting – although it was hard to summon up the enthusiasm once again to listen to the familiar arguments.

Malvinas had, in any case, an equally familiar radical tone, and both the British and Argentinian governments were damned for "injustice and exploitation". This was instant agitprop history, with the usual vapid generalizations about "capitalism in crisis" and its "internal contradictions" (crisis and contradiction are favourite radical words, although they tend generally to reflect the parlous condition of the speaker).

One representative of the English "labour movement", sitting in a pub with the obligatory pint of bitter, even talked about the struggle to avoid an Argentinian-style dictatorship in England – although, to judge from the lugubrious footage of English life shown in the programme, one might be forgiven for thinking that it had already arrived.

The pictures of the war itself, and the scenes of rioting in Buenos Aires after the Argentinian defeat, had the fascination of all such things but, even by the standards of Falklands boredom, this was an unusually tedious programme: endless interviews with talking heads, pictures of empty warehouses to emphasize "industrial depression" and of people walking in the street to suggest "local colour".

Peter Ackroyd

Gary Dartnall is in the front row of those watching the renaissance of the British film industry. And he is ready to join in the success

Mining gold from the silver screen

Suresh Karadia

Gary Dartnall: "We've got to make films we believe in here"

In a vast, anonymous office Gary Dartnall is fighting to join the ever-expanding ranks of the saviours of the British film industry. David Puttnam he is not. The suit and accent are mid-Atlantic rather than Knightsbridge and the conversation is that of the upwardly mobile corporate planner rather than that of the reformed advertising executive.

Dartnall is the man who has taken over the running of the feature film side of Thorn EMI. It is a small part of that corporate empire, but in the little world of the British movie industry he is potentially one of the biggest investors.

He has moved rapidly. He started work in May and has now merged the film production, cinema and video companies, announced a production programme under Verity Lambert which should average five to ten British films a year, each in the £5m-£10m range, started to revamp the company's 110 cinemas and launched a new distribution company called Thorn EMI Classics designed to exploit the group's massive back list of titles.

But why should this company, with its unhappy recent history of film production and as one of the prime sufferers from the decline of cinema ticket sales suddenly want to make movies? The answer lies in a graph which Dartnall suddenly digs out from a pile of papers on his desk. It runs from 1950 to the year 2000 and it starts with two lines of feature film business: first in cinema then on television. These run steadily along and then begin a slow decline and just after 1983 they divide. Two new lines appear – video and cable. These soar upwards to around the £20,000m mark. Total world movie business is about to explode and Dartnall thinks Thorn EMI will be part of the action.

But the only way to be sure is to acquire the right product and that is the drive which is animating Dartnall's revitalization of the company. "As the demand for product increases – and it will increase – then the talent becomes more and more scarce. That talent will go to the company that can give them the greatest return from the product they create."

The secret of maximizing this is something Dartnall calls "the sequential pattern of release". Video and cable/satellite broadcasting have added whole new areas of exploitation to each film. Theatrical distribution is still the prime showcase, but the other areas provide secondary profit-makers. Integrate them all and you can promise the highest return.

Dartnall's policy has so far been endorsed by the winning of an agreement to distribute outside the US the films of Silver Screen Partners, a group formed to spend $83m on American movies. He was able to offer them an 18 country network of managers who would take over theatrical, video and cable releases in their territory.

On film production Dartnall shows a gratifying commitment to the all-British movie: "We are a British company, we should make British films. There's a wealth of talent in England which has been exploited by the American companies for years."

Verity Lambert's initial list ran to *Illegal Aliens*, a comedy by Mel Smith and Griff Rhys-Jones, *Dream Child* by Dennis Potter and *Comfort and Joy*, written and directed by Bill Forsyth. There is, though, the thorny question of international appeal.

"It's a very delicate mix between using a British talent and at the same time finding a product which will work in a world market. We've got to be very very careful. The cost of production has gone up too much for us to rely simply on the home market. On the other hand we shouldn't just emulate the American film industry. First and foremost we've got to make films we believe in here."

Elsewhere in the sequential release pattern Dartnall has launched a study of the EMI cinema chain. Its current 110 sites have 305 screens and he suspects this may be about the right number. In other words, the decline of cinema venues has been halted. But there is a possibility that the number of screens may fall, as Dartnall feels that as movie-going becomes more of an event in contrast to television watching, we may see a return to the single big screen cinema.

The Classics' division will provide theatrical outlets for EMI's vast library of films. Cinemas like the Lumière and the Curzon in London will be offered films for whole seasons. New revenue should be created at virtually nil cost to the group. And, finally, Elstree Studios is back in the black again after a period of losses.

If it all sounds too good to be true, then that is perhaps because the movies are always larger than life anyway and Dartnall has spent a career in the business. He is 46 and has worked with Associated British Pathé, Alliance Inc. and the Walter Reade Organisation. So he has had his own good times and bad times. And perhaps that pedigree gives him authority when he says: "From the point of view of an investor in film today, his money is safer than in the past because the new markets are more quantifiable."

If he is right, then the British film renaissance, so far patchy and more likely to be conducted at the Nissen hut end of things than in offices like Dartnall's, could become a reality. On the other hand if he is alone, then our national exposure to the explosive growth which his graphs predict will be relatively limited and the Americans will once again swamp the distribution chain. Either way it is refreshing to encounter a man like Dartnall, so completely at home with his jargon and so unafraid of the big claim.

Bryan Appleyard



THE TIMES DIARY

Frankly speaking

Sir Frank Cooper, until his retirement last year Permanent Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Defence and scourge of the Treasury, continues to give ministers the benefit of his advice. He is an anonymous contributor to a regular series in *The Economist* called Think Tank. *The Economist* describes the series as follows: "Its reports, suggested privately by ministers on topics currently vexing the cabinet . . . are written for ministerial consumption". Sir Frank's contribution, on defence spending, will argue "that research and development waste a great deal of money".

Downing thumbs

The 1982 undergraduate Christmas dinner at Downing College, Cambridge, became a little too lively for the college's governing body, which this year laid down a code of conduct to ensure a more dignified gathering. According to the code, these rules must be obeyed: No food, drink or liquid or other missiles shall be thrown. Any undergraduate who comes dressed or equipped with waterproofs or other protective clothing will be refused admission. And, if matters still get out of hand, the presiding fellow may send everyone home.

● **Iran Air has so many passengers during the Haj pilgrimage that it has to borrow pilots from other airlines. This year teetotal pilgrims flying to Mecca were left in the sure hands of Irish pilot Captain Sherry.**

Shot to ribbons

The Duke of Edinburgh has a reputation for using fairly robust language to state his case. Even so, his speech to the Indian ex-Services League during his recent visit to India is surely exaggerated. He said, according to *India Weekly*, that *governments tended to look after* members of the armed forces during their service period, after which, "we all become part of, as someone called it, the military culture and to be exterminated if possible."

Sans Santa

Thought for the Day, a programme which transmits an early-morning moral message on Irish radio, recently provoked some listener reaction by casting doubt on the existence of Santa Claus. After objections by parents of young children, the station replaced the repeat of the talk scheduled later in the morning with something less contentious.

Oh, Kaye!

A circular has gone out asking concert promoters to note that Michael Kaye is no longer general administrator of the South Bank concert halls and that any mention of him should be removed from all publicity material, including concert programmes. The circular is printed on paper headed South Bank Concert Halls: General Administrator Michael Kaye.

BARRY FANTONI



'Arthur's decorating the Christmas tree. Have you got any more of that cod that glows in the dark?'

Slabbed off

St George's Chapel, Windsor, is raising £15,000 by selling off its eighteenth century stone floor to Americans at £15 a slab. Advertised in an American newspaper, the slabs are shipped out in blue packets, each with a certificate of authenticity from the Dean, the Right Reverend Michael Mann. The chapel says the floor was replaced last year because it had begun to wear thin.

Who was Who

After my report on Friday that Garry Allighan, the former Labour MP for Gravesend, still enjoys an entry in *Who's Who*, I have discovered from his son-in-law, Michael Percival, that Mr Allighan died five years ago in Johannesburg. That explains why *Who's Who*'s letters to him, asking for up-to-date information, remained unanswered.

● **This can't really wait for Saturday's Sporting Diary: in the annual soccer match between the Press Gallery and MPs, played on lustrous Astroturf, our own Philip Webster scored two goals, one of them a penalty. The Press Gallery won 5–1.**

Bombshell-proof?

The Moroccan News Agency is perplexing military experts. It reports from Bangkok that the Soviet Union has delivered important military hardware to Vietnam, for its winter offensive against Cambodia – notably *"des blondes"*. But Russia has not transported a *division of flaxen-haired Amazons*. The dispatch, the Ministry of Defence says, should have read *blindes* (armoured cars).

PHS

Partners – not just allies

by Richard Holme

How fares the partnership between Liberals and Social Democrats which came so near breakthrough, and yet so far from power, six months ago? On June 10, even with the cruel morning-after distortion of the electoral system, the task for the next five years seemed crystal clear: to build a united, progressive alternative government to the Tories, brushing Labour aside as the spent force it is.

Despite some impressive parliamentary performances, particularly from the new Alliance MPs, and mildly encouraging local election results, the sad truth is that the Alliance team has yet to leave base camp for the final assault on the bastion of the two-party system. There is no agreement on the route to be taken and this unresolved tension on strategy severely limits the effectiveness of the new third force. Social Democrats and Liberals alike have to define what the Alliance really is.

Is it just an electoral technique, a presentational gimmick, or is it the organizing centre of the new politics? Is it temporary or permanent? If it is already something deeper and stronger than a coalition, has it reached its final form or should it develop further? Should it develop towards union?

Any successful organization needs to know its purpose and direction and communicate them to its members. So it is with the Alliance and its component parties. In this period of drift and rift, three broad positions are taken up on the future. The first is straightforwardly chauvinist. There are members of both parties who cannot wait to see the back of each other. Fortunately only a handful of activists take this view and it is hardly found at all among the mass membership or the voters. However, chauvinism could prosper if indecision persists.

The second position is separatist. A separatist argues like this: "The Alliance exists and at this stage it is helpful to my party. So let's repeat it for the next election on the same basis. We must be sure to get every advantage possible on seats and manifesto by tough negotiation. Keep our options open for the future. We may want to get closer together with our partners after the next election. Equally we may want to discard them so we must resist any moves towards integration which would make it difficult to disengage. Meanwhile the watchword is separate development."

Like the embrace of a society hostess, the separatist relationship is to consist of being *held stiffly at arm's length while being* pecked on the cheek.

This robustly "party first" view is held by some senior figures in the Alliance who seized on the "No merger now" decision of the conferences to justify their belief in parallel but separate development. There is a legitimate fear on the part of some SDP leaders of being swamped by the larger Liberal membership. Interestingly, this matches the original fears of Liberals of being lost in the ballyhoo of the new party.

But if both parties proceed out of fear, competing apprehensively with each other, they will have constructed a zero-sum game. The goodwill and enthusiasm at the heart of voluntary political activity, and particularly of the Alliance, will simply leak away, leaving two small parties and a tragic lost opportunity behind. That is why those who look to the larger promise of the Alliance take the third position of step-by-step integration, moving towards union over a period of years. The rock on which this union can be carefully built is local agreement between the members of both parties which has already been forged in fighting elections together.

An integrationalist strategy, in which the parties were set on convergent courses, would have great advantages. As the prospect of shared success grew, the fear of being swallowed up would become an irrelevance; as identity of interest became more complete, sharp-elbowed competition for seats would become rarer; as campaigning was combined, expensive duplication of organizational, research and publicity costs could be eliminated; as policy development was conducted jointly, the prospect of damaging election vows on a cobbled-together manifesto would recede.

It has been said that the job of politicians is to find out what is going on and put a name to it. What is going on in the Alliance is a coming together of millions of people with the common goal of progressive policies and government reform. We want our leaders to put an unambiguous name to it: Alliance before party.

Richard Holme is a former president of the Liberal Party.

Olive branch or playing for time?

A foreign diplomat in Managua was asked the other day what new gesture Nicaragua's ruling Sandinistas could make to defuse the sharp hostility of the Reagan administration to their Marxist regime. "Mass suicide?" he suggested. A flippant response, perhaps, to the simmering crisis which for 18 months has prompted Mr Reagan to sponsor a nasty little civil war along Nicaragua's border with Honduras, station a mighty naval task force off Nicaragua's shores and post several thousand US combat troops within easy striking range of the country in Honduran bases.

Yet recent events in Washington and Managua, culminating in Nicaragua's announcement last Sunday of national elections in 1985, do raise legitimate questions about what the Americans really wish to achieve in their dealings with the first victorious liberation movement in Latin America since Fidel Castro came to power.

"Reagan's present policy only makes sense", observes the same foreign diplomat, "if you assume that the US believes it has forced the Sandinistas to their knees and is now determined to get them belly-down on the floor."

The president's gunboat diplomacy has undoubtedly achieved results in Nicaragua. The US invasion of Grenada put the fear of God into the Sandinistas. I was in Managua at the time: the first thing every government official asked was, *will the Marines be landing here next?*

With the fragile economy reeling under the cost of fighting the US-backed "contras" – counter-revolutionaries – massing near the Honduran frontier, and Nicaragua's Cuban allies making it clear thay would not intervene in the event of an American invasion, the leadership was badly off balance. As bank clerks and bus drivers practised street fighting and bomb shelters were stocked up with baby food, the Sandinistas began asking West European diplomats how they could convince Washington that Reagan's message had been understood.

The first clear indication of Nicaragua's desire to appease Washington is the departure over the past week or so of a significant number of Cubans working with the government. The Sandinistas are acutely aware that Reagan's principal justification for the Grenada invasion – the "Cubanization" of the island – could be applied far more easily to their country. It is always difficult to get precise information in Managua, especially when the level of paranoia rises, but reliable foreign sources there accept that between 1,000 and 2,000 Cuban civilians have already left the country. Most, if not all, were teachers and technicians.



Tomas Borge: credited with the shift to a more conciliatory policy but denied a visa to visit Washington

The Cuban military advisers *training Nicaragua's powerful armed* forces – 200 say the Sandinistas, 2,000 according to the US – are, of course, far more important in Washington's eyes. In the past few days there have been reports that some of them, too, are preparing to pull out. One senior Sandinista, Daniel Ortega, has said publicly that Nicaragua would send all foreign military personnel home provided other Central American nations did the same – that is, if American troops and trainers were removed from Honduras and El Salvador.

At the same time, it appears that the Nicaraguans would welcome the speedy departure of Salvadoran guerrilla representatives who have been based in and around Managua for several years. The US has always insisted that the war in El Salvador is directed from command centres in these sanctuaries, which are also said to coordinate a vast flow of weapons to the insurgents.

American military sources in the region have long had their doubts about this, but the presence of guerrilla leaders in Nicaragua clearly provides a potential target for US reprisals. A Salvadoran spokesman indicated recently that the guerrillas' political wing would be moving out, probably to Mexico City. The Reagan administration will only believe that if and when it happens.



The US government's verbal assault on the Sandinastas has made effective use of their failure to hold the free elections promised "soon" after the overthrow of the detested regime of Anastasio Somoza in 1979. This week's announcement of a national vote in 1985, preceded by a series of measures removing restrictions on personal freedom, is perhaps the boldest step by the regime to establish its moderate credentials.

There are legitimate doubts about how free opposition parties will fight the campaign, but any election represents a step towards the "democratization" which Mr Reagan has said repeatedly is the most cherished US objective in Nicaragua.

Much has also been made in Washington of the Sandinistas' repeated clashes with Nicaragua's only real opposition newspaper, *La Prensa*, and with the bishops of the Catholic church. *La Prensa* has certainly been the main target of the press censorship ushered in by the declaration of a state of emergency in Nicaragua last year: it frequently appears with pages full of blank spaces representing stories unacceptable to Sandinista thinking, and sometimes fails to appear at all. The paper's offices have been attacked, its staff threatened and its supplies of newsprint deliberately disrupted.

But judging by some of the articles *La Prensa* has carried about domestic and international affairs since the invasion of Grenada, there has been a discernible relaxation of prior censorship (though the system still applies). The Sandinistas have now promised to do away with all restraints on the press in mid-1984, when the state of emergency (which also suspends *habeas corpus* and the right to strike and to demonstrate in public) is to be lifted.

The regime's sharp confrontation with the influential Catholic hierarchy in Nicaragua, reported in *The Times* last month, also seems to have gone off the boil, for the moment at least. Government leaders, who were lambasting senior churchmen for their "political" intervention in such sensitive matters as the right of conscientious objectors to refuse military service, are now talking earnestly of the value of dialogue and mutual understanding.

Senior Sandinistas made a point of attending a reception for two Venezuelan bishops in Managua last week, at which the Nicaraguan prelates were among the guests of honour. The regime is also making conciliatory noises about its dealings with the country's Miskito Indian minority, which church leaders have severely criticized in the past.

Is it all mere window-dressing, a cynical manoeuvre for time by the Sandinistas during a period of great vulnerability? The Reagan administration still seems to think so. The State Department declared last week "We have no real evidence that the Sandinistas have changed their basic *philosophy towards human rights* and the expression of views by internal opponents". It was the State Department, too, which refused a visa for Nicaragua's Interior Minister, Tomas Borge. It is widely believed in Managua that the American ambassador himself had assured Borge that there would be no problem about going to the US to meet members of Congress and address foreign affairs groups.

The word in Washington is that the president's most hawkish aides persuaded him, over State Department misgivings, to block the visa as a way of showing the Sandinistas that the US means business and expects further concessions. "It would be a grave mistake to misinterpret our recent flexibility as a sign of weakness", retorts Borge, who is generally considered to have *been behind the regime's recent shift* towards conciliation.

Back in August, announcing the establishment of his naval task force off Nicaragua, Mr Reagan let it be known that he thought it would be "extremely difficult" ever to come to terms with the present Sandinista government. Many critics of his strategy in Central America believe that the administration is actually committed to undermining and overthrowing the Sandinistas altogether.

To achieve that, it would be *necessary to believe that most* Nicaraguans yearn to be free of their admittedly inefficient and authoritarian masters. This is a very dangerous illusion, as dangerous as the administration's enthusiastic support for the most reactionary of the "contra" groups, commanded by *former associates of Somoza, who* make no bones about their dreams of bloody revenge if they ever shoot their way back to power.

Philip Jacobson

A sharp attack of mal de meritocracy

The Ecole Nationale d'Administration in Paris, forcing ground for the French elite, has become the scene of political and academic conflict. At issue is the entry last month of ten students without taking the usual rigorous entrance examinations.

Instead, despite strenuous protests from the opposition parties in Parliament and the ENA graduates' association, their qualification for entering this prestige institute was based on a minimum eight years as trade union officials or local government representatives and passing a separate, less academic examination.

Graduates of the ENA form a powerful old-boy network among France's political leaders, at the top levels of government ministries, in the diplomatic service, and in the public and private sectors of industry. In addition to Jacques Chirac, Mayor of Paris, three senior *ministers and the opposition leader*, Giscard d'Estaing, also attended the school. But the ENA, having played a pre-eminent role in French society since its establishment in 1945, is now under attack on the grounds that it creates a self-perpetuating oligarchy of bourgeois technocrats.

In September 1981 President Mitterrand introduced a plan to "democratize" the institution; his project was the subject of long and heated debates in Parliament and culminated in a law of January 19, 1983 instituting a third competition alongside the existing two (external and internal) for entry. The number of places allocated to the external competition – open to university graduates up to the age of 27 – has been reduced this year from 86 to 80, *while the number earmarked for* the internal competition – open to established civil servants up to the age of 36 – has been increased from 64 to 72. Hitherto, attempts at democratizing the ENA have taken the form of increasing the number of places allocated to the internal competition at the expense of the external.

Pierre Laborey, the official in the civil service department responsible for implementing the new reform, has stated: "The ENA must be opened up. Students at present come from privileged backgrounds, and must have attended the same school (ie the Paris Institut d'Etudes Politiques) before entering. Students from more modest backgrounds, who do not possess this book-learning but who have a knowledge of real life, should be admitted."

Opponents of what has been described as the "third column" admit that *nearly 80 per cent of* ENA's students are from upper-class or upper middle-class homes, but they claim that the government is using "democratization" to undermine the independence of the French civil service by introducing left-wing activists into the school through the back door.

The fear has stemmed from the fact that the candidates for the new competition had to be approved by the communist minister for the civil service, Anicet Le Pors. Critics maintained that Le Pors would favour candidates from the unions, especially from the most powerful union, the Communist-dominated CGT. Laborey rejected such attacks, arguing that the candidates would be approved by a selection committee appointed by the ENA's *director*, Simon Nora. Although selected for the post of director of the school by President Mitterrand, Nora is not a member of the Socialist Party and has a reputation for independence.

A total of 73 candidates applied in September to enter for the third *competition; 60 per cent were* trade union oficials of whom most were members of the CGT. After a preliminary sifting it was announced that 47 would be allowed to go forward to the competition; of these, 34 were trade unionists, mostly belonging to the CGT, and 13 were elected representatives from local authorities. There were three women and, among all the applicants, 20 held qualifications no higher than the *baccalauréat*, the French secondary school leaving certificate.

The news that 40 of the 47 candidates had strong socialist or communist party affiliations provoked an immediate reaction: the ENA graduates' association held an extraordinary general meeting on October 6 and by an overwhelming *majority dismissed* the association's committee for not resisting with enough vigour the introduction of the new competition. It also decided to hold a referendum to test the views of all former students of the school. This was followed on October 25 by a vote in the Senate, France's second chamber, to reject Article 20 of the Civil Service Reform Bill instituting the third competition. At almost the same time the interviews for the 47 candidates were taking place at the ENA: 10 candidates, of whom eight are known to hold strong socialist or communist views, were declared successful.

Anicet Le Pors' threat to take sanctions against the civil servants who expressed their opposition to the third competition through the ENA graduates' association led to acrimonious exchanges in the Chamber of Deputies on November 9: *insults* were hurled by the opposition resulting in the socialist and communist deputies walking out of the chamber during a debate for the first time since 1981. It is unlikely that the government will change its mind, and the number of candidates to be admitted to the ENA by the new method *is planned* to increase annually until a maximum of 30 a year is reached. Moreover, the Paris Institut d'Etudes Politiques, always willing to adapt itself to the changing ENA scene, has already started courses to prepare candidates for the next third competition.

James Coveney

The author is Professor of French at the University of Bath.

Duncan Campbell

Sheltering behind a wall of silence

Ever since the invention of the hydrogen bomb, civil defence in Britain has been intimately linked to defence policy and the nuclear *deterrent* – a link heavily stressed by the present Government when it began planning for new statutory civil defence duties to be imposed on local authorities. These regulations took effect last week.

The Greater London Council and its advisers believe the new civil defence regulations to be ill-drafted, contradictory, and aimed primarily at *misleading the public about the* risks of nuclear war. Civil defence schemes as drafted in Whitehall have much to do with providing a public palliative to ease acceptance of nuclear weapons and little to do with direct public protection. They are part of the public psychology of *deterrence*.

As a "nuclear free zone" authority, the GLC continues to believe that the only sane defence against war is determinedly to campaign for the preservation of peace. The GLC, required to shield Londoners from the grotesque horror of future war, *will carry out its legal responsibilities*. But in nuclear war, can the capital city and its people actually be defended in the way the Government proposes? And does the duty to plan lie only on the councils on whom the new law is imposed?

No. If there is a duty, it belongs *also to central government departments*, which must provide the critical information on the risks and effects of war around which plans may be formulated. The GLC first began seeking the necessary information from the Government more than a year ago. So far the Home Office and Ministry of Defence have shirked their essential duty *to tell* local authorities and their electorates what Britain may expect in war. Officials seem unwilling publicly to confront the truth about the effects of war.

Last summer legal advisers warned *the GLC that before the* council could make any civil defence plans it was essential to obtain clear and detailed planning assumptions – which should include such matters as the likely type of war, the scope of possible destruction, and the warning time the council might get. Following *this* advice, on October 20, 1982, the council wrote seeking the necessary information from the Home Office.

The GLC's letter asked for assistance on 27 detailed aspects of war planning. It listed 30 possible likely targets of conventional or nuclear attack which would affect Londoners, and asked if any central government department had yet prepared its civil defence plans for the capital. The Home Office has failed to answer any of these questions, even the most trivial. One year ago, the Permanent Under-Secretary told the council that the questions were "complex" and were being urgently dealt with. But in January, the Home Office wrote again to say that they could not provide any "specific response". They have not responded since.

Last Thursday a Home Office *Minister, Mr Douglas Hurd*, met a GLC delegation to discuss implementing the new regulations. But the minister was unable to explain why, a year after his most senior official promised substantive information, no help on civil defence planning had been forthcoming. All he could *offer was the prospect of* a new Home Office "consolidated circular" said to contain 22 chapters. But only ten chapters had been written, and even a first draft of this section would be unlikely to reach local authorities much before March 1984.

Given the determination with which ministers have been attempting to coerce dissenting local authorities into making war plans, it may seem hard to believe that it is the Home Office itself which is the road block obstructing civil defence plans. Yet the present administration's *record on providing* civil defence information to local authorities is appalling. Since 1980, Home Office guidance circulars have been issued at an average rate of two a year, compared with seven to eight a year over the preceding eight years. None has yet been *issued in 1983*.

If, as we fear, the Home Office continues to withhold vital information, it may be extremely difficult or impossible to draw up credible civil defence plans for London until the relevant questions are properly answered. *The GLC* does not however propose to stand idle while ministers and civil servants fiddle and procrastinate, and London risks the nuclear threat.

Under the new regulations, the Home Secretary *may give* "directions" to local authorities with which he disagrees – but these directions must be realistic and reasonable. The Home Secretary cannot use his powers to coerce councils into misleading the public. He cannot lawfully "direct" that black shall be white.

As ministers frequently remind *us, nuclear weapons cannot now be* disinvented. So when will they come clean and publish the many secret assessments that have been made of the likely course of future war and its consequences for the people and industry of these densely populated islands?

The Government proposes to abolish the GLC. Would that it might as easily abolish the threat of war. And when it talks about civil defence, the evidence suggests clearly that it does not mean business.

The author is the GLC Public Services and Fire Brigade Committee's consultant on civil defence.

Roger Scruton

Left, right: putting things straight

In the French Estates General of 1789, the nobility sat on the King's right, and the "third estate" on his left. Probably nothing else that those troublesome people did has proved more damaging. Henceforth left and right were to name the two exclusive and exhaustive political options, the two poles of an axis upon which every political opinion must ultimately be made to lie.

Then came the communists with their deafening propaganda. To left was added "communist", and to right "fascist". And the extraordi*nary thing was that it worked! I* constantly come across people who show no other signs of being mentally retarded, and indeed who are as intelligent and well-educated as is necessary for the conduct of everyday affairs, who nevertheless solemnly subscribe to the view that *on the "far right" of political* opinion lies fascism, and on the far left communism. What masterly propaganda that makes communism no more than a distant point along the road on which you have already embarked, just as soon as you have recoiled from the "fascist" enemy!

The effect of this is to obscure the real similarity between those purported opposites. Fascism and communism both involve the attempt to create a mass popular movement, and a state bound together under the rule of a single party, in which there will be total cohesion about a common goal.

Both demand the elimination of opposition, by whatever means, and the replacement of ordered dispute between parties by clandestine "discussion" within the ruling elite. Both involve taking control ("in the name of the people") of the means of communication and education, and both involve subjecting the entire economy to a central command. Both movements regard law as defeasible, and constitutional constraints as largely irrelevant, for both are essentially "revolutionary", governed by an iron discipline.

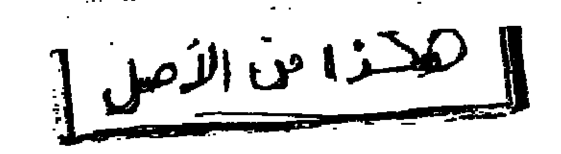
Fully realized, fascism and communism are forms of military government, involving the permanent mobilization of the entire populace, which can no longer perform even the most peaceful-seeming actions – eating, walking, praying or meeting – except in a *spirit of war. There is a difference* however. Whereas fascist governments have come to power with extensive popular support, and occasionally renounced power in favour of constitutional government, communist governments have almost always gained power by a coup d'état, and have *never* peacefully relinquished it.

Such facts destroy the two equations which are so fundamental to current journalese: "fascist = far right"; "communist = far left". Far more pernicious than these equations, however, has been the reasoning of those who hold that the "far right" is to be identified in terms of specific "fascist" attitudes – in particular, attitudes towards race and national identity. This disease of the intellect, which puts the "free association of ideas" in place of argument, leads to such absurd conclusions as that the National Front is "on the extreme right". It also leads to the idea that politicians who advocate immigration controls, *repatriation, or whatever are to the* "right" of those who do not. Since this reasoning is almost invariably conducted by those for whom it is morally impossible to *be* on the right, it has the effect of closing the mind to all rational discussion of one of our most important political *problems*.

If I had to decide the question, I should say that the National Front – an egalitarian and populist movement, hostile to constitutional government and to traditional authority, fired by ideology and by a spurious search for a common purpose – is more on the "left" than *on the "right"*.

But I hesitate to use the labels. After all, where do *I* stand? I believe in the welfare state, in a government ready to participate actively in the nation's economic life, in strong and representative trade unions active in pursuit of their members' interests, in liberal laws of assembly and association. That puts me on the "left". However, I also believe in private ownership of the means of production, in authoritative government, in immigration controls, in autonomous institutions organized *around traditional* values and customary usage, in a law dedicated to upholding the moral values of the community with whatever severity be required. That puts me on the "right".

Let us change the subject. There is a distinction which is far more important and far *more pertinent to* our current political situation than that between "left" and "right". This is the distinction between governments which recognize opposition and those which do not. That is the distinction that aligns, for example, Nicaragua with the Soviet Union, and Turkey with the West. For *us*, *the* major purpose of politics is to make opposition possible, by providing the framework within which it can be accommodated and where possible resolved. For *them*, the first purpose of politics is to root out opposition and silence it, to achieve that "unity about a common *purpose*" which is equally the goal of fascism and communism, and which sets each movement at variance, not only with constitutional government, but also with itself.



THE TIMES

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THE LEBANESE RATCHET

The conflict in Lebanon escalated dangerously during the week-end. For the first time United States and Syrian forces were involved directly in hostilities with each other. On Saturday, American reconnaissance planes encountered a heavy barrage of anti-aircraft fire from Syrian positions. On Sunday US naval aircraft attacked the Syrian anti-aircraft batteries. Two were shot down, and one of the pilots is now a prisoner in Syrian hands. On Sunday night another eight US Marines were killed in Beirut by shells fired by Syria's Druze allies, and US ships replied by shelling Druze positions.

American spokesmen were saying yesterday that it was up to Syria's President Assad how far the violence went. One must hope that means they were prepared to regard the score as even, after Sunday's exchanges, and not to embark on further retaliation without further provocation. Both sides should by now have demonstrated to each other their unwillingness to be driven from their present positions by force. There should now be a further attempt at a negotiated solution.

The Americans believe they have strengthened their negotiating position by reaching last week's strategic cooperation agreement with Israel, since the threat of Israel fighting an all-out war against Syria in Lebanon is more credible than the threat of the United States doing so. But this is questionable. Israel's will and ability to fight when her own security is threatened are not in doubt, but so far neither her leaders nor her people have been convinced that their security depends on evicting the Syrians from Lebanon by force. Israel may share the broad aims of American policy in Lebanon, but a threat to use Israeli force to achieve those aims, or to defend American troops, is not obviously more credible than threat to use American force.

At the moment the Americans are trying to have it both ways. They want Syria to believe that they have Israeli force at their disposition, and at the same time they want the rest of us to believe that they are acting impartially and independently in Lebanon and not colluding with Israel. President Reagan may indeed be telling the truth when he says that he was not informed or consulted about the Israeli air strikes on Saturday; but, given that these occurred just after Mr Shamir got back from Washington with the strategic cooperation agreement in his pocket, Mr Reagan can hardly be surprised if his remarks encounter widespread disbelief.

The avowed purpose of the American military presence in Lebanon is to help the Lebanese government recover full sovereignty over Lebanese territory and secure the withdrawal of all foreign forces. By now it is generally recognized that this task is inseparable from the settlement of political differences among Lebanese factions. A month ago a conference assembled in Geneva for this purpose and agreed, surprisingly quickly, that the immediate stumbling-block was the Israeli-Lebanese accord of May 17. The Syrians wanted it torn up, the Israelis wanted it applied. Neither could be satisfied without ensuring that the other would remain in occupation of the country.

Accordingly, the conference agreed on a compromise of the ragged but practical type which used to keep Lebanon going in the old days and might yet get it going again if outsiders would give it half a chance. The agreement would be neither abrogated nor ratified as it stood. Instead, President Gemayel was deputed to seek outside help in getting it revised so as to remove the political clauses which the Syrians most object to while ensuring that Israel got what it most wants: security for its northern border.

The Syrians signalled their interest in this compromise. Preparations had been made to receive President Gemayel in Damascus with considerable ceremony when President Assad's appendix – or, as many believe, some other part of his anatomy – intervened. Twice since then he and his foreign minister have used the word "revise" in reference to the May 17 accord. But the Israelis have been less accommodating, insisting on the accord, the whole accord and nothing but the accord. Publicly the Americans have stood by them, and President Gemayel, reaching Washington last week on Mr Shamir's heels, was apparently told that no amendment was possible.

If that is the last word, rather than a hard negotiating position, the chances of the Geneva conference reconvening to any purpose are slim indeed. But the Americans still talk of a negotiated solution. The Syrians have yet to show convincingly that they are genuinely interested in one. When, but only when, they do, it will be up to the Americans to use their new relationship with Israel to insist on a more flexible Israeli attitude.

It is necessary to prove to the Syrians that they cannot have things in Lebanon all their own way. But it is necessary also to convince them that they have something to gain by letting the process of national reconciliation go ahead.

MAKE WAY FOR OTHERS

After all the torrents of words poured out in the controversy over conveyancing, in the form of speeches, diatribes, manifestos, submissions to royal commissions and even counsels' arguments in the lawsuits seeking to protect the solicitors effective monopoly, the House Buyers Bill appears a remarkably brief and simple document. Mr Austin Mitchell's private member's measure seeks to cut the knot in a mere four pages and six clauses. Given that the sale and purchase of their homes are the largest personal transactions that most people ever undertake, with disastrous consequences if they should go wrong, the Bill may seem almost cursory. That is because cutting a knot is in itself quite a simple thing to do: the Bill leaves to the Secretary of State and the Director General of Fair Trading the details of providing safeguards to the customer. But unless the Bill's promoters can provide clear indications that satisfactory safeguards are feasible, then the knot had better stay tied.

The present Director General has made it clear that he favours radical changes in the solicitors' monopoly, so it appears that he is confident. The central factor in the Bill's proposals is a licensing system to ensure that the conveyancer is covered by effective arrangements guaranteeing that, even if he bungles the job or is dishonest, his clients may be fully compensated. Solicitors are compulsorily covered by a scheme of this kind. In addition, the Bill contains a number of proposals to speed the process of transfer, and one to enable solicitors to advertise their terms for conveyancing (since the abolition of scale fees, these have diverged widely, and the public have little chance of comparing prices).

The whole process of sale is generally acknowledged to be unnecessarily slow, complicated and costly today. Conveyancing agents claim that they can do the job for half the average price that solicitors charge. The lawyers protest, not without some justice, that individual dilatoriness by solicitors is not one of the most important factors causing delay. They are in a less strong position to claim that their profession has done all it might have done in recent years to press for reforms to improve the process. Even Sir Henry Benson, chairman of the royal commission which reported in 1979 that relaxing present restrictions would be undesirable, told the profession this summer that the lack of progress in pursuing the improvements proposed in his report weakened the profession's case.

The royal commission made curiously heavy weather of the whole matter. It rejected ending the monopoly partly on the grounds that equivalent safeguards would mean equivalent overheads, so that new competition would not hold down charges. But in fact conveyancing charges do not reflect the associated overheads, for a reason which enables solicitors to claim that the practice works in the public interest. Conveyancing provides on average half of solicitors' incomes – more than that for those who do not practice in lucrative specialist fields. Conveyancing enables the profession to cross-subsidize its other more demanding work. If competition brought charges down to cost, it is claimed legal services in some parts of the country would dwindle, and members of the public in need of them would suffer.

This kind of argument can be a valid defence of a practice in restraint of trade. But the burden of proof lies with the defenders. It has to be shown that it really is in the public interest for house-buyers to subsidize litigants. If it is right to subsidize litigants it seems better that it should be done by means designed to that end, rather than by roundabout methods. If Parliament is satisfied with the proposals to protect the interests of house-buyers, then it would do well to enact the Bill and take the protestations of the solicitors with a pinch of salt.

CHURCH AND NATION IN LITHUANIA

The brutal murder of several priests in El Salvador by political extremists has rightly been condemned throughout the world. Less well publicized is the fate of the Roman Catholic Church in Lithuania, one of the three small Baltic countries which, having won their independence from Russia in 1918, were forcibly incorporated into the USSR in 1940 after Stalin had concluded his notorious pact with Hitler. Father Sigitas Tamkevičius went on trial in Vilnius last week, accused of "systematically slandering in his sermons the Soviet political and social system".

In fact his principal offence was that in November 1978 with four other priests he established the Catholic Committee for the Defence of Believers' Rights, which has documented the persecution of the church by the atheist regime. The indictment stated that the materials which Father Tamkevičius circulated reached the West and were broadcast back to the USSR by the US financed radio stations Liberty and Free Europe, as well as Radio Vatican. Tass alleges that "foreign special services engaged in subversion against the USSR paid attention to this vain and money-loving man" but the reliable clandestine *Chronicle of the Lithuanian Catholic Church* reports that it was the KGB which tried unsuccessfully on several occasions to recruit him with promises of a good parish and an opportunity to study in Rome.

He was arrested last May after speaking in defence of Father Alfonsas Svarinskas, a fellow member of the Catholic Committee who was sentenced after a three-day trial to seven years in strict regime labour camp plus three years' internal exile; he had already been sentenced to ten years in 1946 for links with "nationalist bandits". Those protesting outside the court – and casual passers-by who happened to be on Lenin Avenue – were removed by police.

Hundreds of Lithuanian priests have suffered persecution and imprisonment by the Soviet authorities, who regard the church as providing leadership for a mass opposition which combines religious faith and nationalism in a powerful rejection of Moscow-imposed atheist rule. Some 50,000 Lithuanians risked family and career by appealing to the government to drop criminal proceedings against Father Svarinskas. Those petitions which reach the West expose as a myth the Soviet propaganda that the Baltic countries are content to be part of the USSR. One protest petition recently submitted by Lithuanians to Moscow carried 148,000 signatures.

Father Bronius Laurinavičius, known for his courageous letter sent to the Soviet leadership in October 1977 in which he condemned enforced atheism and Russification, was a member of the Lithuanian group for monitoring the observance of the Helsinki agreements. On 21 November 1981 the local party newspaper *Tiesa* published a virulent attack on him; four days later he was killed by a truck on a Vilnius street. Eyewitnesses reported that he had been pushed in front of the lorry. The Chronicle claims that he was murdered by KGB agents, and reports also the deaths of two other priests, officially said to have been killed in the course of "robberies". Yet nothing was stolen.

In April of this year Vatican Radio broadcast the prayer of Pope John Paul II that the "Lithuanian nation should be able to express its faith in total religious freedom". In July President Reagan issued a statement which was officially delivered to the Secretary General of the United Nations; it cited Resolution 1541 of the General Assembly, dealing with self-determination, and upheld the right repeatedly demanded by the Baltic peoples that they be allowed to decide their own political status under the auspices of the UN. Britain too refuses *de jure* recognition to Soviet rule in the Baltic states, which should be regarded as a test for Moscow's good faith in UN negotiations over Afghanistan and other trouble spots.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Doubts about the polygraph test

From the General Secretary of the Society of Civil and Public Servants

Sir, Your editorial, "Protecting the fourth arm" (November 30) presents a well balanced review of the arguments for and against the use of the polygraph as a security screening device in the Civil Service.

You conclude, however, that because of the introduction of the polygraph the controllers of the Russian Secret Service will find it "just that bit more difficult to place and run agents in Whitehall". This conclusion is, I believe, dangerously wrong.

The Office of Technology Assessment (OTA) of the United States Congress has just published a review of polygraph screening. In addition to the general conclusion that the available research evidence does not establish the scientific valadity of the polygraph test for personnel security screening, the OTA makes two specific points.

The first is that there is evidence to suggest that counter-measures can be used by trained spies to beat polygraph screening. Because there will be a temptation to regard someone who passes a polygraph test as one hundred per cent safe, the test could lead to a completely false sense of security.

The second is that because the polygraph test's inaccuracy leads to many perfectly innocent subjects being wrongly suspected, this will result in the security investigating officers spending valuable time in following up false leads.

Far from making it more difficult for spies to penetrate GCHQ, MI5 and MI6, the introduction of polygraph screening may therefore cause a misdirection of the already overstretched resources of the security agencies. At the same time, taking and passing a polygraph test could well become the spy's ticket to a successful Civil Service career.

Yours faithfully,
GERRY GILLMAN,
General Secretary,
Society of Civil and Public Servants,
124/130 Southwark Street, SE1.
November 30.

Brain drain

From Professor J. F. Richardson

Sir, Your report (November 25) that the University Grants Committee has now run out of money for new developments because of the high cost of compensating university teachers who have taken early retirement highlights the sheer stupidity of the present Government's policy towards higher education:

This is a microcosm of its whole economic policy; it is better to pay out substantial sums to enable people to do nothing, rather than a little more to get a useful job done.

Yours faithfully,
J. F. RICHARDSON,
University College of Swansea,
Department of Chemical Engineering,
Singleton Park,
Swansea.
December 1.

Importance of Delhi

From Sir Fraser Noble

Sir, In your editorial (Bridge-building in Delhi, November 22) you speculate on the reasons for the continuing existence of this curious yet increasingly important institution, the Commonwealth. You mention the Sovereign and the legacy of British law and democratic practice.

It is strange that you do not also emphasize the influence of the British system of higher education, as the symbol of which in this context I would choose the Association of Commonwealth Universities. Anyone who has observed the impact of its work will appreciate a very good practical reason for the sturdy good health of the association of Commonwealth nations.

With the general tenor of your comments I am in warm agreement – not least with your hopes for the return of Pakistan to the fellowship.

Yours faithfully,
FRASER NOBLE,
Hedgerley,
Victoria Street,
Nairn.
November 22.

Oxford admissions

From Professor Ronald Mellor

Sir, Professor Lloyd-Jones has long regarded it as his pastoral duty to explain America to the British and Britain to Americans. I recall his letter to the *New York Times* in summer, 1980, in which he assured its readers that European intellectuals had the highest regard for the mental capacities of candidate Reagan.

Now, in a recent letter (November 14) concerning new admissions procedures at Oxford, he alludes to the "American experience" of a decline in standards following the abolition of entrance examinations and their replacement by national tests.

I am afraid the Regius Professor is once again mistaken. No such examinations have been administered by individual American universities since 1950, in many cases never. And in the pre-war era, there was little selectivity even at the most elite colleges and universities: those who could pay the fees were usually admitted.

Mr Lloyd-Jones's aversion to the liberalism of the 1960s and to attempts to provide "social justice" (his emphasis) has blinded him to the fact which any classical scholar should know: most Golden Ages exist only in the eye of the beholder.

Yours faithfully,
RONALD MELLOR,
The Study Center of the University of California, United Kingdom and Ireland,
21 Stratton Ground, SW1.
November 18.

Research into examination results

From the President of the National Association of Head Teachers and the General Secretary of the National Union of Teachers

Sir, Your comments on comprehensive education and the Department of Education and Science (leading article, December 1) are a little less than fair and considerably less so than we would expect from *The Times*.

It is for the Secretary of State to speak up for his staff, given the constitutional limitation on their freedom to respond to public criticism. We would hope that he does so with alacrity. We say this not because we agree with all that the department says and does, but because we believe that public servants should not be pilloried without a proper defence by their accountable political head.

Your leader follows very similar lines to an article by Baroness Cox and Dr John Marks, of the National Council for Educational Standards (*The Times*, November 7), rather gratuitously headed, "Beware the classroom sneaks". You share with them a view of the department which does not accord with our experience over very many years and we are at a loss to understand why this vituperation is taking place.

It is perfectly understandable, of course, that Baroness Cox and Dr Marks should feel disappointed, for the Secretary of State has refused them public funding for research into examination results. Disappointed they might be, but they can scarcely be surprised given the welter of published criticisms of their work and the very pertinent observations on it made by the head of the DES statistics branch – details of which have now been released by the Secretary of State.

The reason why the DES has been involved in the work of the NCES is because that body sought public funding and has, therefore, very properly had its work scrutinised by statisticians within the department.

The result of that scrutiny has apparently satisfied the Secretary of State for in rejecting the NCES funding application he said:

I have decided for the time being not to commit further public funds to work in the area of comparative statistical analyses of the performance (by reference to public examination results) of different types of school and different types of school system. I need time to study the methodological state of the art before I can make a sufficiently confident judgment about which questions are researchable and, most important for me, answerable in a way which will be of practical assistance to the holder of my office in exercising his responsibilities.

The repeated and, to date, unanswered criticisms of a wide range of educational researchers seem to accord closely with the professional views expressed to the Secretary of State. Instead of answering these specific criticisms and providing the raw data which would permit other researchers to repeat the study and verify its results (the standard procedure in such matters) the NCES authors chose to attack those within the Department of Education and Science who are unable to answer back.

That *The Times* has proceeded in like fashion is a matter for great regret, as is your apparent determination to criticise our comprehensive schools in the face of growing evidence of their success.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN SWALLOW, (President, National Association of Head Teachers);
FRED JARVIS, General Secretary National Union of Teachers,
As from: Hamilton House,
Mabledon Place, WC1.
December 2.

From Lady Cox and Dr John Marks

Sir, We must correct one serious misrepresentation in Mr Giles Radice's letter (December 3) concerning the DES's retraction of its criticisms of our report, *Standards in English Schools*, published by the National Council for Educational Standards (NCES).

The current situation is that, at a meeting on November 23, the chief DES statistician, Mr Wakefield, and his colleagues admitted that they had been in error in their earlier assessment of the NCES research. The resulting unprecedented statement from the DES on November 28 makes it clear that, contrary to some press reports, The DES does not regard our research as "seriously flawed" and that the DES welcomes the pioneering work on examination results undertaken by NCES and the advice given by us to parents and others on how to interpret examination results.

The letter containing the criticisms to which Mr Radice refers was written more than a month before the DES statement and has been superseded by it.

It would be helpful if the Chief Opposition spokesman on education would ensure that his statements do not confuse issues by putting events out of sequence.

Your faithfully,
COX,
JOHN MARKS,
National Council for Educational Standards,
3 Arnellan House,
Slough Lane,
Kingsbury, NW9.
December 3.

In Central America

From Dr Victor Bulmer-Thomas

Sir, The interest in and concern for Central America expressed by three leading politicians such as Healey, Owen and Steel (November 30) is welcome indeed. Their support, however, for the Contadora group's proposals requires some qualifications, since the impression is given that United States' backing for the proposals would lower regional tension considerably.

The experience of the first 18 months after the fall of Somoza suggests that the USA could live with a left-wing, even Marxist, régime in Nicaragua. What the present US Administration appears unable to accept is the possible combination of a Sandinista government in Nicaragua and a guerrilla victory in El Salvador; their reasons for "drawing the line" in El Salvador are complex but for present purposes can be taken as given.

The Contadora group consists of three countries (Panama, Colombia and Venezuela) which strongly support the US-backed Magaña Administration in El Salvador and one country (Mexico) which regards the revolutionary opposition (FDR) as a representative political force. The Mexican government, however, has back-pedalled considerably on the FDR question since the election as president of Miguel de la Madrid. Furthermore, Venezuela is widely suspected of having trained Salvadorean troops in counter-insurgency techniques and the Colombian government is known to fear the consequences of a guerrilla victory in El Salvador on its own fragile democracy.

It is most improbable, therefore, that the Contadora group would preside over a negotiating process in Central America leading to an FDR victory. For that reason, US support for the group's proposals should not be regarded as a test of new US initiatives towards Central America; indeed, Richard Stone, President Reagan's roving ambassador in Central America, spoke in very favourable terms of the Contadora group's proposals last month.

In the longer run, the Contadora group may well have a role to play in reducing regional tension. In the short run, however, the highest priority must be given to ending the war of attrition against the Sandinista government. Even if implemented, the Contadora group's proposals would not necessarily curb the activities of the Nicaraguan "contras". That task can only be achieved through concerted pressure by US and international public opinion on Congress and the Reagan Administration.

Yours faithfully,
VICTOR BULMER-THOMAS,
Queen Mary College,
University of London,
Department of Economics,
Mile End Road, E1.
December 1.

Way of the Cross

From Prebendary J. C. de la T. Davies

Sir, Thank you for printing a large extract from the Archbishop of York's Enthronement sermon and for your provocative leading article, "The way of the Cross" (November 21). I rise to the bait.

Jesus commanded us to express our faith in two ways, saying: "You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart, with all your soul, with all your mind, and with all your strength. The second is this: Love your neighbour as yourself".

The private love of God was well expressed in your leader; the public aspect of it Jesus taught by example. We read in Luke, ch 4, v 16, that he "went to the Synagogue on the Sabbath day as he regularly did". The public expression of our love for God is feeble today; the Archbishop was right to emphasise its importance.

Our love for our neighbours can be expressed by personal compassionate help for somebody living within walking distance. Good King Wenceslas knew that. It is the private aspect of love for our neighbour. But today all human beings are neighbours.

King Alfred the Great lived in roughly the same era as St Wenceslas. If someone had told him that one of his descendants would present a high honour to an Albanian lady in India and that the ceremony would be watched by people in his Winchester the suggestion would have been beyond fantastic; it would have been incomprehensible.

The unwanted babies of Calcutta are our neighbours, and we have seen them. How can our love of our neighbours beyond walking distance be anything other than a public and publicly organised expression of our faith? The Archbishop was right.

Sincerely yours,
JOHN C. de la T. DAVIES,
Peterchurch Rectory,
Hereford,
Herefordshire.
November 25.

From Dr Alec Karseras

Sir, Your leading article, "The way of the Cross" (November 21) was particularly attractive to a mongrel like myself who, born of parents without any religious affiliation, was fortuitously baptized into the Anglican Church, and electively confirmed, at 17 years of age.

My brother was baptized into the Greek Orthodox Church and is a spiritually unconcerned agnostic. I have friends, colleagues, patients and relatives who are Roman Catholic, Anglican, Greek Orthodox, Jewish, Non-conformist, Muslim or Hindu and do not experience any difficulty in accepting that their beliefs are right for them, or in trying to love them as I love myself.

Unfortunately man's primitive herd and tribal instincts utilise the mantle of organized religion to sustain themselves, offering the carrots of survival value, or pride.

It was a thrill to witness the insights portrayed in your article.

Yours, in Christ's love,
ALEC KARSERAS,
16 Church Road,
Whitchurch,
Cardiff.

Taking the place of the GLC

From Mr I. G. Murray

Sir, In its haste to abolish the GLC the Government is surely in danger of throwing out a large number of babies with the bathwater and not only the Historic Buildings Division.

Some unitary form of administration which reflects London's position as a capital city with interests beyond those of its constituent boroughs is essential and I would therefore support Mr Wilkinson and Mr Taylor (December 1) in urging the formation of a statutory body of elected members nominated by the boroughs with responsibilities for services essential to London as a whole.

May I, however, also draw attention to one institution of London-wide significance which ought to survive virtually in its present form, namely the Greater London Record Office. Reference to it in the White Paper is so brief and non-committal ("special provisions will be made") as to suggest that the Government is hardly aware of its existence, let alone its present functions.

The GLRO is one of the country's major archive repositories, with an enormous fund of experience and expertise, and has in addition recently received major capital investment in the form of new premises and equipment. As well as the records of the old London and Middlesex County Councils and their predecessors it contains those of statutory bodies within the Greater London area and other records of major importance.

It is thus the primary record office for London as a whole, widely used by students and researchers from all over the world and familiar to all those concerned with the history of London.

For these reasons, its break-up would be ill-advised to say the least and the distribution of its contents amongst other offices, as the authors of the White Paper may have in mind, wildly impracticable from every point of view. Who, in any case, is going to look after the records produced by the GLC itself and those of the 15 joint boards and committees which are apparently going to replace it?

I hope very much that the Government will reflect seriously upon this issue, as indeed they should upon many other aspects of their plans for London.

Yours faithfully,
I. G. MURRAY,
11 Coolhurst Road, N8.
December 3.

From Mr R. H. Hammond

Sir, I refer to the excellent suggestion by Mr John Wilkinson, MP, and Mr Cyril Taylor in their letter to *The Times* (December 1) that the GLC should be replaced by a statutory London Boroughs Forum to take over most of its functions, having power to levy a rate precept and composed of representatives chosen by the London boroughs from amongst their councillors.

But why not call the new authority the Greater London Council and provide for direct representation of, and accountability to, the electorate?

Yours faithfully,
R. H. HAMMOND,
Sandalwood,
4 Margards Lane,
Church Hill,
Verwood,
Wimborne, Dorset.

House Buyers Bill

From Ms Jane Bradley

Sir, Mr Peter de la Cour asks (December 2) how the public will be protected by the activities of the proposed licensed conveyancers.

There is a simple answer, which is similar to the protection afforded the public against negligent acts of solicitors, ie, indemnity insurance.

The public, in fact, may be better protected by employing the services of a licensed conveyancer, since presumably he will only obtain insurance on proof of a sound practical experience, whereas a solicitor obtains his indemnity by virtue of his title of solicitor.

Yours faithfully,
JANE BRADLEY,
7 Avenue Gardens,
Acton, W3.
December 2.

Children's families

From the Dean of Durham

Sir, I have a hunch that two-parent families can contribute more, humanly speaking, to the nurture of children than one-parent families, not because two can do the same job more efficiently than one, but because a close, caring and creative relationship between father and mother will provide a growing child with the best resource and example for learning to make similar relationships in later life.

However, Penny Perrick refers, in her article "How the other half lives" (November 21), to research carried out by the National Council for One Parent Families, according to which "there is no evidence at all to show that a child being brought up by a lone parent is less able to grow up into a whole person than one from a two-parent family".

On the other hand, only a few pages earlier in an article "Divorce in Britain", John Witherow informs us that "American research has found that as a result [of their parents' separation] younger children are likely to have a greater dependence on the mother, and older ones often show signs of withdrawal and aggression".

Is my "hunch" a reliable kind of commonsense intuition, or is it merely residual dogmatic prejudice? And how am I to know?

Yours faithfully,
PETER BAELZ,
The Deanery,
Durham.
November 21.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

CLARENCE HOUSE
December 5: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was represented by Sir Martin Gilliat at the Memorial Service for the Reverend Father George Sidebotham, CR, which was held in the Chapel of the Royal Foundation of St Katharine, Butcher Row, E14, today.

KENSINGTON PALACE:
December 5: The Prince of Wales, President of the Royal College of Music Centenary Appeal, and Patron, the English Chamber Orchestra, accompanied by The Princess of Wales, attended a Concert given by Mr Mstislav Rostropovich and the English Chamber Orchestra in aid of the Centenary Appeal in the State Apartments, Kensington Palace.

KENSINGTON PALACE
December 5: The Duke of Gloucester visited The Royal Smithfield Show 1983 at Earls Court Exhibition Centre, London today.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

The Duchess of Gloucester will attend the annual livery banquet of the Fanmakers Company at Ludgate House, Fleet Street, on December 8.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester will attend a carol service organized by the Order of St John Council for Northamptonshire in Oundle Parish Church, Northamptonshire, on December 14.

A memorial service for Sir Nikolaus Pevsner will be held at the University Church of Christ the King, Gordon Square, at noon today.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. R. Barnard and Miss H. J. Stride
The engagement is announced between Jonathan, elder son of Mr and Mrs J. S. Barnard, of South Chenton Farm, Lynton, Devon, and Hilary, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Leslie Stride, of Stoke Bishop, Bristol.

Lieutenant J. A. Cooper, RN and Miss P. A. Daines
The engagement is announced between John, elder son of Mr and Mrs C. R. J. Cooper, of Caerleon, Gwent, and Penelope Daines, MRCVS, eldest daughter of Mr M. A. W. Daines and Mrs A. Lashford, of Brisbane, Australia.

Mr S. Jenkins and Miss J. Roughley
The engagement is announced between Steven, only son of Mr and Mrs Ronald Jenkins, of Ellesmere Port, Cheshire, and Jenny, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Robert Roughley, of Wallington, Baldock, Hertfordshire.

Mr J. A. R. Moe and Miss J. E. Bridger
The engagement is announced between John, elder son of Mr Hla Moe, of Fremont, California, and Mrs Nora Prior, of Plymouth, Devon, and Joanna, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Patrick Bridger, of Reading, Berkshire.

Mr S. C. Randall and Miss C. J. Dickson
The engagement is announced between Stephen, son of Mr Derek Randall, of Westbourne Grove, London, and Mrs Dorothy Randall, of Amersham, Buckinghamshire, and Caroline, daughter of Mr and Mrs Leonard Dickson, of Tilford, Surrey.

Mr J. C. Sheridan and Miss S. E. Norman
The marriage will shortly take place between John, son of Mr and Mrs B. Sheridan, of Huddersfield, West Yorkshire, and Sue, daughter of Mrs B. Norman and the late Dr J. M. Norman, of Farnham, Surrey.

Mr T. J. Suter and Miss H. A. Alexander
The engagement is announced between Timothy, son of Canon and Mrs M. E. H. Suter, of The Rectory, Papworth, Everard, Cambridge, and Helen, daughter of Mr and Mrs Bernard Alexander, of Sundial House, Great Haseley, Oxford.

Marriages

Mr W. J. N. Hatton and Miss S. A. Harwood.
The marriage took place quietly in London on Saturday, December 3, between Mr John Nicholas Hatton, of Windsor and Baleyssaques, and Miss Sheila Anne Harwood, of Highgate. A reception was held afterwards at the RAC, Pall Mall.

Mr J. V. Parkin and Dr E. B. Ackroyd
The marriage took place on Saturday, December 3, at the Anglican and Methodist Church of St Matthew, Rastrick, Yorkshire, between Mr John Vincent Parkin, only son of the Rev Vincent and Mrs Parkin, of Lisburn, Co Antrim, and Dr Elizabeth Briony Ackroyd, only daughter of Mrs F. Ackroyd and the late Mr P. Ackroyd, of Whitefield, Manchester. The Rev. Adrian Russell officiated, assisted by the bridegroom's father and the Rev. Edward Holmes, cousin of the bride. The bride was given in marriage by Dr Steven Gallivan and Mr David Chapman was best man.
A reception was held at Holdsworth House.

Birthdays today

Mr Jack Ashley, CH, MP, 61; Mr David Brubeck, 63; Vice-Admiral Sir John Cadell, 54; Air Marshal Sir John Curtiss, 59; the Earl of Dundonald, 65; Lord Emslie, 64; Earl Granville, 65; Miss Jill Hammersley, 32; Sir Denis Hamilton, 65; Mr Derek Hill, 67; Mr R. E. B. Lloyd, 55; Sir William Keswick, 80; the Right Rev Professor E. A. J. Mercer, 66; Mr George Pinker, 59; Professor Sir George Porter, 63; Mr J. D. Trustram Eve, 86; Dr B. Thwaites, 60; Mr Charles Vance, 54; Mr Cyril Washbrook, 69.

Christening

The infant son of Mr and Mrs David Browne was christened Nicholas David in Brentwood School chapel by the Rev T. A. Gardiner on Sunday December 4. The godparents are Mr Peter Goodfellow, Mr and Mrs John Riddleston and Mrs David Thomas.

Emir's state visit

The Emir of Bahrain will pay a state visit to Britain next April, Buckingham Palace said yesterday. He will stay at Windsor Castle. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visited Bahrain in February, 1979.

China honours Briton

Peking (Reuter) – China has awarded one of its highest academic honours to Dr Joseph Needham, director of the East Asian History of Science Library at Cambridge and author of the seven-volume *Science and Civilization in China*. Dr Needham, aged 83, is the first foreigner to receive the award, China's highest prize for work in the natural sciences.

Memorial service

Mr E. Graham
A service of thanksgiving for the life of Mr Edgar Graham, a former director of Unilever, was held at the Church of St Bride, Fleet Street, on December 2. The Rector, Prebendary Dewi Morgan, officiated. The lesson was read by Mr C. F. Sedcole and a prayer was said by Mr O. Graham, son. An address was given by Professor C. D. Cowan, Director of the School of Oriental and African Studies. Among those present were: [illegible]

Oundle School

The governing body of Oundle School have appointed Mr David McMurray, at present Headmaster of Loretto School, to be Headmaster of Oundle from the start of the Michaelmas Term 1984. Mr McMurray succeeds Dr Barry Trapnell, who will be retiring at the end of the Summer Term, 1984.

Casterton School

Mr Gerald Vinestock, at present Headmaster of Warminster School, in Wiltshire, has been appointed Headmaster of Casterton School, Kirkby Lonsdale, Cumbria, in succession to the late Mr T. S. Penny.

CIVIL GALLANTRY AWARDS

The following civil gallantry awards are announced today:

Queen's Gallantry Medal
D B Marsh, Constable, RUC, for gallantry in Northern Ireland.
Miss Heather Martin, Women Detective Constable, RUC, for gallantry in Northern Ireland.

Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct
C Cockayne, lately Constable, Metropolitan Police; J Coles, Sergeant, [illegible] Police, and N A James, [illegible] Securicor Ltd, West Drayton, for services leading to arrest of an armed and dangerous criminal after a Post Office robbery.
J G M Collis, teacher, Kenway, [illegible] and G C Oakley, [illegible] for services in pursuit and detention of an armed man after a bank robbery.
J Cooke, Sergeant, RUC, and T Mitchell, Constable, RUC, for gallantry in Northern Ireland.
D Crooks, Constable, RUC, and H A Frew, Constable, RUC, for gallantry in Northern Ireland.
T F Dovey, Constable, West Mercia Police, for services in severe cold and darkness leading to rescue of a drowning youth.
John Egerton (deceased), Constable, Greater Manchester Police, for services leading to arrest of an armed man who had broken into a factory.
John Evans, Constable, Cheshire Police, [illegible]
M A Hewitson, Sergeant, Humberside Police, [illegible]
A J Meldrum, [illegible] Metropolitan Police, for pursuing an armed robber who had previously fired his weapon.
C J Perry, station officer, Edmonton Fire Station, London, for rescuing two children who had been swept underground by storm water.
J E Strum, commissioning manager, Govan Shipbuilders Ltd, for services leading to rescue of three men overcome by liquid nitrogen in a confined area.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include: Rear-Admiral J. M. Webster to be Chief of Staff to Commander-in-Chief Fleet in succession to Vice-Admiral E. R. Anson in June, 1984.
Mr Donald Fisher, aged 52, Hertfordshire County Education Officer, to be president of the Society of Education Officers.
Mr T. A. Owen, Registrar, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, to be director of the Welsh Arts Council from March 31 in succession to Mr A. M. Thomas.
Dr R. C. King, consultant physician on the Tunbridge Wells District Health Authority, to be postgraduate medical dean in the South-east Thames Region and an assistant director of the British Postgraduate Medical Federation from February 6 in succession to Dr J. D. Pollitt.

Law Society awards

Amanda Tinker, aged 23, of the *Middlesex Evening Gazette*, has won the Law Society's graduate prize and Ria Thomas, aged 20, of the *Holyhead and Anglesey Mail* the non-graduate prize for the law examination set by the National Council for the Training of Journalists.

Dinners

Anglo-American Sporting Club
The Anglo-American Sporting Club held a boxing dinner at the Hotel Piccadilly, Manchester, last night when Mr Steve Coppell was the guest of honour. Mr Ron Greenwood was in the chair and the other speakers were Mr Bobby Robson, Mr Don Reed and Mr Kenneth Wolstenholme, secretary of the club.

Inter-Parliamentary Union
Mr Peter Temple-Morris, MP, Chairman of the British Group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, was host at a dinner held at the Athenaeum Hotel yesterday in honour of a parliamentary delegation from Bulgaria led by Mr Mitko Grigorov.

Mr R. Cooper
Mr Richard Cooper held a dinner for agriculturalists at Claridge's Hotel last night on the occasion of the Royal Smithfield Show. The toast to agriculture was proposed by the Duchess of Devonshire, deputy president of the show, and Mr John Green, deputy president of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, replied.

Service dinner

Cavalry Colonels
The annual dinner of the Cavalry Colonels was held at the Cavalry and Guards Club last night. Major-General John Strawson, chairman, presided.

Stone centre planned

A national stone centre is planned at Wirksworth, Derbyshire, to display the historic uses of various types of stone.

Times Crossword Championship

The qualifying puzzle for the 1984 Collins Dictionaries Times Crossword Championship will be published in *The Times* on February 3.
The regional finals will be held as follows:
Glasgow, Central Hotel (capacity 300 competitors), Sunday, April 8; Leeds, Queen's Hotel (300), Sunday, April 29; Bristol, Dragonara Hotel (160), Sunday, May 20; London A, Park Lane Hotel (300), Saturday, June 2, and London B, Park Lane Hotel (300), Sunday June 3.
The national final will be held in London at the Park Lane Hotel on Sunday, September 9.
The number of correct solutions to the qualifying puzzle received from each area last year was: Glasgow, 119; Leeds, 280; Bristol, 302; and London, 1,235.

Heading south: The Lord Mayor of London, Dame Mary Donaldson, yesterday met some of the group who will be driving soon to the Serengeti game park in Tanzania in two lorries. The volunteers, who will chiefly be REME servicemen, will repair more than 40 vehicles needed by the World Wildlife Fund to combat elephant and rhino poachers. (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

Women bridge favourites outgun rivals

By a Bridge Correspondent

The women's bridge championship for the Whitelaw Cup under the auspices of the English Bridge Union at Brighton at the weekend was won by the hot favourites and reigning world champions, Mrs S. Landy, Mrs Horton, Miss N. Gardener and Miss P. Davies, from a field of 50 teams.

Their opponents were a young team captained by Mrs J. Scott-Jones, who were outgunned. The final was virtually decided in the first eight boards, when the champions scored 42 points to nil.

After recovering seven points on the next eight, they lost a further 22 on the third set before conceding defeat after 24 boards. Results were:
Quarter finals: Mrs J Preddy beat Mrs R Oldroyd by 10 imps after tied match at end of 32 boards and a further four boards played; Mrs C J Duckworth beat Mrs J Lawson by 109 to 82; Mrs J Scott-Jones beat Mrs J E Taylor 97 to 92; Mrs S Landy beat Miss M Malcolm 91 to 44.
Semi-finals: Mrs S Landy, Mrs S Horton, Miss N Gardener, Miss P Davies beat Mrs C J Duckworth, Mrs P A Matheson, Mrs V J Sutcliffe and Mrs L Hayes 106 to 31; Mrs J Scott-Jones, Mrs J Kay, Miss M Van Beestan and Miss S Millard beat Mrs J Preddy, Mrs G Messer, Mrs J Lodge and Miss K Preddy 96 to 29.
Final: Mrs S Landy's team beat Mrs J Scott-Jones's team 90 to 33.

Church news

Appointments
The Rev S Swift, Vicar, of Whitton Team Ministry, Diocese of Salisbury: to be Priest-in-charge of Derry Hill, same diocese.
The Rev A D Teage has permission to officiate in diocese of Exeter.
The Rev R Taylor, Team Vicar of Haverhill Team Ministry, diocese of St Edmondsbury and Ipswich: to be Rector of Hopton, Market Weston, Barningham and Coney Weston, same diocese.
The Rev P R Thomas, curate of Newland, diocese of York, to be priest-in-charge of Rowley, and Social Responsibility Officer for Hull, same diocese.
The Rev J Whiteiam, Vicar of St Agnes's, Kennington Park, diocese of Southwark, to be also an honorary canon of Southwark Cathedral, same diocese.
The Rev D Wilcox, priest-in-charge of Christ Church, Shooter's Hill, diocese of Southwark, to be Vicar of Kirtlington with Bletchingdon and Weston on the Green, diocese of Oxford.
The Rev P J Williams, Chaplain of North Staffordshire Polytechnic, Stoke-on-Trent diocese of Lichfield, to be Vicar of St Giles's, Shrewsbury, with Sutton, and Atcham, same diocese.
The Rev J L J Yates-Round of St Peter's, Tonbridge, diocese of Rochester: for duties in Ibiza, Chaplaincy of Palma and the Balearic Islands, diocese of Europe.

Resignations and retirements
Canon P C Magee, Rector of the Bemerton Team Ministry and non-residentiary canon of Salisbury Cathedral, diocese of Salisbury, to retire on April 16, 1984.
Canon R G Newham, priest-in-charge of Hamsey with Offham, and diocesan industrial adviser, diocese of Chichester: retired on October 31.
The Rev G E Woods, Rector of Swainswick with Langridge and Woolley, diocese of Bath and Wells: to resign.

Scottish Episcopal Church
Appointments:
The Rev D Reid-Thomas, Chaplain of St John's College, Agra, North India to be team priest of St John's Princes Street, Edinburgh.
The Rev Dr M E Jones, non-stipendiary priest in the Diocese of Central Tanganyika and Kilimanjaro Christian Medical Centre, to non-stipendiary ministry at Christ Church, Duns (Edinburgh).

Church in Wales
The Rev D C Bryant, Vicar of Crynant diocese of Llandaff, to be Vicar of Llanegryn and Llanfihangel y Pennant with Talyllyn.
The Rev T Wynne, Vicar of Trealaw, Diocese of Llandaff, to be Vicar of Llanbeulan with Llanfaelog and Talyllyn.

Co-ed sixth form

Girls are to be admitted as pupils for the first time at Colston's, the Bristol public school. Up to 12 girls are to join the school's lower sixth form next September.

University news

Vice-Chancellor of Keele moves to Exeter

Dr David Harrison, MA, Phd, ScD (Cantab), Vice-Chancellor of Keele University since 1979, has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of Exeter University with effect from October 1, 1984, in succession to Dr Harry Kay.

Dr Harrison, aged 53, was educated at Bede School, Sunderland, and Clacton County High School and was commissioned in the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers in 1949 during national service.

He went up to Selwyn College, Cambridge, in 1950 and took first classes in part I and part II (chemistry) of the natural sciences tripos. During 1953-56 he was a research student in physical chemistry at Cambridge and later university assistant lecturer in chemical engineering.

He has been a fellow of Selwyn College since 1957 and a senior tutor from 1967 to 1979. He has held visiting professorships in chemical engineering at the University of Delaware, and at Sydney University.

At Cambridge, he served on the council of the senate during 1967-75 and represented Cambridge on the Universities Central Council on Admissions and the Standing Conference on University Entrance.

He is a member of the councils of Haileybury, St Edward's, Oxford, Bolton Girls' School and Shrewsbury School.



Dr David Harrison: Takes up post next year

Other university news:

Oxford
Andrew S Goudie, MA, PhD (Cantab), university lecturer in geography and fellow of Hertford College, has been appointed professor of geography from October 1, 1984

Elections
EXETER COLLEGE: Emeritus fellowship from October 1: F R Barrow, MA, CPhil, BSc (Lond).
QUEEN'S COLLEGE: Florey European studentship (EPA): Monika Weissmann, University of Bielefeld. Hastings Senior scholarship: Valerie Gibson BSc (Sheffield); Barker exhibition: A Galbraith, Worcester College for the Blind.
MAGDALEN COLLEGE: Sema Mackinnon scholarship: Cheng Hon Alfred Huan, formerly of St Andrew's Junior College, Singapore, and Davies's College, London. Mackinnon scholarship, C C Bear, formerly of Marling School, Stroud. Demyships: D R Meacher, formerly of Goff's School, Cheshunt and M G Taylor, formerly of Stockport Grammar School. Exhibitions: R P King, formerly of Royal Grammar School, Guildford, and G M Wilson, formerly of Ecclesfield School, Sheffield.
SOMERVILLE COLLEGE: Shaw Lefevre scholarship in English: L C Mugglestone, commoner of the college, formerly of Mortimer Wilson Comp School, Alfreton; Florence Hughes scholarship in classics and modern languages: R M Harris, commoner of the college, formerly of Tunbridge Wells Girls' Grammar School; Bull exhibition in English: A P Bamber, commoner of the college, formerly of Newman Sixth Form College, Preston, and G A Rumsey, commoner of the college, formerly of Godolphin and Latymer School.
Coombs prize in English: G A Longden, A R Yeomans; Sarah Smithson prize in modern languages: A M Senior; Nicholson prize in mathematics: D Haskell; Kirkaldy prize in biological sciences: N M K Hillgarth, M E Lockhart, L S Wilkinson; College prize in English (for first in English honour moderations): A P Bamber, G A Rumsey, E A Walsh, C E Wills; College prize in classics and modern languages: R M Harris.
ST ANTONY'S COLLEGE: Visiting fellowships: P M Kennedy, D Phil (BA, Newc), E Krauze (PhD, Colegio de Mexico), Hossein Modarressi, DPhil, BA, MA (Tehran).
ST HUGH'S COLLEGE: Hodgson scholarship: Emma Beatrice Rees-Mogg, commoner of the college, formerly of Downside School, Bath; to an Irene Shrigley exhibition: Rosemary Cush, commoner of the college, formerly of St Mary's Sixth Form College, Middlesbrough.

London
Appointments to chairs
S I Cohen, MD, Consultant psychiatrist at London Hospital and Brompton Hospital, chair of phychiatry, London Hospital Medical College; J N Coldstream, MA, formerly Professor of Aegean Archaeology, Bedford College, to Yates Chair of Classical Art and Archaeology, University College London; B E G Dougall, PhD, ScD, head of laboratory of nucleic chemistry Imperial Cancer Research Fund Laboratories, to chair of virology, Royal Postgraduate Medical School; B Jarman, MB, BS, PhD, senior lecturer, department of general practice, St Mary's Hospital Medical School, to chair of primary health care, St Mary's Hospital Medical School; L E Lanyon, BVSc, PhD, associate professor, department of anatomy and cellular biology, Tufts University School of Veterinary Medicine, Boston, US, to chair of veterinary anatomy, Royal Veterinary College; A D B Malcolm, DPhil, reader in enzymology, St Mary's Hospital Medical School, to chair of biochemistry, Charing Cross Hospital Medical School; C E Rossiter, MA, head of division of computing and statistics, Medical Research Council, clinical research centre, Harrow, to chair of occupational health, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine from April 1, 1984; A Sheiham, BDS, PhD, reader in community dental health, London Hospital Medical College, to chair of community dentistry and dental practice, University College London; R Whitfield, PhD, assistant keeper, department of oriental antiquities at British Museum, to chair of Chinese and East Asian Art, School of Oriental and African Studies, from April 1, 1984; G Williams, MA, professor of educational planning, Lancaster University, to chair of educational administration, Institute of Education

Conferment of title of professor
Biochemistry: Anne Beloff-Chain, DPhil, Imperial College of Science and Technology; chemical carcinogenesis: P Brookes, PhD, DSc, Institute of Cancer Research; bacterial genetics: L O Butler, PhD, St George's Hospital Medical School; organic chemistry: S Ley, PhD, DSc, Imperial College of Science and Technology; industrial metallurgy: T Sheppard, DSc, Imperial College of Science and Technology; political studies: T A Smith, BSc(Econ), Queen Mary College (all with effect from October 1, 1983).

Title of reader
English literature: Jacqueline S Bratton, DPhil, Bedford College (Sept 1, 1983); photogrammetry and remote sensing: I J Dowman, PhD, University College London (Oct 1, 1983); molecular genetics: D M Glover, PhD, Imperial College of Science and Technology (Oct 1, 1983), biochemistry: B D Gomperts, PhD, University College London (Oct 1, 1983); mathematical physics: A C Hewson, DPhil, Imperial College of Science and Technology (Nov 1, 1983); organizational behaviour: Karen Legge, BA, Imperial College of Science and Technology (Oct 1, 1983), biochemistry, R M Mason, PhD, MD, Charing Cross Hospital Medical School (Oct 1, 1983); psychiatry: M J Pritchard, MB, BChir, United Medical and Dental Schools (St Thomas's Campus) (Oct 1, 1983); tumour virology: P W J Rigby, PhD, Imperial College of Science and Technology (Nov 1, 1983); economics: D J Snower, PhD Birkbeck College (Nov 1 1983); education: Margaret D Spencer, MA, Institute of Education (Oct 1, 1983); zoology: A Thorpe, PhD, Queen Mary College (Oct 1, 1983).

Bath
Grants
Ministry of Defence: £79,616 to Professor T E Rozzi for a fundamental investigation of boxed microstrip circuits with finite stripe thickness.
Overseas Development Administration: £87,012 to Professor C R Tomkins and Dr G H Ray to establish a link in financial management between the universities of Bath and Gezira.

Latest wills

Mrs Iris Sylvia Govender, of Bloxwich, West Midlands, left estate valued at £106,552 net. After bequests totalling £2,500 she left the residue for the establishment of a wildlife sanctuary in memory of her late son.
The fourth Earl of Stradbroke, of Beccles, Suffolk, Lord Lieutenant of Suffolk, 1948-78, left unsettled estate of £311,153 net.
Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Gage, Rhona Bessie, of Hadleigh, Suffolk £217,525
Gerard, RN retd, Commander William Gordon, of Chelsea £333,626
Gronow, Mr Wyndham Percy, of Bridgend £299,650
Jarrett, Mrs Margaret Emily Gertrude, of Fordingbridge, Hampshire £277,708
Makinson, Mr William Peter, of Morecambe, farmer £413,273
Patron, Mr Carlos Oscar, of Montevideo, Uruguay, intestate, estate in England and Wales £336,221

Legacy for college

Hereford College, Oxford, has been left $75,000, or £51,000 by Mr Mortimer May, a lawyer from Florida, to pay for graduate studies in geography. His son Bruce, died at Oxford in July, 1968, after catching an infection on a field trip to the Amazon, which he undertook as part of his postgraduate research.

Science report

Hair analysis as a diagnostic tool

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

In the past few years increasing attention has been paid to tiny traces of certain minerals that can help to maintain human health or be a potential source of illness.

There is an increasing list of essential elements present in the body that exert a largely beneficial influence on physiological function: calcium, magnesium, phosphorous, sodium, potassium, iron, copper, manganese, zinc, chromium, selenium, chloride and iodide compounds, and possibly vanadium, lithium, nickel, polybdenum, and even a smear of arsenic and silicon.

Some of those substances are also highly poisonous if present in a large amount. There are also materials such as the heavy metals, lead, mercury and cadmium, which have no nutritional or physiological value for the body even in amounts just perceptible to the most sensitive analytical instruments.

The fascination of detecting trace elements has not been accompanied by a simple and reliable method whereby doctors could measure trace element as an aid in diagnosing nutritional disorders and other illnesses caused by mineral deficiencies.

But recent developments in another branch of biomedical sciences have led Dr Jeffrey Bland, a biochemist, to suggest that methods of analysing strands of hair for trace elements should be exploited as a regular diagnostic technique for doctors.

Compared with procedures such as liver biopsies and other elaborate schemes for scrutinising tissue and serum from various parts of the body, hair tissue mineral analysis is a relatively inexpensive, non-invasive, biologically stable sampling technique.

About one gram of an individual's hair, representing the first inch of growth from the scalp, is needed. The hair is digested in special solvents to release the trace minerals which are tightly bound to the protein matrix that form a strand of hair.

Doubts have been raised in the past because of inconsistencies in trying to relate measurements obtained from hair samples to the rest of the body.

In fact, sime yet unpublished findings mentioned by Dr Bland in a new publication, *Hair Tissue Mineral Analysis*, revealed that patients found with zinc deficiencies such as exzema, poor appetite and dysmenorrhea had above normal levels of zinc in their hair.

After treatment for zinc deficiency the blood serum level went up to the normal range and the amount in the hair came down accordingly. Hence, there is still some confusion about the relation between serum levels for certain elements.

Hair Tissue Mineral Analysis (Thorsons, Wellingborough, £3.95).

OBITUARY

GEORGE HEADLEY

Great West Indian batsman

George Headley, who died in Jamaica on November 30 at the age of 74, was the finest West Indian batsman of pre-war years and the dominant figure in a period when West Indian cricket was beginning to make its mark at Test level.

Playing in an era of generally poor West Indian batting sides he was perhaps the first to give the world an indication of what the potentialitites of West Indian batsmanship were likely to be. And if his name in the mind of the general public has latterly been overshadowed by those of more glamorous successors such as Sobers and Vivian Richards, a selection of items from his impressive record speak for themselves.

At 60.83 his Test batting average is exceeded only be Bradman and Pollock. He scored 176 on his Test debut in the first Test against England in the West Indies in 1929-30. On his visit to Lord's in 1939 he made 106 and 107 and his first appearance in Australia earned him the title of the "Black Bradman" from the crowds who saw him play.

George Alphonse Headley was born in Panama and learned his cricket at school in Jamaica. He first gave evidence of his batting powers in 1927 when he scored 211 against the then Hon Lionel Tennyson's touring side.

With the West Indies' admission to full Test status he confirmed this impression in the first Test against England in 1930 when he scored 21 and 176. But his contribution to the performance of an inexperienced West Indies side did not stop there. In the third Test he scored two hundreds, 114 and 112 in the next match, after being dismissed for 10 in the first innings, he hit 223 in the second to save both match and series in Trinidad. His Test average in that first rubber was 87.

Headley's first appearance in this country was in 1933 where he finished top of the West Indian batting with an average of 55, including 169 not out at Old Trafford. But it was his 1939 visit to England, with its century in each innings at Lord's which will be the longest remembered.

War then interupted his career, and though he did return to Test cricket, becoming the first black player to captain the West Indies, in the First Test against England in 1947-8; touring to India in 1948-49 – from where he had to be brought home by public subscription, such were the physical demands of heat and the journey on him – and playing his last Test against England at Kingston, Jamaica, at the age of 44 (another West Indian record), the year 1939 had seen him at his peak.

In a Test career of 22 matches he scored 2,190 runs and made 10 centuries. Among his other records were a sixth wicket stand of 487, of which his contribution was 344, with C. C. Passailaigue v Lord Tennyson's XI at Kingston in 1931-32. His own highest Test score was 270 not out against England at Kingston in 1935.

From 1950 he played in the Lancashire League, for Bacup, and was government coach in Kingston from 1955 to 1963.

A man of relatively slight physique, the impression Headley made on those who saw him was one of consummate skill and timing, as well as of striking power. A back foot player in general, he watched the ball right onto the bat and presented an immaculate defence. His driving and cutting were a joy to watch and his leg side play was sure and sound. A brilliant all round fielder he was also spin bowler of some capability.

ALFRED TARSKI

Alfred Tarski, the eminent mathematician and logician, died in San Francisco on October 26. He was 82.

Tarski was best known for his definition of truth in formalized languages, together with his proof that any comprehensive definition of truth within a natural language must lead to contradictions. This work was published in Polish in 1933, and it soon set the direction for all modern philosophical discussions of truth. With Abraham Robinson and Anatolii Mal'tsev, Tarski created the mathematical theory of models.

In his research on decidable and undecidable axiomatic theories he was one of the pioneers of computer science; already in 1930 he showed that a machine can be built which solves all problems of elementary geometry. He published over 300 books, papers and abstracts, on topics ranging from set theory to geometry and universal algebra.

Alfred Tarski was born in Warsaw on January 14 1901. He received his PhD at Warsaw University in 1924. In 1939 he set out on a lecture tour of the United States, but the outbreak of war prevented his return to Poland. He joined the University of California at Berkeley in 1942 and remained there for the rest of his career.

In 1958 he founded the pioneering interdisciplinary Group in Logic and the Methodology of Science at Berkeley. Among many international honours, he was elected a Corresponding Fellow of the British Academy in 1966.

His seminars at Berkeley fast became a power-house of logic. His students, many of them now distinguished mathematicians, recall the awesome energy with which he would coax and cajole their best work out of them, always demanding the highest standards of clarity and precision. In the few weeks before he died he completed a new book on set theory with the help of a younger mathematician.

He is survived by his wife, Maria, his son, Jan, and his daughter, Ina Tarski Ehrenfeucht.

SIR ANTHONY RUMBOLD

Sir Anthony Rumbold, Bt, KCMG, KCVO, CB, who was Ambassador to Thailand from 1965 to 1967 and to Austria from 1967 to 1970, died on December 4 at the age of 72.

He was the son of a distinguished diplomat, the Right Hon Sir Horace Rumbold, Bt, GCB, GCMG, MVO, and Lady Rumbold, CBE. Born on March 7, 1911, he was educated at Eton and Magdalen College, Oxford, and after a brief period as a Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, joined the Foreign Office in 1935.

After postings that included Washington, Prague and Paris, he was appointed Principal Private Secretary to Anthony Eden, then Foreign Secretary, in 1954, and was in that position at the Geneva conference on Indochina. He left the Foreign Office for a time, then returned, and in 1957 became an Assistant Under-Secretary.

From 1960 to 1963 Rumbold was Minister in Paris. In 1965 he went to Thailand as Ambassador, serving at the same time as UK Representative on the Council of Seato. From there he went to Vienna.

Rumbold was a relaxed and well-liked member of the Foreign Service, who always had his own interests outside the service, and returned to them when he left it. He was married twice: in 1937 to Felicity Ann Bailey (the marriage was dissolved in 1974); and in 1974 to Mrs Pauline Graham. There were a son and three daughters of the first marriage.

SQN LDR RICHARD LANGWORTHY

A colleague writes:

It would be inappropriate if *The Times* did not record the passing of a man who made a quite outstanding contribution to British military helicopter flying. Squadron Leader Richard Langworthy, DFC, AFC, who recently died of natural causes while serving in the Falkland Islands, had the unique distinction of flying as a front-line pilot both at Suez and, 26 years later, in the South Atlantic. Between these two campaigns he also saw active service in Brunei, Borneo and Northern Ireland.

Having trained on fighters, which he flew at Suez, "Dick" Langworthy converted to helicopters and played a major part in the introduction into the Royal Air Force service of the Belvedere, the Puma and the Chinook helicopters, setting professional standards which were a formidable challenge both to his colleagues and to his numerous students.

The climax of his career came in 1982 when as the senior pilot of the only RAF Chinook to survive the sinking of the Atlantic Conveyor, he was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross in recognition of the major role that he played in the Falklands campaign.

MR WILLIAM PENGELLY

Mr William Pengelly, who died on November 23 at the age of 90, was Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature, Chancery Division, from 1950 to 1964.

Born in 1892 William Lister Pengelly was admitted solicitor in 1921 after war service in Egypt and Mesopotamia where he served with the Devon Regiment and was wounded. He was a senior partner in Pengelly and Co, solicitors.

During the Second World War he was a major in the Home Guard. His love of music – he had been Lady Aubrey Fletcher Exhibitioner for Violin at Brighton School of Music in his youth – led him to found the Royal Courts of Justice Music Club in 1953 and he was a Member of the Worshipful Company of Musicians and a Freeman of the City of London.

Mr Charles Hubert de Peyer, CMG, former Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Fuel and Power, died on November 29 at the age of 78.

Lady Simeon, who died on November 30, was the widow of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Simeon, KBE, CB, who died in 1955.

Mr Toshio Kimura, who was briefly Japanese Foreign Minister from July to December, 1974, died in Tokyo on December 1, at the age of 74.

Lady Lockspeiser, wife of Sir Ben Lockspeiser, KCB, FRS, died on December 1 at the age of 93. She was the former Mary Alice Heywood.

THE TIMES
FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Sterling bows to the almighty dollar

It would be true to say that the pound yesterday fell to its lowest level yet against the dollar when it broke through $1.45 for the first time. It would be more meaningful to say that the dollar reached a record against the pound, for there was no noticeable weakness of sterling against other currencies.

How far the dollar's apparently absurd strength is due to pronouncements in Washington is, to say the least, unclear. But there was certainly plenty of ammunition yesterday for dollar apologists.

The most intriguing was the latest twist in the saga of Mr Martin Feldstein, the chairman of the President's council of economic advisors and more particularly, the likelihood of his remaining in that position.

Last week, there were signs of growing pressure on Mr Feldstein to resign over his continued insistence that higher taxes were needed to restrain large-scale federal budget deficits if they are not to extend almost indefinitely into the future.

Mr Larry Speakes, the chief White House spokesman went out of his way to isolate Mr Feldstein in the most sneering, smearing fashion (his manner, though not his message apparently offending President Reagan).

Yesterday, Mr Feldstein struck back. He told a suitably dry conference of the Amercan Enterprise Institute that he intended to remain in the Administration. Admittedly, his tone was conciliatory, emmphasizing his broad agreement with the Rpesident's econmic and defence policies and his budget programmme.

But he also made it clear that he does not think budget deficits are likely to come under control without tax rises and notably without the contingency tax which was contained in the President's original budget message last January and seems likely to be repeated this time.

Depite the overt accord, Mr Feldstein's presence could lead to a continuing embarrassing argument within the Administration during election year. President Reagan must also be thinking that it might cause even more embarrassment to sack Mr Feldstein.

The upshot is that the Administration will be even more eager in the months to come to stress commitment to sound monetary and fiscal policies.

If nothing happens on the budget front, that will give greater weight to the argumment of those looking for dollar interest rates – the present secret of dollar strenght in the markets. Yesterday, the influential Mr Henry Kaufman of Salomon Brothers gave a warning of "an extraordinary flaring of interest rates" that will cut economic expansion short if no budget action is taken. And the US Conference Board, a forum of senior economists, said that federal deficits on the present scale treaten to rekindle inflation and boost interest rates byond 1984.

The ensuing dollar strenght – last night's trade weighted index reached 129.7 the highest since August – is far from being a purely American affair. Europe still has to face the trade-off between the benefits of a high dollar and the continuance of high real interest rates that cast shadows over the next phase of recovery.

Not surprisingly, London markets spied smoothing operations by the Bank of Endland as the pound slid at one point to $1.4443 yesterday. And British money rates rose by up to one eighth per cent at the longer end of the market.

Feldstein in office, but without influence, is not necessarily helpful.

There is little else the Bank of England can do, or is even so disposed to attempt, as the pound slithers toward $1.40. In the present political and economic climate, it will not advocate higher interest rates and it would be costly folly to try to support sterling in the foreign exchange market.

The Bank can take comfort in the greater stability of the trade-weighted index and the knowledge that the mark, in international eyes, is more suspect than sterling. Americans have fallen out of love with the mark

The Bank also subscribes to the conventional wisdom that the dollar is overvalued and that this is not something that can last. The unanswered, because unanswerable, questions are: what will bring about the dollar's downfall? and when?

Arguably if and when the turn does come, the fall will be fast and brutal, with the dollar losing say a fifth of its foreign exchange value.

But for the moment the dollar seems to an uncertain and troubled world the one safe haven.

P & O set to sell bank

Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company is likely to sell its wholly-owned banking subsidiary, TCB, soon. Rumours that P & O was thinking of such a move have grown since European Ferries decided to take advantage of the increasing interest shown by leading institutions in banks and stockbrokers, and put up for sale its Singer & Friedlander banking subsidiary.

Mr Jeffery Sterling, chairman at P & O, confirmed that "It is true several approaches have been made and we are now seriously considering the disposal of it."

P & O acquired TCB in 1974 when it took over the Bovis construction group. At the time, TCB was known as Twentieth Century Banking and had incurred considerable losses.

Since then the bank has grown. Pre tax profits for 1982 rose from £3.7m to £5.05m and in the first-half of the current year exceeded £3m. In excess of £6m is expected for the year.

Over the last few years, TCB has shown a compound growth rate of more than 40 per cent per annum. Taking into consideration the tax advantages still accruing to it, the asking price is likely to be around £60m.

Mr Sterling refused to comment on the price being offered or to name the potential suitors.

The proceeds of such a sale would prove beneficial to P & O's bid defences against an unwelcome, revived offer from Trafalga House. Mr Nigel Broackes is not interested in P & O's banking subsidiary. But he like Mr Sterling, can see the advantage of £60m in reducing P & O's net debt of about £250m.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Unmanned oil platform goes ahead

BP has decided to develop the South East Forties oilfield in the North Sea using an unmanned, satellite platform connected to the existing Forties A complex. The project will cost £450m. £60m more than its planned seabed production facility to which the Department of Energy was opposed.

A joint study by BP and the Department is to continue. Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, the Energy Minister, welcoming BP's decision, said: "It will enable us to maximise production from the field as economically as possible. The Department is prepared to approve the plan in principle to allow BP to go ahead with design work."

● The London-based comsortium bank European Brazilian announced yesterday that it had finally committed its $100m share to the new $6.5 billion loan to Brazil. Many of the 200 small banks involved in the loan were said to have been reluctant to advance fresh funds after Eurobras was reported to be holding back.

● Ferranti, the electronics group, increased its pretax profits for the six months to end September by 25 per cent to £14.8m. Turnover rose by almost a third to £207m, and the order book stood at £500m, a-rise of 17 per cent. An interim dividend of 2.2p net, compared with 1.8p, has been recommended. The shares felll 3p to 631p.

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GOLD

London fixed (per ounce): am $402.40 pm $397.25 close $397-397.75 (£274.25-274.75)

Dow continues lower

New York (AP-Dow Jones) – Wall Street stocks continued their moderately lower course in active early trading yesterday.

The Dow-Jones industrial average fell more than 1½ points, while the transportation average was down about five points.

Declines were more than eight-to-five ahead of advances.

Occidental Petroleum was the most active issue, unchanged at 24⅜; **American Telephone and Telegraph** when-issued was second, down ⅛ to 20¼ and AT&T "old" stock was third, down ⅛ to 64½.

Teledyne was down 1 at 160¼; **Texas Instruments** down ⅛ at 138⅞; **International Business Machines** was unchanged at 117⅞; **General Electric** was down ⅛ at 56⅞; **General Motors** rose ¾ to 73¼; **Westinghouse** fell ⅛ at 53¼ and **Gulf Oil** fell ¾ to 44⅜.

WALL STREET

Norfolk Southern was unchanged at 62⅛. **Burlington Northern** at 99⅝ was down 2¼; **Santa Fe** at 32⅛ was down ½; **Northwest Air** at 47⅛ was down ¼; **Carolina Freight** at 27½ was down ⅞; **Data General** at 32¼ was down 2. **GTE** at 42¾ was down ⅞; **American Standard** at 31 was down 3; **Trane** at 43 was down 3; **Diamond Shamrock** at 19¼ was down 3⅞ and **Standard Oil-Ohio** at 42⅞ was down 2⅞.

Mr Athur D. Ammann of Boettcher saw "very little more down movement. The Federal Reserve will retain a tight policy and I see no major move here. But there is no positive note here that would take the market higher."

"A year end rally remains a possibility, but interest rate concerns are still a problem," he said.

Market leader Blue Circle resisting

Cement prices may rise 5%

By Our Financial Staff

The Cement Makers' Federation is expected to increase the price of cement by about 5 per cent when its council members meet tomorrow.

However, the increase is unlikely to become effective until March at the earliest, because the federation has promised users at least three months notice of a rise in prices.

The share prices of Rugby Portland Cement and Blue Circle have risen over the last two weeks in expectation of the federation's move.

Cement prices have not risen since January last year and any movement in prices is being resisted by Blue Circle which has about 60 per cent of the British market, and has been more conscious than the other two big producers, Rugby and RTZ cement, of the threat posed by imported cement to its catchment areas.

But Rugby and RTZ are said in the trade and City to have been pushing for a larger increase than 5 per cent, and a compromise is likely unless Blue Circle's view prevails.

The threat from imported cement has receded especially in the south-east where J Murphy, the main importer, decided to close the silos on a Greenwich wharf where it stored cheap West German cement.

Britain's cement imports are now confined to parts of Northern Ireland, Scotland and Humberside.

Blue Circle and RTZ have extended their costly programmes of modernization and rationalization and may need price increases to justify the heavy levels of investment.

A visit to London by Mr James Stewart, president of Lone Star, the largest cement maker in the US, has also helped to boost the share prices of British cement makers.

Mr Stewart told an analysts meeting at Morgan Grenfell, the merchant bank, that prices and the size of the market in the US would move higher next year.

Blue Circle and Rugby Portland have American interests.

The price of cement in Britain is determined by a legally-backed restrictive practice called the common price agreement under which prices are determined by averaging the costs of different producers.

Any increase in prices would put the spotlight onto the cartel under which Britain's big three cement producers operate.

Modest rise in wholesale prices lifts inflation hope

By Frances Williams
Economics Correspondent

The prices charged by industry at the factory gate are still rising only modestly despite a more rapid increase in the cost of its fuel and raw materials, boosting government hopes that inflation may peak at no more than about 5.5 per cent next spring.

Prices of manufactured goods leaving the factories rose by 0.4 per cent last month, compared with an 0.5 per cent increase in October, though the annual rate edged up from 5.5 to 5.7 per cent.

Output prices have been rising at an annual rate of about 5.5 per cent for most of this year, despite an acceleration in the cost of basic commodities. Input costs rose by 1.2 per cent last month, after an 0.4 per cent fall in October, as lower prices for petroleum products were outweighed by higher prices for food materials and increased electricity costs, due to the usual seasonal increase in peak-time use.

RETAIL SALES AND CREDIT

	Sales by volume (1978=100)	New credit extended (£m)
1981	105.5	7,797
1982	108.2	9,010
1983 Q1	111.1	2,499
Q2	113.6	2,498
Q3	114.9	2,608
1983 Aug	112.8	937
Sept	117.3	889
Oct	115.2	856

Source: Department of Trade and Industry

MANUFACTURING PRODUCER PRICES

1980=100	Output prices (home)	Materials and fuels prices
1982 Q3	118.7	115.4
Q4	120.1	119.4
1983 Q1	121.8	124.6
Q2	124.2	123.6
Q3	125.1 (prov)	124.8
1983 Sept	125.7 (prov)	126.5
Oct	126.3	126.1
Nov	126.8	127.6

Source: Department of Trade and Industry

But an even steeper rise in input prices at the same time last year led to a drop in the 12-month rate in November. It fell to 7.2 per cent from 8.2 per cent in the previous month and a peak of 9.6 per cent in September.

Industry has been able to absorb higher charges for basic materials because labour costs – which represent 60 to 70 per cent of total costs – have been rising only slowly, helped by a rapid improvement in productivity. As a result companies have been able to expand profits without a steep increase in prices..

But there is little sign yet of any deceleration in the underlying trend of inflation which the Chancellor expects. The Treasury is predicting that inflation will fall to 4.5 per cent at the end of next year, after peaking at about 5.5 per cent in the spring.

This forecast depends on a further slowdown in the rate at which unit labour costs are rising – which means smaller pay settlements and continued strong productivity growth..

World recovery, by contrast, is expected to boost commodity prices, and this trend may be exacerbated by the pound's continuing weakness against the dollar, in which most commodities are priced. World commodity prices have jumped 30 per cent in sterling terms in a year.

Most outside forecasters expect inflation at the end of next year to be from 5 to 7.5 per cent.

Retail sales fell back in October from exceptionally high September levels, final figures from the Trade and Industry Depatment confirmed yesterday. But trade in the latest three months was 1 per cent up on the previous three months and 5.5 per cent above the level a year earlier.

Allianz in pledge to top BAT

By Jeremy Warner

Allianz Versicherungs, the West German insurance company, yesterday promised to top BAT Industries' £914m bid for Eagle Star. But it stopped short of naming its price and its statement caused confusion in the stock market where an Allianz bid of £1bn had been expected.

Eagle Star has agreed to meet representatives of Allianz on Thursday to discuss the *possibility of a recommended offer* at the higher price. But last night the two seemed as far apart as ever.

Sir Denis Mountain, the Eagle Star chairman, condemned Allianz's statement as perpetuating the uncertainty to which his shareholders were being subjected. "I do not see what can usefully be discussed on Thursday since they are not saying how much they are *prepared to offer,*" he said.

The Allianz statement was vetted by the City Takeovr Panel before it was issued and Eagle Star has decided against lodging a formal complaint with the Panel despite doubts about whether the contents breached the takeover code. This normally requires a firm commitment to a particular price in a bid statement.

Eagle Star's share price fell 12p to 689p but later recovered to close 1p up on the day at 700p. This compares with the 660p a share BAT is offering and which has the backing of the Eagle Star board.

BAT said it did not feel it was appropriate to comment on Allianz's latest move.

Allianz is hoping for a wide-ranging discussion at Thursday's meeting where it will be represented by Dr M Beirich, its finance director, and D von der Burg, the director of overseas operations.

It hopes to examine future working relationships, to ereview of the alternatives to offering cash, and to discuss capital reorganization of Eagle to facilitate the bid and appropriate assurances regarding the Eagle Star group, its employees and policyholders.

Allianz has ruled out the possibility of offering its own shares as part consideration in a new bid, German law prevents it from doing so. But it is considering offering a loan note alternative to its cash bid to help those with capital gains tax problems.

A spokesman for Morgan Grenfell, the merchant bank advising Allianz, said that given the size of the takeover battle, the largest yet seen in Britain, it was important to have "elaborate" discussions with Eagle Star of the type which he believed had taken place with the favoured rival contender.

D von der Burg denied there had been pressure from political sources or Munich Re, Allianz's largest shareholder, to secure agreement from the Eagle Star Board before proceeding further.

Two people have been named 1983 Businessman of the Year for the first time in the award's 13 years.

Mr Peter Thompson (right), chairman and chief executive of the National Freight Consortium, shares the title with Mr Philip Harris, chairman of Harris Queensway, the carpet and DIY company.

Mr Thompson heads the workers' consortium which last year bought the National Freight Corporation from the Government for more than £50m. The renamed company is now highly profitable.

The joint award was presented yesterday at the Savoy Hotel in London. (Photograph: Brian Harris).

Moben managing director resigns

By Philip Robinson

Moben Group, the kitchen, bedroom furniture and double glazing company, yesterday said that its co-founder and managing director, Mr Jim Bentham, had resigned on health grounds.

Mr Bentham, aged 42, went after a board meeting last Thursday. He takes £25,000 as an *ex-gratia* payment and has promised not to sell his 8 per cent stake in the company for two years.

Mr Len Morris, Moben chairman and co-founder, said: "These are straighforward commercial and amicable terms. I'm not prepared to say what is causing Jim's health problems but it is he who has decided he should leave. He is not leaving because of any disaster within the group".

Interim figures released in September showed pretax profits of £1.5m, and Mr Morris expects a further increase in the second half.

But the group will not match some analyst's forecasts of £5m pretax for the year to the end of this month. The figures were being mooted in March when Moben *reported £2.4m profits* for the calender year 1982 against £1.95m.

The results were reported on March 11 when the share price was around 52p.

Five days later it was reported that five directors of Moben had sold a total 3.5 million shares.

Moben's share price eased 2p yesterday to a new 23p low

US rejects Clausen's cash appeal

From Bailey Morris
Washington

The Reagan Administration has turned down as 11th hour appeal from Mr A W "Tom" Clausen, President of the World Bank, for an urgently needed increase in the American commitment to subsidized aid for the poorest countries.

Mr Clausen appeared before a Cabinet-level council late last week to appeal for an increase to $1billion (£690m) in the American commitment to the International Development Agency (IDA), the bank's soft loan arm.

But despite Mr Clausen's appeal, the Cabinet council voted overwhelmingly against raising the American quota from $750m a year.

This was a sharp blow to the World Bank which had launched an aggressive campaign to force the United States to raise its contribution to trigger donations from 33 other large donor nations.

Negotiations on a new level of funding for the IDA are due to begin on Friday in Paris at a meeting of deputy finance ministers.

World Bank officials had hoped to go into the negotiations on the seventh replenishment of funds for the IDA with a strong commitment from the US to boost the total level of contributions to an estimated $12.6 billion over three years.

Without this commitment, officials said it would be difficult to persuade other donor nations to give much more than the restrictive level of $9 billion over three years.

World Bank officials said this would not be enough to see the poorest countries through the second stage of the debt crisis at a time when new food shortages threaten subSahara Africa and conditions have worsened in other parts of the Third World.

They had hoped, at least, that the Cabinet council would support the position of Mr George Shultz, US Secretary of State, to increase the commitment to a compromise level of $900m.

The Cabinet council decision came only a few weeks after a bitter fight in Congress over increased US funding for the International Monetary Fund which was approved only at the last minute at $8.4 billion.

Opec price 'could fall close to $16'

By David Young,
Energy Correspondent

Members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) have been warned that disunity among their members at this week's full ministerial meeting coupled with a mild winter in the US and Western Europe could send oil prices down almost to $16 a barrel.

The oil industry newsletter *Middle East Economic Survey*, widely regarded as an accurate barometer of Saudi Arabian views, said that oil market operators would base their short term price expectations on what happens at Geneva this week.

The Survey, Published in Cyprus, gives a warning that any sign of disarray among the 13-member Opec ministerial council would be interpreted as a threat to prices and could result in destocking

BP shakes market

BP stunned the equity market yesterday by announcing it has found no oil in the Mukluk project off the north coast of Alaska. Its shares tumbled 24p to 392p, wiping £450m from the group's market value.

Mukluk, the most costly drilling programme yet undertaken in the search for oil, has cost BP more than £200m.

It was enough to send investors running for cover and cut short hopes that the market will continue its record-breaking run.

The FT Index closed 0.7 higher at 742. Gilts showed losses of up to 50p as the pound hit a new low on the foreign exchange.

Market report, page 24

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 742.0 up 0.7
FT Gilts: 82.98 down
FT All Share: 495.51 down 0.37
Bargains: 20,045
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 95.93 up 0.02
New York: Dow Jones Average: 1263.31 up 38.63
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 9,445.13 up 38.63
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 863.20 up 7.46
Amsterdam: 156.3 up 0.2
Sydney: *AO Index* 737.7 up 0.7
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 1026.8 down 4.1
Brussels: General Index 129.18 up 0.19
Paris: CAC Index 149.9 up 0.3
Zurich: SKA General 305.80 up 1.50

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling
$1.4480 down 85pts
Index 83.1 up 0.2
DM 3.9750 up 0.0235
FrF 12.04 up 0.03
Yen 340.75 down 0.95
Dollar
Index 129.7 up 1.1
DM 2.7385 up 0.0255
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.4470
Dollar DM 2.7415
INTERNATIONAL
ECU£0.570511
SDR£0.720053

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9
Finance houses base rate 10
Discount market loans week fixed 9
3 month interbank 9 3/8-9 5/16
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9 7/8-10
3 month DM 6 5/16-6 3/16
3 month Fr F13⅛-12 15/16
US rates
Bank prime rate 11.00
Fed funds 9 9/16
Treasury long bond 100 3/16-101 5/16

Cluff wins contract in Barbados

By David Young
Energy Correspondent

Cluff Oil, the British independent oil company, has overcome competition from several US companies to win a sole seismic survey licence from the Barbados Government and the Barbados National Oil Company.

The area for survey covers 468 square miles in relatively deep water and is considered to have several potential oil-bearing areas.

An initial survey has identified one huge area with possible hydrocarbon traces. Cluff will start surveying in the New Year

Mr Algy Cluff, the company chairman, said yesterday that other companies would be offered the chance to farm into the area if oil discoveries were made.

Barbados and the other Carribean countries have been hoping to find oil in their offshore areas to reduce their dependence on traditional industries such as sugar and bauxite mining.

Walter Eltis investigates the dilemma that may soon be facing the Chancellor

When falling inflation creates a new monetary trap

Inflation fell to 5 per cent in January and it is expected to fluctuate about this level until the end of next year. After that, a continuation of the policy of steadily reducing the Public *Sector Borrowing* Requirement should reduce inflation and inflationary expectations further to 2 or 3 per cent by 1986 or 1987.

To reduce inflation from more than 10 per cent to 5 per cent with still further reductions in prospect is a notable achievement.

It is now widely recognized that such success creates a major problem for monetary management. Monetary economists are agreed that as inflation falls, the demand for money can be expected to rise as a ratio of the national income. In a celebrated article Prof. Milton Friedman suggested, arbitrarily, that the ratio of the demand for money to the money national income might rise by 20 per cent as inflation fell from 10 per cent to zero.

The rationale for this increase in the demand for money is that once prices are stable, workers and companies will cease to lose a tenth of the real value of their notes and current accounts annually. They will therefore be more ready to hold cash at each income level.

With faster inflation and the higher nominal interest rates which generally accompany it, workers and companies can gain by minimizing their cash balances and buying consumer goods, *real assets* or shares as early as possible to avoid unnecessarily large bank deposits.

Hence it is generally agreed that desired cash balances will be higher (in relation to the *national income*) the lower the rate of inflation and the lower the rate of interest.

There are parallel arguments to explain why workers and companies will also hold larger deposit accounts (in relation to the national income) with lower inflation and interest rates.

This raises a major obstacle to the Government's plans to reduce inflation by monetary means. Suppose, to take Prof Friedman's *example,* that reducing inflation from 10 per cent to zero raises the demand for money by 20 per cent.

When inflation is 10 per cent the money supply will be expanding by perhaps 12 per cent a year, with the assumption of 2 per cent output growth while when inflation is zero, the *money supply expands at only* about 2 per cent, so the Government must cut the rate of monetary growth from 12 per cent to 2 per cent.





Walter Eltis (left) and Professor Milton Friedman: a sudden fall in inflation would *increase the demand for money.*

But when inflation is zero the demand for money might be 20 per cent higher (as a ration of *the national income) so the* Government must also ensure that while it is reducing the rate of growth of the money supply from 12 per cent to 2 per cent, it is at the same time increasing the supply of money 20 per cent faster than the national income.

Other estimates suggest that a reduction in infaltion from 10 per cent to zero, which reduces interest rates from, say, 13 per cent to 3 per cent, would raise the demand for money (in *relation to the national income*) by as much as 40 per cent. In that event the Government would have to contrive to raise the money supply 40 per cent faster than the national income while cutting the rate of monetary growth from 12 per cent to 2 per cent.

Sophisticated monetary economists have been aware of this problem for some time. They say that if it is suddenly expected that inflation will fall *from 10 per cent to zero, then* the demand for money balances will at that very moment rise by 20 per cent (to echo Friedman's arbitrary figure).

If the Government immediately raises the money supply by 20 per cent, while still managing to retain complete credibility in its intention to raise it at only 2 per cent a year in the future, the market will get its 20 per cent of extra money.

Alternatively the bizarre idea has been proposed that at the very instant that inflationary expectations come down, prices could fall 20 per cent. The *real* money supply, viz what money can buy, will then rise 20 per cent; and prices can be entirely stable after this sudden and *unexpected price fall.*

It is not possible that prices will suddenly drop at the moment inflationary expectations come down, so it is evident that the Government must create 20 per cent extra *money without sacrificing* the credibility of its intention to reduce subsequent monetary growth. That is indeed a difficult task, and it is in all likelihood the task Mr Lawson will soon face.

The cash-holding habits of British workers and companies are probably now adjusting to 5 per cent inflation, and they may well have the opportunity to adjust to still slower inflation in two or three years, increasing *the demand for money still* faster. British banks can raise the money supply fairly readily if there is an increase in the demand for money at today's interest rates, and these *gradual* adjustments to slower inflation will increase the demand for bank advances to the private sector.

If this causes £M3 and PSL2, the wider measure of liquidity, to breach the targest in the medium-term financial strategy, Mr Lawson may feel *impelled* to *raise interest rates*, but if his response to this natural increase in the demand for money is to choke it off, he will slow the recovery of *the real economy,* and raise sterling making exports less competitive.

If, however, an increase in private sector bank advances is regarded as an entirely natural response to the slow-down in inflation, and the Chancellor allows it to be met, how is he to convince domestic and inter*national financial opinion* that his inflation strategy is intact?

The first step would be to *make it known that this is an* entirely natural phenomenon, approved by Friedman *et al.*

But if there is a large prospective increase in £M3 in 1983-84, how is the market to distinguish between a situation *where* spontaneous domestic monetary expansion accelerates subsequent inflation, as in 1971-73 when the real money supply rose 36 per cent, and one where it is an inescapable element in policies to assist the recovery of the economy, as in 1931-33 when the real money supply rose 16 per cent.

The key concept here may be Prof Knut Wicksell's *natural* rate of interest. According to *this, if market* rates of interest are below the natural rate, spontaneous prifit maximizing banking expansion will produce *inflation,* while bank advances will expand at a rate which causes prices to fall if the market rate of interest is above the natural rate.

In today's terms this surely means that at low real interest rates, *spontaneous* private sector banking expansion will produce accelerating inflation as in 1971-72 when the London clearing banks were lending at 7 to 9 per cent while inflation was 7 per cent and rising, so that banks were able to expand their advances at a near zero real interest rate.

Growing bank advances at these unnaturally low real interest rates sent inflation shooting upwards. In 1931-32, *in contrast,* banks lent at 5 to 6 per cent while the price level was falling at 2½ per cent annually, so the real cost of bank *advances* was 7½ to 8½ per cent.

Spontaneous growth of the money *supply which originated* in the private sector was not inflationary at these high real interest rates.

Today the cost of bank advances is about 12 per cent, and with an inflation rate of 5 per cent, the *real* cost of bank advances is perhaps 7 per cent. If advances grow spontaneously at these interest rates without assistance from an unfunded budget deficit (for there was no government deficit in 1932) this *will be no more inflationary* than the rapid monetary greowth of 1931-33.

It is therefore arguable that the Government can safely allow private sector loan demand to respond to any increase in the demand for money. Suchexpansion would be no more than a response by *the private sector to the* Government's success in bringing down inflation.

Creditbility in the Government's intention to continue to reduce inflation will rest in a continuing reduction in the PSBR along the path set out in the medium term financial strategy.

Walter Eltis is a fellow of Exeter College, Oxford

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

Abbey Unit Trust Managers. 1-3 St Pauls Churchyard EC4P 4DX. 01-236 1633

1982/83 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
106.0	58.8	American Grwth	101.6	109.3	1.57
82.8	49.8	Cmdty & Energy	77.7	83.6	2.83
53.1	40.8	UK Growth	51.5	56.0	3.41
89.5	62.6	General	87.1	94.2	2.85

Canada Life Unit Trust Managers, 2-6 High St, Potters Bar, Herts. P Bar 51122

1982/83 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
72.6	49.6	Canlife Gen	72.0	75.8	3.74
106.6	69.7	Do Accum	106.0	111.6	3.74
33.2	25.5	Gilt & F Int	32.8	34.6	..
50.1	36.1	Income Dist	50.1	52.8	6.43
91.7	58.6	Do Accum	91.7	96.5	6.43

Capel (James) Management Ltd. 100 Old Broad St, EC2N 1BQ. 01-588 6010

1982/83 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
197.0	122.8	Capital Fnd (3)	186.4	198.4	1.40

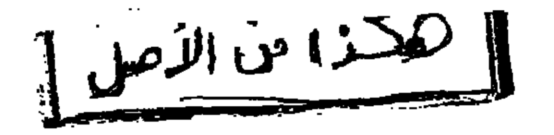
Guardian Royal Exchange Unit Man Ltd, Royal Exchange, London, EC3P 3DN. 01-628 8011

1982/83 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
192.2	136.9	Guardhill	183.2	189.8	3.35
118.6	100.0	Gilt & F.I.	116.3	120.8	9.41
103.4	99.1	Growth Equity	103.2	111.0	3.44
100.5	99.2	Nth America	95.9	104.2	1.72
109.4	107.5	Pacific	109.4	117.7	0.36
113.2	111.2	Small Co's	113.2	121.8	1.97
110.6	99.7	Property	110.6	119.9	1.98

Black Horse Life Assurance Co Ltd. 71 Lombard St, London, EC3 P3BS. 01-623 1288

1982/83 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
240.5	159.6	Black Horse Bnd	..	240.5	..
207.3	118.9	Eq Sm Co Rec Fd	205.3	216.2	..
271.0	151.8	Eq Int Tech Fd	267.4	281.5	..
162.40	125.02	Managed Inv	162.40	170.99	..
151.83	136.45	Property	151.83	159.83	..
148.31	108.75	Fixed Int	148.31	156.62	..
136.98	128.62	Cash	136.98	144.19	..

Insurance Bonds and Funds



هكذا من الأصل

Defence Ministry spurns Ada

The Ministry of Defence is to stop financing the development in Britain of the programming language that is due to become a standard requirement for American and Nato military systems from next year.

If the United States Department of Defence sticks to the current deadline for implementing the language, which is called Ada, British contractors could find themselves excluded from US or Nato computer contracts after 1984.

But most observers believe that Ada development has fallen so far behind schedule in the United States too that the DoD will have to relax the timetable for its introducton.

The problem is the unprecedented complexity of Ada and in particular of the Ada Programming Support Environment (Apse) – the immense collection of software engineering tools being developed to manage, coordinate and update Ada systems.

A group of British software houses, called the Ada Group (AGL), was working on an Apse under the sponsorship of the MoD, British Telecom, GEC and Plessey. (Telecom is involved because it hopes to adopt a standard communications programming language called Chill which could share a support environment with Ada; the hybrid would be called Chapse.)

The MoD has pulled out because its officials believed that technical problems would force the development costs of Chapse far above the £10m originally bargained for, and Telecom followed suit.

A ministry official said that government research funds should not really be used to enable British companies to compete for commercial contracts; private industry ought to be more willing to put up funds, he suggested.

In fact it would be surprising if GEC, Plessey and the major defence software houses were not taking steps to continue developing an Apse in the absence of government financial support, since the alternative would be exclusion from a

THE WEEK

Clive Cookson

large slice of their traditional business.

The language is named after Ada Lovelace (1815-52), who is said by romantic historians, to have been the first computer programmer. Its origin was a DoD decision in 1974 to standardize on a single programming language in place of the 350 different ones used then by different contractors. This software Tower of Babel was costing the Pentagon $3,500m a year.

No existing language could encompass all the DoD requirements (Coral 66, the real-time standard adopted by the MoD in Britain was too limited). So the Americans went through a series of increasingly detailed specifications, concluding with the definitive version prepared by CII Honeywell Bull of France against international competition.

However, when the software industry on both sides of the Atlantic began work on compilers to make Ada run on actual computers, its size and complexity began to cause problems. The difficulties have been even worse for the software engineers building Apses on both sides of the Atlantic.

The American and Nato defence establishments are far too deeply committed to Ada to think of abandoning the standard now. But it is bound to be phased in more slowly than the DoD planners had originally hoped.

Ada still has many fans in the software industry, who believe that the language will be vindicated. They say that Ada will not only save money but also be more reliable than the confusion of languages it is replacing. During Ada's design phase, high priority was given to making Ada programs easy to read and check.

The critics claim that, on the contrary, Ada is so unwieldy and error-prone as to be less reliable than a mixture of simpler languages. The most alarming statement is attributed to Iann Barron, UK managing director of Inmos. His verdict, as quoted in the trade press, was that "Ada is the most likely cause of the Third World War".

Japanese claim new leap in time cuts

■ A Japanese hardware manufacturer, NEC Corp, claims to have developed the world's first non-Neumann type ultra-high-speed computer *writes Ross Davies.*

The "Dream Computer", is said to be capable of computation up to 53 million times a second, between 50 and 100 times faster than state-of-the-art computers. The present generation of computers is based upon a model first developed in the United States in 1945 by J. von Neumann of IBM.

Time-consuming data storing and processing procedures are speeded up in NEC's small computer by automatic data searching and processing systems in two complementary units.

The Japanese further claim that their new computer can cut the time required processing a picture sent from a resources-survey satellite to three and half hours from the usual 200 to 300 hours, and this could be "several minutes" by the time such satellite is launched in 1987.

■ Convergent Technologies, a leading US supplier of desktop microcomputer systems ,to other manufacturers, has moved into Europe by signing a major contract with Plessey Office Systems, which could be worth £20m over the next few years. Convergent workstations will be supplied as part of the Plessey IBIS Integrated Business Information System.

"Own label" agreements already exist between Convergent and such computer companies as Burroughs, NCR, Prime and several more. Last year its turnover shot up to $96.5m, from only $13.1m in 1981.

Under the latest deal, Plessey will incorporate Convergent workstations in the recently announced iDX private digital exchange.

STEPHEN JOHNSON



'And then there's the 48K model . . .'

■ A computer design system called MOSS, developed in 1975 by three county councils as an aid to motorway design, has now been enhanced so that users can add far more detail to their drawings, *writes Roger Woolnough.* Applied Research of Cambridge (ARC) has announced an interface which links its General Drafting System GDS to MOSS.

The county councils which developed MOSS – Durham, Northamptonshire and West Sussex – have been responsible for managing it, although this is soon to be taken over by a commercial company, MOSS System. MOSS has been used extensively in this country and overseas for civil engineering projects such as area surveys and motorway design.

As a result of co-operation between the developers and ARC, the new interfae allows an extensive range of detailing to be added to drawings. For example, a designer can introduce the layout of a drainage system, the locations of road signs and lighting units, or concrete shuttering details. Features such as hathing can be used to improve the visual quality of a drawing.

■ A new dot-matrix printer that offers the option of printing the screen display in a "landscape" mode, is available from Technology for Business, which has developed the system that stores the contents of each page and, by using a special print buffer, rotates it through 90 degrees for printing.

■ With a venture capital investment of more than £300,000, a new company, Interface Network, has launched itself into the competitive retail market. It plans to operate a strictly-controlled franchise operation, selling micros to the business and professional user. The company has been set up by James Minotto, the ex-president of Computerland Europe, and Brian Allmey, ex-MD of Sperrings Computer Shops.

UK Events

BBC Micro User Show, Westminster Exhibition Centre, London, December 9-11

Your Computer Christmas Fair, Wembley Conference Centre, December 15-18

Which Computer? Show, NEC, Birmingham, January 17-20

Northern Home Entertainment Show, Excelsior Hotel, Manchester Airport, January 19-22

Acorn Education Exhibition, Central Hall, Westminster, January 25-27

Statindex 84, Earls Court, London, January 28th-1st February

Communications & Computer Systems Fair – CABLES LET '84, Pontin's, Prestatyn, Wales, February 2-4

International Home Computers, Heathrow Penta Hotel, February 13-15

Information Technology & Office Automation Exhibition & Conference, Barbican Centre, London February 21-24

OEM Only Conference, Hilton Hotel, London W1, March 7

Computer Trade Show, Wembley Conference Hall, March 13-15

Essex Apple Village, Festival Hall, Basildon, Essex, March 25-28

Compiled by Personal Computer News

The serious side

By Geoffrey Ellis

This week we look at new books which cater for the more serious user, either at home, or in business. As usual, there are titles for machines, languages and general applications.

The Commodore 64 bridges the gap between the home and business user, and features in two new titles, **The Sensible 64** by David Highmore and Liz Page, and **Basic Subroutines for Commodore Computers** from Eddie Adamis. The former offers easy access to topics such as user-defined graphics, function keys, and the elusive sprite effects. The other title is in fact, no more than a compendium of useful routines for CBM machines, including the 64.

The prestige present this Christmas for the jet-setting business executive must be a hand-held computer. The recipient of the Epson HX20 should also be given a copy of **Getting Started with the Epson HX20**, by Stan Corlett and John Cain. It is aimed at the beginner, and after sections on setting up the machine, takes the owner through the various functions. By the end of the book the new user should be in a position to not only operate, but program his machine.

A substantial volume dealing with Basic, by Brian Walsh of Liverpool University, **Proper Basic**, moves from introductory pieces, through the intermediate section dealing with strings and arrays and the use of modular programming. It ends with a comprehensive advanced section on graphics, matrix handling, use of files, and a useful section of appendices.

Dr M. A. Bramer, a distinguished figure in the field of Artificial Intelligence, edits an in-depth study of games **Computer Game Playing.** In the introduction, Dr Bramer makes the point that computer games are one of the oldest and most successful manifestations of AI, with a paper on chess, dating back to 1950.

In his book he has pulled together a collection of essays which must be regarded as representing "the state of the Art" in their fields.

BOOKS

Two remaining titles deal with languages, LISP and Pascal. **Pascal programs for Business** by Tom Swan was developed on the Apple II computer with UCSD Pascal system, and apart from covering the normal utilities; business graphics, word processing and financial modelling, also contains a section of routines common to many of the applications.

Gillian Cattell and Arthur Norman have written **LISP on the BBC micro** which provides a useful primer to those seeking to advance from Basic to the more sophisticated atmosphere of LISP, a language widely used in AI applications.

The Sensible 64. (Micro Books) £5.5; Basic Subroutines for Commodore Computers (Wiley) £10.50; Getting Started with the Epson HX20. (Phoenix) £5.95; Proper Basic. (Wiley) £12.50; Computer Game Playing. (Wiley) £25.00; Pascal systems for business. (Wiley) £15.95; LISP on the BBC Microcomputer. (Acornsoft) £7.50.

Micro-game fever follows the Cube

By Paul Walton

Hungarian teenagers, spurred on by the international success of Rubik's cube, are designing games for the microcomputers which most of them have never even seen – their success has won them all the chance to buy micros in the shops this Christmas.

A competition held in Hungary last year brought in over 30,000 ideas for new computer games, of which a tenth were considered novel enough to warrant commercial exploitation. Twenty of these were so innovative that Commodore (UK) agreed to have them programmed, and now the Budapest-based company behind the scheme is cashing in on all this youthful enthusiasm.



Rubik . . . the spur

Novotrade is importing the Commodore 64 and possibly also machines from Acorn into Hungary, the first time that micros have legitimately found their way into the eastern block. It has also linked up with a British electronics firm, Vulcan, setting up a distributor for its range of games and commercial packages called Andromeda Software.

Mr Gabor Renyi, Novotrade's managing director, explained that most communist countries could not afford to import expensive consumer goods like micros unless they could balance the purchase by exporting software or programming services. He was in London earlier this month (November 14-15) as part of the first ever Hungarian trade delegation to offer its software to the British market.

After Profesor Rubik, Erno of the Instiute of Architecture in Budapeast, made a fortume from sale of the cube which he designed to express simple mathematical concepts, Mr Renyi saw that many Hungarian youngsters were trying to emulate their heros success.

"Hungarians love puzzles and mathematical conundrums, and Rubik became a bit of a national hero when he was internationally acclaimed with his cube. The most important thing to remember when designing computer game is that the idea should be a new one – it doesn't matter if you can program or not"

Mr Renyi said that 300 of the ideas submitted in the competition were "novel, if not unique". Commodore (UK) which sponsored the prizes, picked up twenty of the ideas for programming.

Novotrade, which means 'selling new technology', gave Hungray a distinct advantage over other Easter Bloc countries in that it is free to trade in its newly liberalised mixed-market, and has the cash needed o import goods because is owned by three of the countries largest banks.

Mr Renyi said that in 1982, when the competition was being organized, he also discovered the "quite staggerring" black market trade in micros which exists in all the communist countries, at that time against the authorities' wishes.

He said that youngsters, and their reluctant fathers, from the Eastern Bloc countries which border onto Austria converge on the capital Vienna, where most kinds of high technology can be bought and that thousands of micros have been smuggled into Hungary.

Last Christmas Novotrade began selling its first computer games through the major distributors such as Philips, Commodore, the Parker Brothers games-maker, and lately through the Daily Mirror's Mirrorsoft venture. Mr Renyi has spent this year both publicising his computer games and arranging to bring the first micros into Hungary.

This Christmas the first couple of thousand Commodore 64 machines and peripherals – worth just around $2 million – will be sold in Hungary's main chain of department stores. "I think that they are already sold out with advanced orders", added Mr Renyi.

He puts the thaw in trade relations down to the success of his computer games competition. Like other Hungarians at the sofeware expo' he is looking to the "export of brain power", or software, to play a part in the continuing liberalisation of the economy.

Even the secret service man assigned to watch over the Hungarian software expo' seemed to spend all his time playing with the video games and trying to look inconspicuous.

Computer Appointments

THE TIMES

Classroom computer competition/tenth winners

A 12-year-old girl and a boy aged 16 are the winners of The Times Classroom Computer tenth competition. They are Jane White of The Maynard School, Exeter, Devon, and Daniel Hodgson of Lakes School, Troutbeck Bridge, Windermere, Cumbria.

The winning decision was made by a tie-break question.

The answers were 1) A; 2) B; 3) B; 4) C; 5) A.

The winners will both receive an Atari 600XL computer for their schools, and a personal gift of the Times Atlas of World History.

The eight runners-up are Glenn Alford, Bellemoor School, Southampton, Hants; Wendy Stephens, The Royal School, Bath, Avon; Keith Humphreys, Herts & Essex High School, Bishop's Stortford, Herts; Keith Gilkes, Aylesbury Grammar School, Aylesbury, Bucks; Rachel Battersby, St. Alban's School, Oldham; Iain Hay, St. Andrew's High School, Kirkcaldy, Fife, Scotland; Alice Brown, Oxford High School, Oxford; Jonathan Seaburne-May, Yateley Manor School, Yateley, Camberley, Surrey. Each will receive a Times Atlas.





Jane and Daniel come out on top

Jane White, aged 12, has just finished writing an adventure game for her BBC micro which she has had for about a year. Although her aunt teaches computing, she is more interested in maths and chemistry. Jane has gained swimming awards in the Devon county championships and also enjoys hockey. She will be taking a weekly double lesson in computing from next term at her school which is equipped with an RML and some Spectrums. The head, Miss Felicity Murdin, is beginning to use the micro in subjects such as geography and hopes to increase the use of the computers more widely in the school. At present it is restricted to the second year, with free access for the girls of the sixth form. There is, however, a flourishing computer club.

Daniel Hodgson, aged 16, also has a BBC machine, but with pressure of school work now finds little time to relax with his favourite games. He has written a business package for his father and would like to make a career in either computing or electrical engineering after completing a sixth-form course. His school has a variety of machines available – RMLS, a network of Tandy machines and a couple of BBCs. The headmaster, David Tipping, is using the network to offer a word processing course to the sixth form and hopes to add it to the fourth form options block next year. He would like each school leaver to have taken one of the computer courses by the end of their time in the school.

Those who entered last week should be sure that entries are posted to arrive by first post Tuesday, December 13.

Using a computer to pull in the clients

Few business people not involved in the selling of hard or software are as enthusiastic about the applications of the computer as Mark Weinberg.

Mr Weinberg, who is 51, is the founder and deputy chairman of Hambro Life, Britain's largest unit-linked insurance company *writes Ross Davies.*

He is putting the computer to work at Hambro Life not only to speed up his business but as a marketing tool – as an attraction to potential clients for Hambro's financial services.

Mr Weinberg began his professional life as a barrister. He came to this country from South Africa in the late 1950s to do a research degree on company law. When in the early 1960s he was asked to set up a new life assurance business in this country, Abbey Life, he brought to it a double dose of the outsider's clarity of vision.

He sold off Abbey Life and founded Hambro Life 12 years ago, but now as then he has been in the forefront of innovation and professionalism in the life assurance business.

Hambro Life, whose headquarters is in Mayfair, has administrative offices in Swindon and has long been aware of the contribution to be made by computer applications.

Much of Hambro Life's business comes from people who already hold policies with the company. A recent development of computer services called the "Promt" system reminds salespeople and insurance brokers when policies lapse, or when new insurance products become available which might be of interest to existing clients.

The paperwork is speeded along by word-processors and allied office systems which are now used in all departments.

A recent Hambro Life report, however, says, "A new computer sysytem is being implemented to provide the capacity to support the company's growth into the 1980s and beyond."

The detail behind this rather bland statement is still top secret, but it marks the transformation of the computer from the status of backroom boy to resident attraction.

What is happening is that Hambro Life, having recently acquired a small Mayfair bank, is about to emulate the clearing banks and market a package of what Mr Weinberg calls "integrated personalized financial services".

In essence, Mr Weinberg says, individuals with more money than the time or knowledge to handle it well, will be able to call on Hambro Life not just for advice and service on insurance, but for many of the financial services – portfolio management, for instance – that clearers offer, as well as one or two more.

The computer, he says, will help them gain a marketing edge over the clearing banks in a novel way.

Banks, he says, often fail to persuade customers of their banking services to become customers for their non-banking financial services such as those in insurance, unit trusts or hire-purchase.

"We think" said Mr Weinberg, "that is in part due to the absence of an individual contract but in part it's the absence of an integrated computer system, because when you're dealing with different parts of the bank empire (a) you're dealing with a different person, and (b) if you have any relationships with five different parts of the bank you have five different bits of paper."

What he and Hambro Life are planning is to have customers deal with or through one individual but also to receive, with the computer's help, only one "bit of paper."

Hambro Life, he said, is planning a link-up of all its different services. This will give the client "a composite statement of all the different bits and pieces, rather than your getting totally different pieces of paper from totally different people."

This "bit" will take the form of an easy-to-read monthly print-out showing "all the transactions you have had in the month, of whatever kind, and the value of everything you've got within the group."

"The challenge is to make the thing understandable and attractive – that's a real marketing service challenge, if you like."

Talking back is the new way of selling

When the thrill of the arcade games has palled, and the post-Christmas intake of new home computer owners starts to take a long hard look at their new wares and wonder what on earth they are to do with them, I would suggest one answer: become interactive.

Interactivity is what separates the costly business of cable television from its more attractive rival – on the surface anyway – of satellite broadcasting. With the satellite, the transmission is one way – from the broadcaster to your home. Using cable, you can talk back, and that means a new way of selling goods, purchasing and transmitting information, and generally moving even further towards the cashless society.

There are a couple of problems with this theory, not the least being that if you want an interactive system you can still have it with satellite by putting the job down your telephone line.

But I had always thought that this sort of stuff was still firmly in the land of science fiction, and I was wrong. The home computer owner can use interactive technology relatively cheaply and easily through such commonplace machines as the Sinclair Spectrum and the BBC B. And not through cable either, but the more mundane offices of British Telecom.

Micronet is the name of the system run by BT and East Midland Allied Press and, if you are looking for a quick guide to the possibilities of home computing, I can think of no better place to start.

In the case of the Sinclair, the link is made through a £99 "modem", unit which, in this case, fits neatly underneath the computer itself and enables it to communicate through the telephone with a number of larger computers. Once you have paid for your modem, you must stump up £1 a week to belong to the system and, if you use it at the busiest times of day, extra fees for computer time, though these can be avoided at night.

BT's viewdata system Prestel is instantly available through Micronet, with all its information services and conventional viewdata offerings. What makes Micronet unique are the additional services it offers the home computer owner. After keying in one's identification code, one reaches a menu which can take the system into conventional computer magazine reviews of products and industry happenings. Interesting, perhaps, but not overwhelmingly so. Move on a little further into the telesoftware section and things become considerably more impressive.

Micronet's greatest selling point is its ability to offer software programs directly down the telephone line the moment you choose them. Once they have arrived, they can be saved in the conventional way, onto tape or disk, and kept for future use just as if they had been bought in a computer store.

Saving software down the phone is relatively easy once you have the knack. There is a vast range of free programs on offer which enable you to get the hang of the thing before moving into the purchasing area. Some of these free programs, on subjects like home filing and finance, are as good as the ones which can cost £10 through conventional means.

Because there are no manufacturing costs for Micronet, the price of the sold programs is around 60 per cent of that charged for the same thing in the shops.

Being interactive, Micronet can act as an electronic mailbox for its members. They can post computer queries onto a general noticeboard and hope for answers to be left bu other, more knowledgeable, members. A new facility offers the ability to transmit telex messages for 50p a page.

If there is one drawback to what promises to be a most exciting system, it is the small size of Micronet's membership, which, at the moment, stands around the 5,000 mark. That will change as modems appear to link more types of home machine into the system. Until its net is thrown much wider, it will remain very much in the realm of the diehard enthusiast.

HOME USER

David Hewson

On a more prosaic note I have to say that the highways and byways of the Prestel computer have left me disorientated on more than one occasion, flicking through news from the British tourist authority when I should have been searching for new home utility programs.

There are some annoying quirks to the system, most notable of which is the irksome refusal to allow the subscriber to scroll back to the last page. This is forbidden in Micronet, at least it seemed so to me. Tortuous detours through subsidiary menus need to be made to retrieve bits of information which were at hand only a moment ago.

I imagine that such bugs will be cured in time. Micronet is a system which can only get better as the months pass. For what it offers, it seems relatively cheap, though one should always bear the cost of the phone call in mind. And, unlike most computer peripherals, it ought to satisfy a wide range of users.

Careers on computer

By Maggie McLening

Careers offices throughout the country are being encouraged to computerise details of young people on the government Youth Training Scheme. The Department of Employment has sent a circular to local authorities offering a 50% grant towards the cost of installing a system, providing it is (or is fully compatible with) the 16-bit Comart Communicator range endorsed by the scheme's steering committee.

Two scales of system have been recommended, both based on the CP1542 model: a 5Megabyte version for one-year groups, which would hold a maximum of 1,500 records and a 20Megabyte system capable of storing up to 3,000 records. Careers offices have until October 31 to take advantage of the grants, and Comart has agreed to peg its prices (which have been discounted for the scheme) until then.

Two hundred Comart Communicators have so far been ordered by local authorities, but there may be up to 300 other offices involved eventually. Chairman of the Comart Group, David Broad, estimates that the project may be worth £2 million to his group and is confident that careers offices will not turn to other manufacturers.

"The circular states that other makes will only be considered for a grant if they are fully compatible with the Communicator and if the software will run on our machines without modification," he explained. "Since Comart is providing a combination of the dBase II database and our own standard source programs, it is very unlikely that others will be compatible."

He believes that Comart was successful in being recommended because two thirds of the micros supplied under the scheme for general practitioners were Communicators, and the company had proved that it could support users country-wide.

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Confusion on the managers' pay front

Two recent salary surveys of data processing staffs provide cheer for the staff members involved but confusion for managers in trying to settle salary levels.

The best news for staff comes from a survey conducted by the Management Personnel company, a recruitment organisation. Increases over the last year have, in many job categories, been as high as 25 per cent for median salaries.

The median salary for a senior programmer, for instance, is £11,000, according to the survey, a full 35 per cent increase over the *median for* 1982.

The **Computer Users' Year Book*** does not present such a glowing figure for senior programmers or for the majority of the job titles both surveys have in common.

According to the CUYB the median salary for a senior programmer is £9,500, £1,500 lower than the salary in the Management Personnel survey. The increase over the past year has been nothing like the 35 per cent registered by Management Personnel, the CUYB claims. In fact, it is just over 6.8 per cent.

No doubt staff arguing for a salary increase will choose to base their case on Management Personnel's figure while managers will use the CUYB figures.

JOB SCENE

Richard Sharpe

The differences run through almost all the job categories that the two surveys have in common. In only four categories, systems analyst, operator and data preparation operator, do the surveys agree to within £50. Those medians are £9,500, £5,590 and £4,680, respectively.

According to the CUYB the biggest increases in median salaries over the year have been for data control supervisors whose median has lifted to £6,750. Management Personnel puts this £400 lower.

Management Personnel also says that in one job category, data preparation operator, the median has gone down by 8%. The CUYB survey claims it has gone up by just over 6%. Even if this job category's median salary has not gone down it will have had one of the lowest increases because of the cutbacks in data preparation staff.

Management jobs such as data processing manager and operations manager have faired much better. Data processing managers are paid £15,500 on the median, Management Personnel claims, while the CUYB figure is £13,727, a 9% increase over last year's CUYB survey.

Operations managers have had a 10% increase in their median salary, both surveys agree, but they now put that salary at different levels: the CUYB £10,643 and Management Personnel at £10,000.

The routine programmer gets £7,982, says Managemnt Personnel with the CUYB pitching the median at £7,982.

*Computing Publications, £52.95.

People: Shiraz Virji of Steiger Computers

The world's biggest computer shop

By Roger Woolnough

Shiraz Virji does not do things by halves. He claims that Steiger Computers, on London's North Circular Road, has the biggest computer store in the world. *But that's just part of it.*

Above the store, two large VAX 11/780 computers sit in air-conditioned splendour. Steiger is offering these for a disaster recovery service – said to be the first for VAX users in Britain. Virji also has software development in his sights, possibly using programmers in India for the labour-intensive activities.

Shiraz Virji was born in India, but then moved with his parents to Africa. There his father built up an import-export business which the younger Virji eventually joined. Realising that the big opportunities lie in high technology, he came to Britain about two years ago to study the market.

"*The idea was to get into* some area of the computer industry," he explains. He came up with three possibilites – software, computer retailing, and disaster recovery, which provides a back-up for companies should their own computers break down. "There was some doubt in my mind about which one to go into," he admits. He decided to enter all three.

"The VAX is a machine which is used to develop software for smaller machines," he says. "But software is something which will take off slowly, and through the disaster recovery service the VAX will pay for itself."

In the computer store, Virji already stocks nine different makes of business computer, and is negotiating for more. Another part of the shop offers home computers and games, again with a wide selection.

But the formula is not simply one of bigness. He runs seminars for potential business users, offers technical and applications advice, and provides training and familiarisation courses – all free.

"Computers are not a product which sells off the shelf," he says. "People are not going to walk into a shop and say 'Give me a computer'."

Providing all that free service, of course, is not cheap, nor is it altruistic. "It will reduce our margins, but will increase our turnover to a very high level."

Virji is already talking about opening another VAX disaster recovery centre, even though he has not yet signed up any clients for the first one. "Management is a *bit* slow at taking decisions," he says, but adds that interest has been "huge" and points out that there are 300 VAX users in Greater London alone. Most of these are totally dependent on their computers.

The computer store is already doing well and the first year's turnover could reach £3 million. Expansion plans include a store in Croydon, another close to the City and one in Milton Keynes.

Back to the faithful slide

By David Seekings

Until recently, almost all graphic text and statistical speaker support slides were photographs of laboriously prepared artwork. Single slides can be very expensive, especially when colour or special effects are required: prices of £45 or more are not uncommon and, when produced at the very last minute in response to late changes of mind or new information, costs escalate even more.

What is more, artwork for slides invariably takes a long time to prepare and, if the graphic artist is unfamiliar with statistics or misunderstands his or her brief, the results can be disappointing.

Computer graphics – the art (or science?) of generating graphic images by computer – are changing all this. Sophisticated graphics or bar charts, graphs, text, logos and sequences of pictures and special effects can be created in full colour quickly and sometimes very cheaply – and without anything being prepared on an art board.

Few realize that they are *already very familiar with* computer graphics: the technique is widely used by the BBC and independent television companies for programme trailers and in programmes where statistical information is presented visually.

As a general rule, computer graphics as seen on television represent the sophisticated – and expensive – use of the technique; *for example*, a 15-second logo sequence for London Weekend Television cost over £15,000 and the price of the most sophisticated sequences can be as high as £2,000 per second.

Fortunately, speaker support slides come at the other end of the costs scale (one production house is already supplying computer graphics slides at *around £15 each – a third of the* cost of conventional artwork based slides). Slides made from computer graphic images are not only cheaper than slides from conventional artwork, but the presentation tends to be clearer, more appropriate, and the visual impact correspon*dingly greater.*

"Computer graphics" is the generic term for a process which uses a computer to reproduce letters, figures, logos, symbols and other graphic images on a screen (VDU). The operator can use the computer programme to select whatever images, size, shape, style, colour(s) and background desired.

He or she can experiment with proportions, graph axes and letter styles and sizes, he can enlarge or reduce the image, change colours and manipulate shapes to turn, produce a curve or swirl effect (as often seen in TV computer graphic sequences). When the "perfect" combination has been found, the image can be preserved on slide.

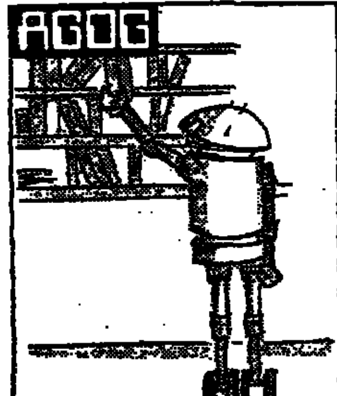
A host of computer graphic systems is now available. Some, *with comparatively low resol*ution, can be use with micro computers such as Apple, IBM or Xerox. At the "bottom end" of the market, picture quality and resolution is hardly better than Prestel or the other alphageometric systems used in viewdata (Ceefax and Oracle).

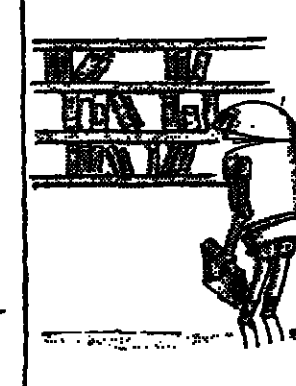
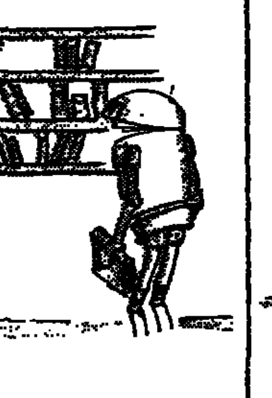
However, *most* users need – or prefer – a better resolution in order to make the end-image closer to the quality of conventional slides. There are several so called 1000 line computer graphic systems – software which can be used on many computers, including Xerox, Apple II and IBM.

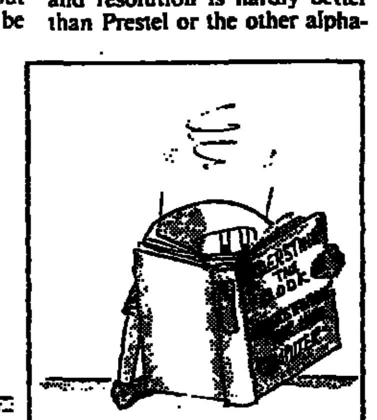
For the technically minded, a "1000 line system" employs approximately 1000 pixels across the top of the screen. A 3:2 screen ratio would contain 990 pixels across and 660 down, giving 650,000 individually addressable bits of picture to manipulate. This is sufficient to produce images of reasonable resolution, although not with well-rounded lettering or smooth curved edges. 1000 line systems are comparatively inexpensive – well under £10,000.

The screen images produced on the cheaper 1000 line systems can be recorded and sent to a specialist for high resolution reproduction. The results are excellent and virtually indistinguishable from slides of conventional artwork; some argue computer graphics are better because more colours can be added without increasing cost – something which is not possible with conventional artwork because of the extra drawing board time involved.

Computer graphics are extremely flexible. Statistical information, in particular, can be put onto slide very easily. Indeed, the speaker can be present as the images are manipulated on the screen ad can make as many changes as he wishes before making up his mind. In this way, time is saved, information can be more up to date, and subsequent changes can usually be avoided.



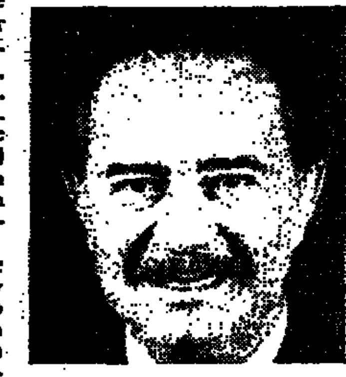






Harry New

Invest – or we'll fall behind

Alan Benjamin looks at the progress since IT Year



Even the most reactionary of business men and public servants know within themselves that information handling is the key to their future competitiveness.

I use the word reactionary to describe a resistance to Information Technology and the priority it receives in their minds. The reasons for resistance are quite well known, consisting of a mixture of fear, distrust and misunderstanding. We should not mock these conditions for they are real enough and basically stem from an education system late in awakening to the new infor*mation paradigm.*

The important issue is future competitiveness. I confidently assert a direct relationship between the quality of an organisation's information handling and its competitiveness.

We have moved from the information processing past, to the information technology present and now on to the information handling future.

The next generation of business men and public servants will take this technology for granted like electricity, because they will have grown up with it and for them it will be just another tool. But, it will become the most important *competitive* tool of all because it will reflect man's initiative, creativity, risk taking judgement and imagination.

All *these characteristics are* present today. Tomorrow the power of information handling systems will add a new dimension to them – and such systems will enhance the human capability. Perhaps some examples of *handling* information will be useful.

■ **In foreign exchange dealing,** financial organizations which can simultaneously monitor prospective deals, model exposures and balance portfolios will gain precious time and knowledge advantages over those who cannot.

■ **Food wholesalers** who invite retailers to join electronically their product stock file and delivery schedules through an inter-active computer network will gain a sales advantage by offering an integrated purchasing facility

■ **A manufacturer** using an automated plant will be able to have better control production flows, quality and stock levels than his competitors. Market analysis and modelling will give him advance product information which will enable him to tune production further.

■ **Hotels** with real time systems will be able to market 'seasonality' services and other facilities on the basis of facts rather than guesses and will increase occupancy.

■ **Hospitals** with full departmental information systems using database techniques will provide better patient care by eliminating administrative overload, and providing real time access to information, diagnostic assistance and resource loading optimisation.

There are countless examples of potential benefits which lead to a higher state of competitiveness. The manager is able to use his mind to make decisions with an enhanced information environment.

Furthermore, it will be possible to handle information as a creative act. We should not forget that information comes *to us in different forms* – text, data, graphics, sound and speech. All these forms are available for the purposes of design or modelling.

We can ask the "what if" questions. We can create expert systems designed to help out thinking process – often by simply preventing us from travelling paths which are already known to lead nowhere, scientifically or technically. We can experiment quickly.

Knowledge will be enhanced. Years ago as engineers perhaps, we used to slide rule to make calculations and our answers were constrained by the approximation of the slide rule. Today with the microcomputer we are mathematically unconstrained, and, who knows, simply by going further down the calculation we may find some uncertaintly previously unsuspected.

The whole process of design for both creative and safety reasons is a process of handling information in the forms of shape, colour and texture. The associaiton of the design process with economic or technical constraints begins to integrate concepts into a practical, reliable technology and is a powerful competitive weapon.

This development called CAD/CAM (computer aided design and computer aided manufacture) is a fast growing sector of information handling.

The possibilities for improved reliability in products and processes of all kinds increase automatically through the information handling systems used to design, model and test products *before* they are manufactured or processed. This is another crucial characteristic of competitiveness.

So information handling is the spinal cord of the future business and government department. It will not be available without investment, and the longer the investment is delayed, the wider the gap between organizations with and without modern information handling will become.

The pace of investment is very important. The finance industry is a case in point. Development now taking place in South East Asia in retail banking, point of sale data entry, database intelligence and investment management systems, are ahead of much that is being done in the United *Kingdom. Funds will follow service and the technology will* enable the customers to go East.

The availability of networking services in the United States has begun an immense growth in the use of personal computers and small business systems. It is becoming normal to integrate *external* databases into one's own information handling systems.

The investment required to achieve these levels of information handling capability is far more than has ever taken place before. Information handling will become a major budget line in business planning. It will include, inter alia, computing equipment, communications networks, terminals and other peripherals, cabling, external database costs, professional staff, data storage products, telephone networks, the corporate database, software, skill databases and word processors.

At the end of Information Technology Year 1982, market research confirmed a much heightened awareness, indeed a real excitement and a momentum for a quantum leap forward towards information handling.

Is it simply too much to expect radical decision or brave investment in Britain in the 1980's? In Singapore, Korea and Japan it is not only the philosophy which is optimistic and excited like our own, but the accompanying *actions* which count.

We in Britain toy with our investment at our peril. We shall be outflanked, outcomputed and out-... unless we *increase* the pace of our investment.

● **Mr Benjamin was chairman of Information Technology Year 1982.**

Your starter for £150.

This complete starter pack for the price you'd expect to pay for a computer alone.

It's a complete computer system: the Commodore VIC 20 computer, a cassette unit, a simple explanation of computer programming (called "Introduction to Basic Part 1"), plus an exclusive compilation tape of four computer programs (Blitz, Type-a-Tune, Race, and Hoppit).

And all for just £149.99 or less.

It's a terrific opportunity to introduce yourself, and all your family, to the exciting world of home computers – and with what has been described as the best home computer in the world.

The VIC 20 has educational programs for all ages (spelling, physics, arithmetic, etc.), plus music, typing, chess and home accounts.

There are special programs like Robert Carrier's menu planner and BBC 'Mastermind,' and not forgetting, of course, lots and lots of wonderful arcade games.

You'll very soon be exploring new worlds of colour, animation, and sound.

Not just with a vast choice of programs, but with unlimited scope for expansion in the future.

The VIC 20 is the perfect computer to start with because you can keep adding to it, and so get even more enjoyment out of it.

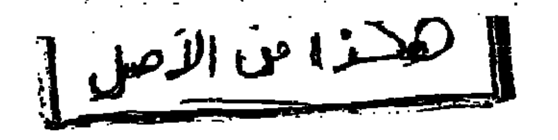
There are printers, disk drives, memory expansion packs and many other peripherals to choose from.

Which means, as your confidence grows, so can your VIC 20.

Get the VIC 20 starter pack today, and we promise you'll never look back.

commodore VIC 20

YOU CAN SEE THE VIC 20 STARTER PACK AT ALL BRANCHES OF DIXONS, SELFRIDGES AND WALLACE HEATON, AND AT SELECTED BRANCHES OF BOOTS, RUMBELOWS, LASKYS, CURRYS, GREENS, ORBIT, MENZIES, LEWIS'S, MAKRO, TESCO, FINE FARE, WIGFALLS, SPECTRUM, COMET, JOHN LEWIS, WOOLWORTH, REDIFFUSION, CO-OP AND OTHER GOOD RETAILERS. ALSO AT BRANCHES OF A NATIONAL NETWORK OF COMMODORE COMPUTER DEALERS.



هكذا من الاجل

APPOINTMENTS

New overseas chief for Lloyds Bank

Lloyds Bank Overseas Division: Mr Peter Emerson is to become general manager, succeeding Mr Paul Clark, who retires next month. Mr Bill Bullock and Mr Geoffrey Higham will become assistant general managers.

Howard Machinery: Mr Chris Great has been appointed group marketing director.

Charterhouse Japhet: Mr John Dembitz has become an assistant director.

Guinness Mahon: Mr Graham Hill who retires from the boards of Guinness Mahon Holdings and Guinness Mahon and Co. this month, is suceeded as chairman by Mr Albert Frost.

Tyne Tees: Three executive directors have joined the boards of Tyne Tees Television and Tyne Tees Television Holdings: Miss Andrea Wonfor, director of programmes, Mr Chris Stoddart, director and general manager, and Mr David Hellewell, director of finance and company secretary.

Plessey: Sir Brian Tovey has be[illegible]

James Neill Holdings: Mr Hugh Neill is relinquishing management responsibilities as chairman as he approaches retirement and Mr Peter Bullock, group chief executive, also assumes the position of chairman and chief executive of Neill Tools. Mr Michael Mallet will revert to his previous role as a full-time executive director of James Neill Holdings. Mr Geoff Ward, marketing director of Neill Tools, who is retiring, will be retained as a marketing consultant and remain on the James Neil Holdings board. Mr Terry Harris, sales director of Neill Tools, will take over Mr Ward's executive responsibilities and will become marketing and sales director of Neill Tools. Mr Eric Bolam, manging director of Peter Stubs, the Group's Warrington-based subsidiary, has been appointed manufacturing director of Neill Tools. Mr G. H. N. Peel has been elected to the board of James Neil Holdings.

Coalite Group: Mr Peter Fowler has been appointed [illegible]

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK ● edited by Michael Prest

Ferranti subsidiaries chip in

Ferranti is not just a high technology company living on the largesse of the Ministry of Defence. Its fortunes are also inextricably linked with capital investment by the world's post offices and energy industries, and the 25 per cent increase in Ferranti's interim pretax profits to £14.8m indicates how healthy are those sectors.

Computer systems and the Scottish group were the company's strongest performers last year and that pattern has continued into the current 12 months. Overall turnover is 30 per cent up at £207m about 40 per cent of which came from defence in one guise or another.

Venus Scientific and Ocean Research Equipment, the American companies bought last year, account for a small part of the extra turnover. Prices changed little, partly a reflection of slower inflation, but consistent heavy investment is producing greater efficiency and wider margins.

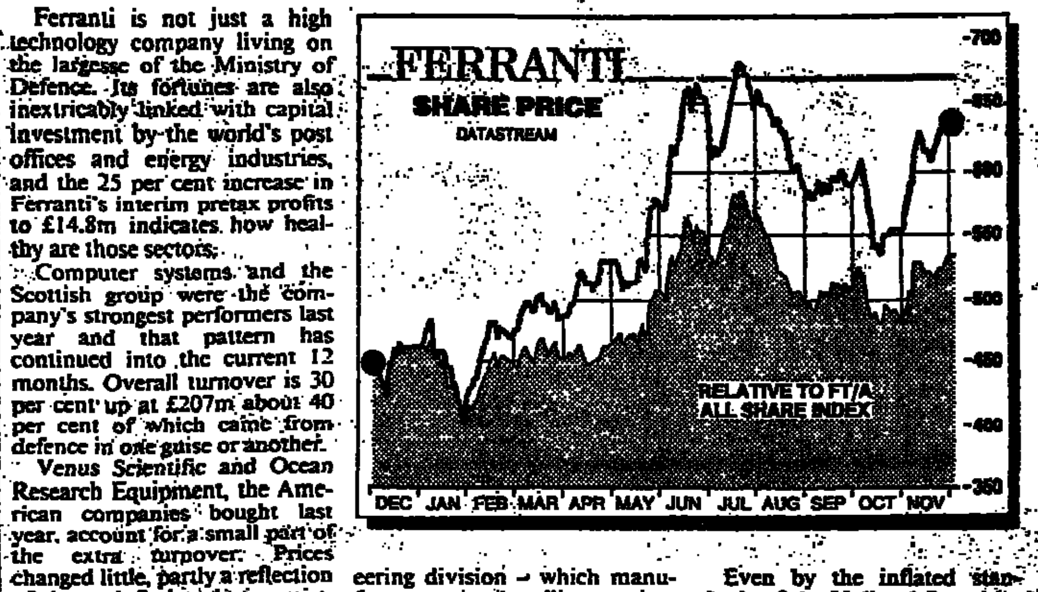
An increase of 20 per cent in capital expenditure to £12m highlights how much Ferranti is committing to the future. Part of the investment was for [illegible] doubled [illegible] the group's [illegible] needs.

[illegible] are for telecommunications, energy and other civilian applications, however, Ferranti still needs the major military contracts to maintain long term business. The Tornado programme has been one mainstay and another will be the new radar for the Sea Harrier.

Success in electronics has swollen the order book to a record £500m, and it should continue to expand.

But Ferranti would be a strange company indeed if it did not have problems. The engineering division – which manufactures port handling equipement – is still losing money, even if the losses are contained at an acceptable level.

Nevertheless, engineering can hardly be a major worry. The balance sheet is remarkably strong, with cash reserves at around the £7m at the year end [illegible] percent.



Merrydown

Merrydown would be a remarkable company indeed if its share price were to repeat last year's star performance. But the underlying profit growth is as strong as eveand in the first half of the financial year attributable profits very nearly doubled to £352,000. Shareholders were also treated to a 1p net dividend, their first interim payout.

Even by the inflated standards of the Unlisted Securities Market, this is a creditable performance, the more so because most of the growth has been generated by humble cider. Merrydown has a mere 3 per cent of the market, which is still dominated by the likes of H P Bulmer, but seems undaunted [illegible] cider faster than on beer in recent years.

The performance of the group seems all the more surprising when it is realized that cider in fact accounts for only about half of profits and turnover. Apple juice, vinegars, mead and country wines are the other products, and Merrydown also runs a bottling plant for outside customers.

Merrydown is in the happy position of watching overheads diminish rapidly as a proportion of turnover. This explains why profits rose so fast while turnover went up by only 31 per cent to £3.88m. The group has also had notable success in obtaining outlets in leading supermarkets.

The share price was static yesterday at 395p, where the yield is 2.2 per cent, quite different from most other USM stocks.

Vinten Group

Vinten Group easily met the best of City forecasts for the first half, with pretax profits climbing from £1m to £1.8m. The figures put 10p on the share price to 263p, where they yield 1.3 per cent on an earnings multiple of about 30, fully taxed.

The problem for the fast expanding group is not so much how to maintain growth but which opportunity to follow up. Its mainstream products of military reconnaissance systems and television equipment have continued growing strongly.

[illegible] the final dividend [illegible] the year.

Vinten is completely [illegible] geared and Mr Brown [illegible] forecasting a good [illegible] ment in the balance sheet [illegible] the year end. "We [illegible] much stronger [illegible] liquidity both [illegible] United States [illegible] capital expenditure [illegible] comfortably off."

Henara cleared to seek full listing

By Jonathan Clare

Henara, the new hair products company, will try again this week for a public flotation after winning a clean bill of health for the natural ingredients of its henna based hair colourings.

The flotation, planned to take place more than two weeks ago, was abruptly halted when a former shareholder in Dixor-Strand, an associated group claimed that henna powders could cause ear infections.

The flotation envisages a full quote for Henna (Hair Health), the private company of Mr Sydney Lerner, and a concurrent takeover of the already-quoted Dixor-Strand, which is controlled by Mr Lerner.

The new company will be called Henara, the name under which its products are sold in chains such as J Sainsbury, Boots and Superdrug.

Yesterday Henna (Hair Health) said it had commissioned laboratory tests and reports from two independent experts: "These experts have confirmed that they are totally unaware of any adverse implications whatever for health from the use of Henara hair colourant powders."

Underwriting for the floatation is now expected to take place on Thursday, with publication of the prospectus on Friday.

Henara is likely to have a market value of between £10m and £12m.

WALL STREET

	Dec 2	Dec 1		Dec 2	Dec 1		Dec 2	Dec 1
AMF Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fst Intrst Bncp	[illegible]	[illegible]	Procter Gamble	[illegible]	[illegible]
AHR	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fst Penn Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pub Ser El & Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allied Chem	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ford	[illegible]	[illegible]	Raytheon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allied Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]	GAF Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	RCA Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allis Chalmers	[illegible]	[illegible]	GTE Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	Republic Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alcoa	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Dynamics	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reynolds Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amax Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reynolds Metal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amerada Hess	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rockwell Int	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	Royal Dutch	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Motors	[illegible]	[illegible]	Safeways	[illegible]	[illegible]



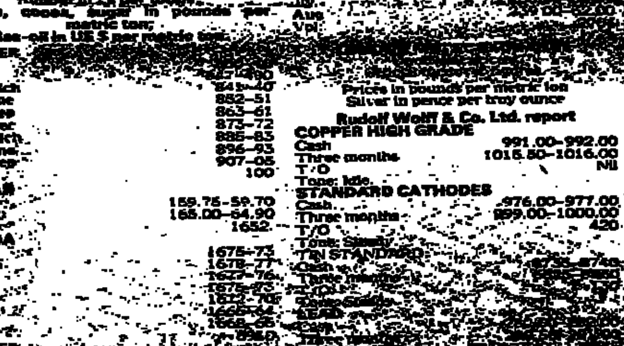
EXTERNAL INVESTMENT TRUST P.L.C.

(Incorporated in England under the Companies Act 1948 No. 662597)

Issue of £4,000,000 8 per cent Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock 2003/2008

The above mentioned stock has been admitted to the Official List by the Council of The Stock Exchange. Particulars of the Stock are available in the [illegible] holidays [illegible] & Co. [illegible] House, [illegible] Street, [illegible] EC2P 2DS.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF



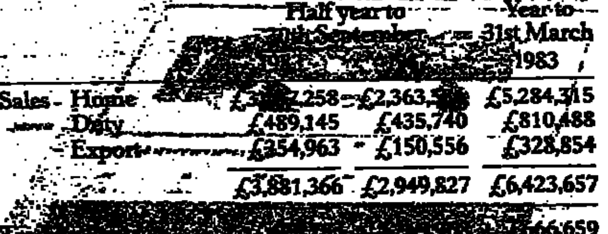
PKI Electricals
Half-year to 7.10.83
Pretax profit £91[illegible]
Stated earnings [illegible]p (0.50p)
Turnover £5.3m [illegible]
Net interim dividend [illegible]

Matthew Brown
Year to 1.10.83
Pretax profit £6.4m (£5.8m)
Turnover £37.3m (£34.3m)
Net dividend 7.42p (6.9p)

[illegible]
Half-year to 30.9.83
Stated earnings [illegible]
Turnover [illegible]
Net interim [illegible]

[illegible]
Pretax loss £480,000 (£315,000)
Turnover £4[illegible]
Net interim [illegible]

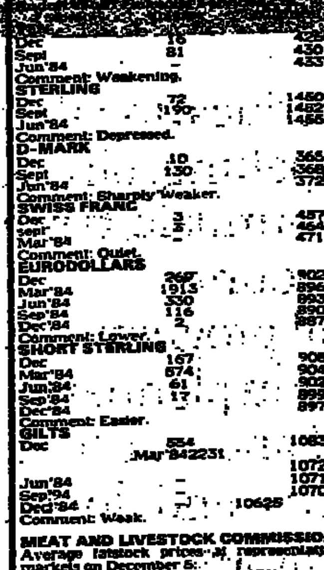
[illegible]
Half-year to 30.9.83
Stated earnings [illegible]



Merrydown

	Half year to 30th September		Year to 31st March 1983
Sales - Home	£3,[illegible]7,258	£2,363,[illegible]	£5,284,315
Duty	£489,145	£435,740	£810,488
Export	£354,963	£150,556	£328,854
	£3,881,366	£2,949,827	£6,423,657
[illegible]			£[illegible]66,659
[illegible]			£[illegible]537

COMMODITIES



LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in £s per tonne; Coffee, cocoa, sugar in pounds per metric ton; Gas-oil in US $ per metric ton.

RUBBER	
Jan	[illegible]
Feb	[illegible]
Jan/Mch	845–40
Apl/Jne	852–51
Jne/Sep	863–61
Oct/Dec	873–72
Jan/Mch	885–83
Apl/Jne	896–93
Jne/Sep	907–05
Vol	100
SUGAR	
Mar	159.75–59.70
May	165.00–64.90
Vol	1652
COCOA	
Dec	1675–73
[illegible]	1678–77
[illegible]	[illegible]

May	[illegible]
Jun	[illegible]
Jly	[illegible]
Aug	[illegible]
Vol	[illegible]

Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per troy ounce
Rudolf Wolff & Co. Ltd. report

COPPER HIGH GRADE	
Cash	991.00–992.00
Three months	1015.50–1016.00
T/O	Nil
Tone: Idle.	
STANDARD CATHODES	
Cash	976.00–977.00
Three months	999.00–1000.00
T/O	420
Tone: Steady.	
TIN STANDARD	[illegible]

Jun'84 10720
Sep'94 10718
Dec'84 10707 10625
Comment: Weak.

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on December 5:
GB: Cattle, 97.62p per kg lw (-1.30).
GB: Sheep, 151.16p per kg est d c w (+7.97).
GB: Pigs, 77.91p per kg lw (-1.64).

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9%
BCCI	9%
Citibank Savings	†10¼%
Consolidated Crds	9%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	*9%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9%

† Mortgage Base Rate.
* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 8¼%: £10,000 up to £50,000, 8½%: £50,000 and over, 7¾%.

MARKET REPORT ● by Michael Clark

Plessey soothes worries

ACCOUNT DAY: Dealings began, Nov 28. Dealings end, Dec 9. Contango Day, Dec 12. Settlement Day, Dec 19.

Plessey, one of Britain's biggest telecommunications groups, was in the City yesterday attempting to soothe fears about the lack of export orders for its System X telephone exchange which it developed jointly with GEC.

Mr Peter Marshall, a director of Plessey, told the stock broker Laing & Cruickshank that he was excited by the prospects for System X and Plessey was taking a relaxed view of export prospects. He thought it might be two or three years before exports started to show through.

So far Plessey and GEC have failed to win any export orders of significant size because of the high installation charges for System X. But Plessey hopes to reduce the costs by boosting production from 500,000 lines to around 3 million lines by next year. Only then will the consortium be able to compete with its main overseas rivals.

Only last month, Plessey and GEC received a shot in the arm when System X was chosen for the £25m contract to supply the municipally-owned Hull telephone service. Although only a small contract, the news will certainly have attracted the attention of British Telecom and others.

Laing & Cruickshank has always been cautious of Plessey's potential, but after yesterday's visit has decided to raise its profits forecast for the year from £165m to £180m. This compares with £146m last year. The shares responded with a 2p rise to 112p, after 114p.

Shares of Habitat Mothercare tumbled 8p to 262p yesterday after last week's disappointing figures showing pretax profits of £10.5m, compared with market predictions of £13m. Analaysts have downgraded their full-year estimates from £30m and £28m and most now think the shares are overvalued.

The rest of the equity market spent a lacklustre day still disturbed by the flop of the Government's latest sale of shares in Cable & Wireless.

Of the 100 million shares offered a minimum tender price of 275p, more than 77 million were eventually taken up, while the rest were left with the underwriters. The new partly-paid shares opened at 96p before recovering to par at 100p, but closed at 98p. The ordinary shares ended the day 1p higher at 276p.

But the biggest shock of the day was in shares of BP, which tumbled 24p to 392p, wiping more than £450m of the group's value, when it announcement that it had found nothing but water in the Mukluk project off Alaska.

The news from BP nipped in the bud any attempts at a rally by the rest of the market with the FT Index closing with a net gain of 0.7 at 742.0. Gilts also had a dull time with falls of up to 50p as sterling sank to its lowest level ever on the foreign exchange.

A buy recommendation from the stockbroker Capel Cure Myers on Friday was good news for Bowater, 5p up at 244p, just a whisper short of the year's high. Speculators are hoping for a bid from the US.

Barrow Hepburn Group's decision to hit the takeover trail has been well received in some quarters. The latest deal was Harbour Plastics, which it bought for an undisclosed sum just after paying £1.6m for Mydria, the chemicals group. Observers hope for a profit recovery this year to more than £1m compared with £865,000. The shares held steady at 30p – 3p below the year's high.

ICL fell 5p to 51p on a report in *The Sunday Times* of trouble in many of its key areas, although the company put out a detailed statement rebuffing the report after hours. It said neither ICL's chairman, not its managing director, had seen a secret document said to have been circulating among senior management outlining areas of concern.

Shares of Dee Corp rose 4p to 374p after a circular to shareholders revealed an increase in fixed assets from £74.9m to £149.5m and some bullish news from Mr Alec Monk, chairman.

Hacksaw blade manufacturers Charles Baynes believes there are rich pickings to be had when hospital and local authority cleaning work is offered to private enterprise. It has just bought two private laundry companies, Cleggs and Barratt Fabric Care Services. Baynes is paying £2.15m for Cleggs, a Liverpool group, for which it will issue 3.15 million new shares, or 31.2 per cent of the equity, of which 2.5 million will be placed at 65p a share. Cleggs profits amounte to £185,000 last year and net assets stood at £962,000.

Baynes will also issue an extra 147,000 shares for Barratt to satisfy the asking price of £100,000. For the nine months to September 30, Baynes made pretax profits of £230,000. Last year, it made a total of £384,000. Baynes lost 2p to 69p.



هكذا من الأصل

TENNIS

Miss Durie faces ultimate test in the last eight

Melbourne (Reuter) – J. Durie, of Britain, the No 8 seed, reached the quarter-finals of the Australian open championships yesterday, when she beat an American, Alycia Moulton, 6-1, 7-6. However, in the men's singles, the run of John Lloyd came to an end against the title holder, Johan Kreik, the South African-born American.

Lloyd, who beat the seeded American, Steve Denton, in his previous match, was beaten 6-3, 6-3, 7-6 by Krick, who is seeking to win the title for the third successive year.

Despite a tight second set, Miss Durie won comfortably, again finding the Kooyong grass a rewarding surface for her powerful and precise stroke play, she now faces the daunting task of a quarter-final meeting with the No 1 seed, Martina Naravlatilova, who swept through her third round match against Rosalyn Fairbank.

Miss Navratilova has lost only once this year, to American, Kathy Horvath, in the fourth round of the French open tournament, and is looking to make it three grand slam titles in row, having won Wimbledon and the US Open.

Lloyd's defeat was a disappointing end to his encouraging run. His form in the first three rounds supported his contention that he can still make an impact in major competition, but Krick rarely plays better than he does at Kooyong, and the speed and power of his game were just too much for Lloyd, who had his best Australian Open since reaching the final in 1977.

Ivan Lendl, of Czechoslovakia, overwhelmed Pat Cash, Australia's outstanding young prospect, and generally it was a bad day for the host country, with John Fitzgerald, Paul McNamee and Mark Edmondson, the 1976 Australian champion, also losing. The defeats can have done little for Australia's moral before the Davis Cup final against Sweden, which will be played here after Christmas.

"I always thought that I should back Australia, but after what i've seen today, I don't know," said Lendl, whose win over Cash put him in the quarter-finals.

John McEnroe, the No 2 seed, and the No 3, Mats Wilander, of Sweden, also reached the last eight. McEnroe beat his compatriot, Tim Gullikson, on an outside court, and Wilander put out McNamee, both in straight sets. Wally Masur, aged 20, provided the one bright spot for Australia as he beat the No 8 seed, Anders Jarryd, of Sweden.

MEN'S SINGLES

THIRD ROUND: T Mayotte (US) bt M Edmondson (Aus), 6-4, 3-6, 6-3, 6-2.
FOURTH ROUND: T Smid (Cz) bt J Fitzgerald (Aus), 7-5, 3-6, 6-4, 6-2; R Meyer (US) bt E Teltscher (US), 6-4, 7-6, 6-4; M Wilander (Swe) bt P McNamee (Aus), 6-4, 6-2, 7-6; I Lendl (Cz) bt P Cash (Aus), 7-6, 6-3, 6-3; W Masur (Aus) bt A Jarryd (Swe), 6-3, 6-3, 4-6, 6-1; J McEnroe (US) bt T Gullikson (US), 6-3, 6-2, 6-2; J Kriek (US) bt J Lloyd (GB), 6-3, 6-3, 7-6.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

THIRD ROUND: S Hanika (WG) bt H Sukova (Cz), 6-2, 6-4; J Durie (GB) bt A Moulton (US), 6-1, 7-6; W Turnbull (Aus) bt C Kohde-Kilsch (WG), 7-6, 6-4; P Shriver (US) bt B Potter (US), 3-6, 6-3, 6-4; Z Garrison (US) bt E Pfaff (WG), 7-6, 6-4; C Bassett (Can) bt S Walsh (US), 7-5, 6-4; K Jordan (US) bt C Tanvier (Fr), 6-1, 4-6, 7-5; M Navratilova (US) bt R Fairbank (SA), 6-2, 6-2.

MEN'S DOUBLES

SECOND ROUND: J McEnroe and P Fleming (US) bt W Masur and K Warwick (Aus), 6-3, 6-4; D Dowlen and N Odizor (US/Nigeria) bt M Davis and W Hampson (US/Aus), 7-6, 6-4; D Graham and L Warder (Aus) bt S Baily and C Letcher (Aus), 5-7, 6-4, 6-6; D Pate and E Sherbeck (US) bt C Miller and D Gitlin (Aus/US), 3-6, 6-2, 7-5.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

SECOND ROUND: J Durie and A Kiyomura (GB/US) bt V Wade and A White (GB/US), 7-5, 7-6.

ATHLETICS

This is the moment when Wendy Sly became a world champion. Drawing on the reserves of courage which she has needed to survive considerable misfortune in her 12-year athletics career, she edges out Betty-Jo Springs in the inaugural International Amateur Athletic Federation 10 kilometre road championship in San Diego on Sunday (David Powell writes).

Mrs Sly, aged 24, was five metres down on the American with 200 metres to go. "I gave the last 20 metres all I had," she said. Those who have followed her career will not be at all surprised – for whatever it is that separates her from the select band of women now capable of beating her on the track it is not the lack of courage.

If this season has shown the former Wendy Smith to be the most talented woman middle distance runner Britain has known it is only because she has kept her ambition even at times when she could not keep her feet.

At least three times in races she has fallen over – in the 1977 European junior 1500 metres final, in the United Kingdom 1500 metres final the following year and in the New York Midnight Run 11 months ago.

Within five weeks of the Midnight Run she produced the highlight of her career, beating Grete Waitz, the queen of distance racing, over 15 kilometres in Tampa and she is perhaps better known in the United States, where she spends six months of every year.

Her victory in San Diego, in 32min 23sec, keeps her in the eye of Americans who have come to appreciate that her long-legged slender build is not only ideal for road running but makes her second only to Mary Decker in gracefulness of flight.

CYCLING

Milk Race hots up

By John Wilcockson

After criticism that this year's Milk Race was too easy, the organisers yesterday announced the hilliest route in fifteen years for the 1984 edition.

It should prove a severe test for those amateurs aiming at selection for the Olympic Games road race, which will take place seven weeks after the Milk Race finishes in Blackpool on June 9.

The race starts in Brighton on May 27 with a flat, two-mile prologue time-trial, but after two days the riders will enter Wales for three of the toughest stages. Long, hard climbs are included on each of the Welsh stages, with the hardest one likely to be the haul across the Berwyn Mountains to Aberystwyth.

An innovation is a three-mile mountain time-trial to the Great Orme at Llandudno following the fifth stage, that includes the Bwlch-y-Groes.

There are three easier stages before the rest day at York, then there are more steep climbs in North Yorkshire and Teesdale. The tenth stage will be particularly difficult as a 20-mile circuit race in Newcastle will follow a 62-mile trek through the Pennines from Bernard Castle.

The race, sponsored by the National Dairy Council, will be contested by 11 teams, with at least one professional selection from Great Britain. This team will almost certainly contain Malcolm Elliot who, as an amateur, this year won a record six stages on his way to third place overall.

1984 ROUTE: May 27: Brighton, prologue, 2 miles; May 28: Brighton-Swindon, 107; May 29: Swindon-Great Malvern, 80; May 30: Great Malvern-Swansea, 110; May 31: Carmarthen-Aberystwyth, 84; June 1: Machynlleth-Llandudno, 72, and Great Orme time trial, 3; June 2: Wrexham-Stoke-on-Trent, 108; June 3: Congleton-Sandiacre, 67, and Sandiacre circuit race, 34; June 4: Nottingham-York, 102; June 5: rest day; June 6: York-Darlington, 84; June 7: Barnard Castle-Newcastle, 62, and Newcastle circuit race, 20; June 8: Richmond-Halifax, 75; June 9: Leeds-Blackpool, 84.

SNOOKER

Bill's life savings go to pot

By Sydney Friskin

Coral Bookmakers, who had allotted £60,000 in prize money for the United Kingdom championship which ended in Preston on Sunday night, were expecting to make a special payment of £11,796 yesterday morning. That sum would have been collected by Bill Martin, of Millwall, who had wagered his life-savings, totalling £7,000, on Steve Davis to win the title.

Mr Martin is the poorer by £7,000, although on Saturday afternoon, when Davis led 7-0, he must have thought that his investment in the odds-on favourite was absolutely safe. Richer by £12,000 was Alex Higgins, the ultimate victor by 16 frames to 15, and the young lady who had taken him "for richer for poorer", his wife Lynn, was back at his side to share in the evening's emotion.

Also Davis, of not poorer, had missed out on £20,000 – though the money does not mean all that much to him now. This amount would have been a bonus for him under the terms of his contract with Courage Breweries had he won the title. "I enjoyed it as a game. It was good for snooker. The only person it wasn't good for was me", he said.

The post mortems and inquisitions which followed thai great final as both players faced the media, provided a contrasting picture. Davis, perfectly groomed, always the perfect gentleman, was full of praise for Higgins, unconventional in appearance and in character unpredictable.

"When I was leading 7-0 I was flying", Davis said, "but he changed his mood, and was trying desperately to get back into the game. I never really recovered once he did. The game would become very boring if I kept on winning all the time. I needed someone like Alex to make me sweat. It is the only way I can improve".

Higgins quickly responded in terms not particularly modest. "It was very important to me to beat Steve to show the public how good I am. The outcome is a very happy ending. I owe much to my good lady for the help and encouragement she gave me".

Now Higgins moves on to the Hofmeister world doubles event at Northampton (December 9-18) where he will be partnered by Kirk Stevens of Canada. Davis joins forces with Tony Meo, to defend the title they won last year at Crystal Palace. Both are managed by Barry Hearn, who took Sunday night's disappointment with a smile.

In his own inimitale style, he had a quick comment to make on the final. "It looks like a fairy story with an unhappy ending. The wolf has eaten the woodcutter".

SCORES: FINAL: A Higgins (Manchester) bt S Davis (Plumstead) 16-15. Frame scores (Higgins first): 29-127, 31-86, 82-82, 43-58, 25-84, 14-68, 12-78, 109-18, 69-41, 110-12, 46-68, 60-35, 76-18, 73-0 57-21, 70-29, 0-71, 21-73, 70-57, 38-79, 94-0, 106-9, 73-21, 60-72, 87-34, 66-1, 32-71, 14-58, 22-84, 66-24, 77-0.

CRICKET

Harper produces telling spell to speed East Zone's collapse

Cuttack, India (Agencies) –Roger Harper, the Guyanan off-spinner, bowled the West Indians to victory over East Zone by an innings and 124 runs here yesterday, taking five for 66 in the second innings to finish with match figures of eight for 89.

It was the West Indians easiest win of their tour, the match finishing ten minutes before tea on the third and final day when East Zone were all out for 198. They had followed on 322 runs behind having mustered only 98 runs in their first innings in reply to the West Inians 420. The tourists six previous three-day matches against Indian zonal sides all ended in draws. Harper's victims yesterday included makeshift opener Mitra, top scorer for his side with 48 runs including seven fours, and Dube, who made 41. Arun Lal also batted well for East Zone but retired hurt after making 43.

Holding should have removed Mitra when the batsman had made 47 but the was dropped by wicketkeeper Pydanna. It was an inexpensive miss, though, as Harper had Mitra caught and bowled attempting a mighty heave one run later.

Mitra was second out with the score 80 having hit seven fours. His overnight partner, Roy, had started confidently but then gone to a catch by Pydanna off Holding for 15.

Harper had Gidwani lbw for nought in the same over and although East Zone reached 152 before losing a fourth wicket, their lower order batsmen were unable to continue the resistance.

The match ended when Doshi provided the West Indians opening batsman Haynes with a rare bowling success. Haynes bowled Doshi with his fourth ball.

WEST INDIANS: First Innings: 420 (C Greenidge 190 not out, Doshi five for 128).
EAST ZONE: First Innings 98.

Second Innings

P Roy c Pydanna b Holding	15
A Mitra c and b Harper	48
Arun Lal ret hurt	43
H Gidwani l-b-w Harper	0
K Dube c Holding b Harper	41
A Bhattacharjee c Holding b Harper	10
S Sabha Karim c and b Harper	21
S Sahu l-b-w Baptiste	0
D Doshi b Haynes	14
Randhir Singh not out	1
Extras (l-b 2, w 1, n-b 2)	5
Total	198

(Palash Nandy did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–34, 2–80, 3–80, 4–152, 5–177, 6–178, 7–192, 8–198.

BOWLING: Roberts 7-0-29-0: Holding 8-0-29-1: Harper 25-8-66-5: Baptiste 15-3-40-1: Gomes 8-0-26-0: Haynes 0.4-0-6-1.

Pakistan take up challenge and win

Melbourne (Reuter)–Mudassar Nazar and Javed Miandad hit centuries as Pakistan scored 288 from 46 overs to record an improbable seven-wicket victory over Victoria at the Melbourne cricket ground yesterday.

A result in the high-scoring match became possible when Ray Bright, captain of Victoria, declared at 136 for three after lunch on the final day. But Pakistan faced a formidable task, needing 286 at better than six runs an over to win.

They managed it with an over to spare, finishing on 288 for three with Miandad, who reached his hundred in 100 minutes from 74 balls, 106 not out. Mudassar, continuing his outstanding form outside the test match, scored 123 and shared a century stand with Miandad in 69 minutes.

The result was a tremendous boost for the Pakistanis who have had a wretched tour and looked unlikely to make much impact on this match after Victoria scored 555 for five declared in their first innings. The touring side replied with 406 for nine declared.

Bright said he thought he had set Pakistan "a reasonable target". He added: "Although we lost, and we are naturally disappointed, we have only ourselves to blame as we didn't make the most of our chances."

Intikhab Alam, manager of Pakistan, said: "I was very pleased with Miandad's performance as he needed a tremendous innings like that."

He also said he was reasonably happy with the performance of Sarfraz Nawaz, the fast bowler, who joined the Pakistan team in Australia last week after the lifting of a six month ban for his criticism of the Pakistan selectors. Sarfraz took only two wickets in teh match. "People expected him to do a lot more but it is hard if you haven't played a game of cricket for three weeks, Intikhab said.

Pakistan now go to Adelaide for the third Test match starting on Friday. They are 1-0 down in the five-match series and will again be without Imran Khan, their injured captain, although they may have Saleem Malik, a 20-year-old right-handed batsman for the match. He should arrive in Australia either today or tomorrow.

VICTORIA: First Innings 555 for 5 Dec (G Yallop 220, M Taylor 191 not out).

Second Innings

P Hibbert c Sarfraz b Qadir	41
G Watts c Javed Miandad b Sarfraz	41
D Emerson not out	19
P Hyde c Azeem Hafeez B Qasim Omar	21
W Whiteside not out	7
Extras (b-2 lb-3 nb-2)	7
Total (3 wkts)	136

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–63, 2–92, 3–127.

BOWLING: Sarfraz Nawaz 11-5-16-1, Azeem Hafeez 6-1-14-0, Rashid Khan 3-0-19-0, Mudassa Nazar 3-0-7-0, Abdul Qadir 14-6-28-1, Wasim Raja 9-3-19-0, Mohsin Khan 4-1-16-0, Qasim Omar 3-0-12-1.

PAKISTAN: First Innings: 406 for 9 dec (Mudassar Nazar 103, Javed Miandad 85, Qasim Omar 79)

Second Innings

Mohsin Khan c and b Bright	24
Mudassar Nazar c Taylor b Bright	123
Qasir Omar run out	4
Javed Miandad not out	106
Zaheer Abbas not out	22
Extras (w 2, lb 2, b 1, nb 4)	9
Total (3 wkts)	288

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–94, 2–114, 3–223.

BOWLING: McCurdy 14-0-92-0; Dodemaide 8-0-43-0; Whiteside 11-0-61-0; Bright 15-1-89-2.

Captain Kirsten

Johannesburg (Reuter) – Peter Kirsten, captain of Western Province, will lead a South African XI in the series of one-day and four-day matches against the rebel West Indian cricketers. Henry Fotheringham, the Transvaal opener, is the only new face in the South Africans' squad of 12 for the first one-day international in Johannesburg tomorrow.

SQUAD: P Kirsten (captain), J Cook, H Fotheringham, R Hanley, R Jennings, A Kourie, A Kuiper, G Le Roux, K McEwan, G Pollock, M Procter, C Rice.

Apology call to W Indians

New Delhi, (AFP) – The West Indies fast bowler, Malcolm Marshall, and batsman, Viv Richards will be asked to apologise in writing for abusing Indian umpires during the current Test series against India.

The board of control for cricket in India (BCCI) yesterday said that the West Indies captain Clive Lloyd would also be asked to refrain from publicly criticising umpires while the tests are in progress. The BCCI has directed its secretary A. W. Kanmadikar to formally convey the decisions to Lloyd and the West Indies team manager, Wes Hall.

The issue of Indian umpiring standards came into question during the third test at Ahmedabad. Lloyd, who is under contract to write for a English language newspaper in Calcutta criticised the umpires for alleged wrong decisions and wrote: "I have had enough of the nonsense . . . I would not like to see them again." Richards and Marshall were accused of abusing the umpires during the second test in Delhi.

The West Indies are 2-0 ahead in the six-test series, with the fifth test due to start in Calcutta on December 10. They have also won all three one-day internationals played so far. The fourth one-day match will be played in Jamshedpur tomorrow.

Junior trial

Worcestershire have offered an extended trial to Junior Clifford, a 19-year-old left arm pace bowler who won a 'find a fast bowler' competition at Alf Gover's London cricket school this year.

Small signs

Milton Small, the Barbadian fast bowler, has signed for Hampshire on a one-year contract. Small, aged 19, replaces fellow West Indian Malcolm Marshall who will be touring England with the West Indies.

Court of Appeal — Law Report December 6 1983

Wife's share cut by future earnings

Mitchell v Mitchell

Before Lord Justice Dunn and Lord Justice May

[Judgment delivered November 24]

In determining a divorced wife's share of the proceeds of sale of the matrimonial home, the Court of Appeal took account of the fact that after her children had left school she would be able to increase her earnings by working full-time.

The court allowed an appeal by the husband, Mr Ian Thomas Mitchell, from the dismissal by Mr Justice Ewbank of an appeal against the registrar's order providing, inter alia, for the shares of the husband and the wife, Mrs Margaret Ann Mitchell, in the matrimonial home at Penhill Road, Bexley, Kent.

Their Lordships increased the husband's share from £8,000 to £12,000, thus reducing the wife's share of £24,000 by £4,000.

Mr David Batcup for the husband; Mr Michael Hopmeier for the wife.

LORD JUSTICE DUNN said that the basis of the appeal was that the effect of the registrar's order was to put the wife in the position in which she would have been if the marriage had not broken down, but to put the husband in a much worse position; that, accordingly, the judge was wrong to uphold the order because he should have had regard to the position of both parties.

The parties were married in 1966. The husband left the matrimonial home in 1980, following an ouster order obtained by the wife, who subsequently obtained a decree nisi.

There were two children of the family, a boy and a girl. At the time of the hearing before the judge, the boy was aged 16½ and had left school and was training to be a plumber; the girl was about 13 and was still at school, hoping to stay on until she was 16; the husband was 40 and the wife 39.

The house had been bought in joint names with the proceeds of sale of their previous home, which had been in the husband's sole name. He paid the mortgage until April 1981, since when it had been paid by the wife. The agreed value of the house was £37,000. There was a mortgage of £4,500 on it, so the equity in it was about £32,000.

The registrar decided that the wife should remain in the house until the children were off her hands, and then the house should be sold and she should get three-quarters of the proceeds and the husband one-quarter.

On that order, when the house was sold she would be able to buy a house for £24,000 on today's figures; the husband would have only £8,000, which would not be enough to buy him a home, and if he wished to buy one, as the judge found, he would not be able to raise the required mortgage.

In support of the judge's decision, Harvey v Harvey ([1982] Fam 83) was relied on. But in the matrimonial jurisdiction previous decisions were only useful as showing how a particular factual situation had been dealt with, and they were not binding because each case depended on its own facts.

The husband had a steady income of about £110 a week and an obligation to maintain the girl at £18 per week until she was 17; and he needed somewhere to live. The wife earned £30 per week part-time, had a family allowance of £11 a week, and £69 a week in supplementary benefit.

A crucial finding made by the judge was as to the wife's earning capacity as a secretary or typist. He said that as time went on she would be able work full-time if she wished.

It seemed that once the children had left school, there was no reason why she should not work full-time and bring her earnings to a level comparable to the husband's. She would then have enough to raise a small mortgage to help her buy the sort of house that she needed.

There was force in the criticism that the judge did not take sufficient account of the husband's circumstances, as required by section 25 of the Matrimonial Causes Act 1973.

A reduction of £4,000 in the wife's share would be of great assistance to the husband. At the same time it would not prevent the wife from finding suitable alternative accommodation. An order to that effect should be made, thus increasing the husband's share from one-quarter to three-eighths.

Lord Justice May agreed.

Solicitors: Wellers, Bromley; R. L. W. Rons & Co, Bexleyheath.

Test for failing to provide a specimen of breath

Fawcett v Tebb

Before Lord Justice Robert Goff and Mr Justice Mann

[Judgment delivered November 30]

Where a motorist was asked to give a specimen of breath to be tested by a Lion Alcolmeter the correct test as to whether he had failed to give that specimen, contrary to section 8(3) of the Road Traffic Act 1972, was the same test as that for an Alcotest R 80 breathalyser, and was set out by the House of Lords in Walker v Lovell ([1975] 1 WLR 1141).

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court dismissed an appeal by case stated by the prosecutor, Mr Joseph R. Fawcett, from the decision of the Leeds Metropolitan Stipendiary Magistrate on March 24, 1983, dismissing informations laid against the defendant, Michael Edward Tebb, under sections 6(1) and 8(3) of the 1972 Act.

Mr John Hitchen for the prosecutor; Mr Benjamin Nolan for the defendant.

MR JUSTICE MANN said that the defendant had been driving with a defective light. The police officer who stopped him had then formed the opinion he was drunk and had requested him to provide a specimen of breath. The officer had used a Lion Alcolmeter SL2, explaining to the defendant how to provide the specimen.

The manufacturers' instructions for the use of the device required that the subject blow into it strongly enough to illuminate a light marked A and then to continue blowing long enough to illuminate a light marked B. At that point the officer should press the button marked "Read", whereupon the result of the test was displayed by means of positive and negative lights.

The purpose of the device was to obtain for the test breath from the lower part of the subject's lungs. However, even if the subject did not blow for long enough to illuminate light B, if the "Read" button were pressed a positive reading might still be obtained.

The defendant had managed enough breath to illuminate light A, but not light B. The officer did not press the "Read" button at any time but arrested the defendant for failure to supply a specimen of breath, contrary to section 8(3) of the Road Traffic Act 1972. A subsequent urine test had confirmed that the defendant was over the limit, contrary to section 6(1), and he had been brought before the magistrate charged under both sections 6 and 8.

The magistrate had been of the opinion that since the "Read" button had never been pressed, the original arrest for failure to provide a specimen had been unlawful, and he had dismissed the informations. In his Lordship's view the magistrate had been right.

The correct test was the same as that applied in Walker v Lovell in relation to the Alcotest R80 breathalyser. In that case, the defendant had failed to inflate the bag fully, but the result obtained had still been positive.

The rule was that where a defendant had provided a sufficient specimen for a reliable indication that he was over the limit to be obtained, it could not be said that he had failed to provide a specimen.

In the present case, the offence of failing to provide a specimen could not be proved if the officer had omitted to press the "Read" button. It was not necessary for the officer to believe that a negative test would be reliable before he pressed the button.

There was the chance, had he done so, of obtaining a positive result, notwithstanding the failure to illuminate light B.

The rule only applied where light A had been illuminated but not light B: where no breath at all had been provided, the officer was not required to press the "Read" button before arresting a defendant under sections 8(3).

Lord Justice Robert Goff agreed.

Solicitor; Mr Maurice D. Shaffner, Wakefield; Willey Hargrave & Co, Leeds.

Jury directions in rape cases

Regina v S

Before Lord Justice Dunn, Mr Justice Bristow and Sir John Thompson

[Judgment delivered December 5]

In considering whether a defendant in a rape case had been reckless as to whether a woman was consenting to sexual intercourse, the jury should be directed that to have been reckless the defendant either would have had no genuine belief that she was consenting or would have pressed on regardless whether she consented.

The Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) so held giving reasons for quashing convictions of two defendants for the rape of a girl aged 13.

Mr Clive Tayler, QC and Mr Anthony Engel, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the defendants; Mr A. T. Smith, QC and Mr Richard Pollard for the Crown.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW, delivering the judgment of the court, said that in summing up a rape case involving the issue of consent, the judge, in dealing with the defendant's state of mind, should first direct the jury that before they could convict of rape the Crown had to prove either that the defendant knew that the woman did not want to have sexual intercourse or that he was reckless as to whether she wanted to or not.

If they were unsure whether he knew she did not consent, they should consider "reckless rape".

If the jury thought he might genuinely have believed that she consented, even though he was mistaken in that belief, they should acquit him.

In considering whether his belief was genuine, they should be directed to take into account all the relevant circumstances, which could at that point be summarised, and to ask themselves whether, in the light of those circumstances, he had reasonable grounds for such a belief.

If, having considered those circumstances, they were sure that he had no such genuine belief, they should convict.

If the jury concluded that he could not care less whether she consented or not, but pressed on regardless, then he would have been reckless and could not have believed that she was consenting, and they should find him guilty of "reckless rape".

Solicitor: Director of Public Prosecutions.

Judge's conflict of duties

Regina v Naghani

Where in a jury trial a judge had some public duty to perform which required him not to sit beyond a certain time or day, and the defendant and his lawyers knew of the time restriction, it was preferable that he should adjourn the trial, albeit at some inconvenience, rather than risk his proper encouragement to the jury to reach a verdict being mistaken for undue pressure upon them to agree their verdict too quickly.

Lord Justice O'Connor, sitting in the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) on December 2 with Mr Justice Kilner Brown and Mr Justice Popplewell, so stated, giving the court's reason for refusing the applicant leave to appeal against his conviction

Employment Appeal Tribunal

Reliance on reported cases discouraged

Anandarajah v Lord Chancellor's Department

When dismissing an appeal from a decision of an industrial tribunal who rejected an employee's complaint of unfair dismissal, the Employment Appeal Tribunal reminded industrial tribunals of the need to follow the explicit directions of a statute rather than to scrutinize the reported cases, especially when assessing the reasonableness of a particular decision or action, Mr Justice Waite, sitting with Mr T. S. Batho and Mr S. Springer said on November 29.

HIS LORDSHIP said that there was an abundance of reported decisions documenting the application of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978 to the circumstances of particular cases.

Although they were of assistance to those concerned with observing the practical application of the jurisdiction from day to day, there were dangers in giving such cases too general an application. Recent decisions of the Court of Appeal had upheld the right of industrial tribunals to be their own guide on issues of reasonableness.

Those cases implicity declared that the days were passing when industrial tribunals were to be treated as dependent for the discharge of their fact-finding role upon judicial guidelines extracted from reported decisions.

The Court of Appeal had made it plain that for an industrial tribunal there could be no authority more persuasive than the language of Parliament.

Sometimes the judgment in a particular case expressed in concise and helpful language some concept which was regularly found in the field of employment law and it became of great illustrative value. But reference to such a case could never be a substitute for taking the words of the statute as the guiding principle.

Industrial tribunals were not required and should not be invited to subject the authorities to the same analysis as a court of law searching for binding or persuasive authority.

The object of Parliament when setting up a system of industrial tribunals was to banish legalism and to ensure that parties conducting their own case would be able to face the tribunal with the same ease and confidence as the professionally represented. A preoccupation with guideline authority put that objective in jeopardy.

Lecturers were employees

Narich Pty Ltd v The Commissioner of Pay-roll Tax

Lecturers who conducted weight watchers classes in New South Wales, pursuant to their contracts with a company which was the franchisee throughout Australia of the New York corporation Weight Watchers International Inc, were employees of that company despite a clause in their contracts that they were not employees but independent contractors. Accordingly the company was liable to pay an assessment made by the Commissioner of Pay-roll Tax under the New South Wales Pay-roll Tax Act 1971 in respect of remuneration paid to lecturers.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council (Lord Keith of Kinkel, Lord Elwyn-Jones, Lord Roskill, Lord Brandon of Oakbrook and Lord Templeman) so held on December 5 in dismissing an appeal by the company from an order of Mr Justice Woodward made in the Administrative Law Division of the Supreme Court of New South Wales who disallowed the company's notice of objection to the assessment.

LORD BRANDON said that the principles of law were well settled relating to the determination of the question whether, in any particular case, a person who did work for another and received remuneration in respect of such work was an employee or an independent contractor. The principles stated by the Judicial Committee in Australian Mutual Provident Society v Chaplin and Another ((1978) 18 ALR 385) were applicable to a case of the present kind.

The effect of the contract as a whole was to create between the company and the lecturer the relationship of employer and employee, and the clause which purported to provide otherwise failed in its purpose. A lecturer was tied hand and foot by the contract with regard to the manner of performing the work under it, and in those circumstances the only possible conclusion was that the lecturer was an employee.

Assigning a solicitor

Baker v Chichester Justices

On the true construction of regulations 8 and 14 of the Legal Aid in Criminal Proceedings (General) Regulations (SI 1968 No 1231), where two or more defendants jointly charged applied for legal aid and each nominated a different solicitor who was willing to act for him, the court could assign one of those solicitors to two or more of the defendants (unless the interests of justice required otherwise) but it should not assign to them a solicitor not nominated by any of the defendants.

Lord Justice Robert Goff so held, sitting with Mr Justice Mann in the Queen's Bench Divisional Court on November 29, allowing an appeal by case stated against a refusal by the justices on June 1, 1983, to amend the appellant's legal aid certificate so as to assign the solicitor chosen and willing to act for him.

European Law Report — Court of Justice of the European Communities

Drug price controls must be equitable

Roussel Laboratoria BV et al v Netherlands

Case 181/82

Before: Judge J. Mertens de Wilmars, President, and Judges T. Koopmans, K. Bahlmann, Y. Galmot, P. Pescatore, Lord Mackenzie Stuart, A. O'Keeffe, G. Bosco and U. Everling.

Advocate General: Mme S. Rozes

[Judgment delivered November 29]

On June 8, 1982, the Dutch Government adopted a decree prohibiting the sale of imported medicaments at prices higher than the basic free at factory price applicable in the country of manufacture before May 15, 1982, as adjusted to take into account various additional factors.

The decree was adopted because the price of medicaments differed sharply from one member state to another, primarily because of measures by which certain member states controlled the level of prices directly or through their social security legislation. The Netherlands was one of the member states in which the price of medicaments, both domestic and imported, was high.

A feature of the market for medicaments was the existence of a number of very important undertakings who operated at the international and world levels. They could adapt their pricing policies to conditions on the market of a particular country.

The final consumer had very little influence on the choice of medicament. He usually obtained them on prescription and had a limited financial interest in the choice because the cost was usually borne by social security. In consequence, there was little price competition between undertakings.

The object of the decree was to reduce the high prices offered in the Netherlands for imported medicaments by preventing manufacturers based in member states where the price was low from varying the price from one country to another. Foreign manufacturers had to either lower their Dutch prices to the level charged in the country of manufacture or stop selling on the Dutch market.

Ten pharmaceutical companies and the Dutch association representing the pharmaceutical industry brought proceedings in the Netherlands against the Dutch Government for an order declaring the decree to be ineffective, claiming that it was contrary to Community law. The Dutch court made a reference under article 177 of the EEC Treaty.

In its judgment the Court of Justice of the European Communities held as follows:

Article 30 of the Treaty prohibited measures having an effect equivalent to a quantitative restriction on trade between member states, that is, any measure which was capable of hindering intra-community trade directly or indirectly, actually or potentially.

In several cases the court had held that national price controls applicable both to domestic and imported goods did not in themselves constitute measures having an effect equivalent to a quantitative restriction but could produce such an effect if prices were fixed at a level which made the sale of imports impossible or more difficult than the sale of domestic goods. The present case did not concern controls directed at both domestic goods and imports.

The controls applicable in the Netherlands to domestic products froze prices at a specified date subject to increases allowed under certain conditions. Those applicable to imports fixed the price at the same level as the sale prices offered by manufacturers in the country of manufacture.

Controls which differentiated between the two groups of products in that way had to be considered to be measures having an effect equivalent to a quantitative restriction where they were capable of disfavouring in any way the sale of imports. The compatability of such controls with article 30 was to be determined in the light of the conditions prevailing on the market of the importing member state.

So far as domestic products were concerned, controls which froze prices at a specified date in substance took into account the free at factory price prevailing at that date. In the present case, that price was also used as the criterion determining the price of imports.

However, the significance of the free at factory price differed from one member state to another by reason of national legislation and the economic conditions which determined price formation.

In consequence, controls like the Dutch system had different effects for, on the one hand, manufacturers in a member state which restricted prices to levels fixed beforehand by the manufacturers themselves and, on the other hand, manufacturers in a member state which fixed prices unilaterally.

While producers of domestic and imported products could, before such controls came into force, make as much profit as conditions on the market allowed, only the former could continue to do so. Producers of imports were bound by the prices fixed in the country of manufacture.

That situation was capable of disfavouring the sale of imports by making it more difficult or impossible or, in any event, less profitable than the sale of domestic products where the price level applied by the controls in force in the importing member state to imports was lower than that applicable to domestic products.

In that event, the controls were capable of hindering trade between member states. That did not prevent member states from fighting against inflation and taking measures intended to check the rise in the price of medicaments, whatever their origin, but they could not do so by measures disfavouring imported medicaments.

The court therefore ruled that, where the price controls applied by a member state to domestic pharmaceutical products simply froze prices at the level prevailing on a specific reference date, article 30 of the Treaty prohibited the member state from imposing on imports controls which referred to the normal free at factory price for products intended for consumption in the territory of the member state in which they were manufactured.

England ready to play Brazil . . . and Argentina

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

England's consolation for failing to qualify for the European Championship finals could lie in South America. Ted Croker, the secretary of the Football Association, revealed yesterday that preliminary talks had already taken place with the Brazilians, who are planning to celebrate their sventieth anniversary next year by staging a tournament in the summer.

England would prefer to make the long journey immediately after playing the Soviet Union at Wembley on June 2. But Brazil may decide to wait until after the European finals have been completed in France at the end of the month.

If the timing is one problem, another is likely to be raised by the delicate question of Argentina. Brazil's neighbours to the south are almost certain to be invited to participate in the tournament. Croker, though, had no misgivings about that. He said that England would agree to play Argentina.

If such a match does take place, it will be the first time the two countries have played each other since the Falklands conflict.

Another link – other than that they have failed to qualify for the European championship finals – exists between England, Italy and the Soviet Union. They are the strongest candidates to host the World Cup in 1990. Croker admitted that "if a country can satisfy FIFA's requirements and have not staged it since 1966, we would expect them to be given priority over us."

Those in the North-east may haver to be disappointed if that proves to be the case. None of their stadia was among those submitted by England as suitable. The list included Highbury, White Hart Lane, Stamford Bridge, Wembley, Villa Park, Anfield, Goodison Park, Old Trafford, Maine Road, Bramall Lane, Hillsborough, and Elland Road.

England's officials, who do not plan to discuss their application again until next May, have more immediate World Cup matters in mind. Croker is to travel to Zurich with Bobby Robson, the national manager, for tomorrow's draw for Mexico in 1986. With Italy qualifying as the holders, 32 European nations await their fate.

Thirteen places are to be staked and the format is expected to be the same as that in the European Championship. If so, four of the seven qualifying groups will include five teams with the top two going through. The other three groups will have only four teams, but in these only the winner will survive.

The seedings, based on performances in the last World Cup and present European Championship, are to be confirmed today. West Germany, Belgium and France are sure to be among the top seeds since only they have reached the final stages of both competitions. Spain retains an outside chance of enjoying the same privilege.

As England, Scotland and Northern Ireland took part in Spain last year and Wales may yet make their way to France next summer, each of the home countries has a claim.

Wolves in new crisis

Councillor John Bird, leader of Wolverhampton Council, has launched a critical attack on Allied Properties, owners of Wolverhampton Wanderers, for making the town the "laughing stock" of the country and failing to invest in the team. And he gave warning that Wolves could lose the council's support in the bid to redevelop Molineux with a scheme which involves more than £2.5m of public cash.

A Wolves season ticket holder and lifelong supporter, Councillor Bird said: "They have brought this town into disrepute, making Wolverhampton the butt of every comedian's jokes".

He described Wolves' latest 5-0 home defeat by Watford as "a debacle", adding: "We must have talks as soon as possible to find out where Allied Properties interests really lie. On Saturday's performance it is not in football.

"This is what the fans are saying and as a public representative I have to take notice of them. I am concerned as a guardian of the public purse that whatever scheme we support must include a viable football team which it is not at present."

John Starkey, chief executive of Allied Properties, expressed his surprise at the council leader's outburst

Derby County's hopes of avoiding liquidation seem unlikely to be eased when the Derby City Council meet on Thursday to consider the club's plight. County are £1.4m in debt, according to a confidential report by Ray Cowlishaw, council treasurer

Celtic pair passed fit

The Celtic manager, David Hay, announced yesterday that Paul McStay and Tom McAdam would be fit for Wednesday's UEFA Cup third round second leg match against Nottingham Forest at Parkhead.

McStay missed Celtic's Scottish premier division game against St Johnstone on Saturday because he was suffering from influenza while McAdam, who has not played since injuring a knee in the goalless first leg in Nottingham, successfully completed a reserve game at the weekend.

Forest are free of injury worries but are without Thijssen who is ineligible until the quarter-finals.

Osvaldo Ardiles could make his first appearance for Tottenham Hotspur since February when on Wednesday Bayern Munich visit White Hart Lane in the competition. He looks certain to be included on the Tottenham substitutes' bench

Watford suffered another setback yesterday as they prepared to leave for Czechoslovakia to play Sparta Prague in another third round tie. Already depleted by injuries and the ineligibility of Reilly, Maurice Johnston and Bardsley, they discovered that David Johnson will be out for six weeks with a chipped ankle bone.

Johnson was injured in a reserve match on Saturday but Watford, who trail 3-2 from the first leg, will be able to call on Jobson who has reported fit again after injuring an ankle.

FOOTBALL



James: back in form at Sunderland

Wales look sharper for recall of James

Leighton James, the Sunderland winger, yesterday received an international recall that can take him - and Wales - into the European championship finals in France next year. Mike England, manager of Wales, sees this as a big psychological blow by bringing James into the national side for next week's crucial qualifying tie against Yugoslavia in Cardiff. Wales must win to make sure of becoming Britain's sole representative in the finals in June.

"I'll be doing everything I can to help Wales qualify," James said. "I do not know whether my recall is meant as a one off or if there is a place for me in future Wales' plans. I haven't spoken to Mike England yet, but I have my own hopes."

The chances are that a win is the only result that can stretch James' recall beyond the 90 minutes at Ninian Park, but he acknowledged: "I am just glad to be involved again and I am looking forward to joining up with the squad on Sunday. Things have gone well this season at Sunderland, but Wales have also done well and in that respect I am a bit surprised to be back."

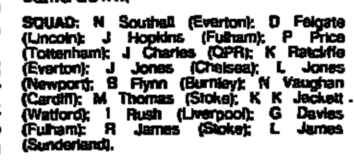
England, who has also recalled Kenny Jackett of Watford, after Wales' defeat in Bulgaria last month, confirmed: "Anybody who has Leighton's ability and is in form must be considered. On his day he can be devastating and according to reports I've had he is playing consistently well."

James and Brian Flynn, the captain, are the only two survivors from the Welsh side beaten by the Yugoslavs in the 1976 European championship quarter-finals.

James's last appearance was as substitute against England at Wembley in February and he must wait to discover how he will be employed next week. "He can put me on from the start - which I would prefer - or he can hold me back until the last half an hour," James said.

Mickey Thomas, of Stoke, who had a disappointing game in Sophia, looks the man likely to be affected if James plays from the start. Jackett should resume his midfield anchor role, as Peter Nicholas is both suspended and injured. David Giles, Nicholas' Crystal Palace colleague, is the other player to stand down.

SQUAD: N Southall (Everton); D Felgate (Lincoln); J Hopkins (Fulham); P Price (Tottenham); J Charles (QPR); K Ratcliffe (Everton); J Jones (Chelsea); L Jones (Newport); B Flynn (Burnley); N Vaughan (Cardiff); M Thomas (Stoke); K K Jackett (Watford); I Rush (Liverpool); G Davies (Fulham); R James (Stoke); L James (Sunderland).



Signing-off flourish from Hopkins

By Dennis Shaw

Notts Co 1
Birmingham City 3

The all-midland marathon Milk Cup third round ended finally at Meadow Lane, at the fourth attempt, with Birmingham grasping the prize of a home tie against the holders, Liverpool. This takes place at St Andrew's on Tuesday December 20 when a quarter final against Sheffield Wednesday at Hillsborough will be at stake.

By opening up a 3-0 lead in enterprising fashion by half time Birmingham breathed life and action into a tie which had previously seemed to be dying of boredom. The fixture of such negative pedigree was given its first encouraging lift when Hopkins drove a right-footed shot low into the County net.

Speeding through a defensive gap in pursuit of a forward header by Halsall, his shot beat McDonagh with both its pace and its accuracy. This goal ended a barren spell in this particular tie of 294 minutes since the 2-2 draw of the intitial meeting. It also brought welcome relief for Birmingham in terms of their first goal in the Cup and League for eight hours.

The predictable outcome was that both sides awoke from their slumbers. Christie had headed over the crossbar from Fashanu's right wing centre.

Within 10 minutes of their opening goal they increased their lead through Harford. Van Den Hauwe's centre from the left was played in early, defenders were ill-prepared and the gangling striker's head steered the ball in. This was Harford's eighth goal of the season.

County were now confronted by a side defending their lead numerically in both midfield and defence and breaking forward with menace. When Hopkins was despatched into another forward sprint similar to his goal opening, he should have done better than strike his shot against McDonagh's body.

Althouth County desperately missed Rolder, Coton had not been without his moments under pressure, an O'Neill shot requiring an agile intervention. Hopkin's second goal was supplied by Gayle five minutes before the break from a low pass which he side-footed in for a 3-0 lead.

Hopkins's first half goals were a signing off flourish before a three match ban which he begins on Saturday.

Having broken the shackles of their run of poor results, Birmingham's confidence returned in first a trickle and then a flood tide.

The Liverpool manager, Joe Fagan, who had admitted being impressed with them after Saturday's narrow first division victory at Anfield, was no doubt equally taken with them in his second viewing in three days.

County gallantly stroved to retrieve what looked a lost cause with a show of second half spirit. The persistent Fashanu raised flickering hopes with a low cross shot which skimmed the upright. County had McFarland on as substitute for Benjamin. There were cautions for Fashanu and Worthington and Birmingham's Blake.

O'Neill scored for County through a packed goalmouth in the eighty-first minute.

NOTTS COUNTY: S McDonagh; M Goodwin, N Worthington, P Richards, D Hunt, T Benjamin, M O'Neill, J Fashanu, T Christie, R Harkouk, J Chedozie.
BIRMINGHAM CITY: T Coton, J Hagan, P Van Den Hauwe, N Blake, W Wright, M Halsall, H Gayle, L Phillips, M Harford, M Kuhl, R Hopkins.
Referee: P Willis (Meadowfield, co Durham.

● Alan Devonshire has a slight hamstring injury and West Ham include teenagers Alan Dickens and former England schoolboy Warren Donald in their squad for the Milk Cup fourth round replay at Everton

Everton recall Adrian Heath in place of their ineligible forward Andy Gray and their manager Howard Kendall may be forced to make a second change in the side which beat Manchester United on Saturday as John Bailey stands by in case Higgins fails a late test.

O'Neill back in favour

John O'Neill's season has brightened with his recall by Northern Ireland against Scotland in the British championship game at Belfast next week. The 24-year-old centre-half was dropped by Leicester, stripped of the captaincy, and transfer-listed after an early season pay row. And then Irish manager Billy Bingham, ignored the frequently capped defender for this year's opening three internationals.

Now, with 37-year-old Chris Nicholl's international career put on ice, O'Neill has been given a second chance.

"I'm obviously delighted," he said. "It was a blow when I was left out by Leicester, but it hit much harder when I realised it would affect my international place, too. I'd been a regular since 1980, and it left me really down." Even so, O'Neill, reestablished in the Leicester defence and playing well, is not guaranteed a recall. Bolton's McElhinney had a fine debut last month in the win in West Germany, and Arsenal's uncapped Hill is also a contender. Bingham took time to contact Nicholl, to reassure him that he still plays a part in his thinking and the Grimsby assistant manager's response delighted Bingham.

The Scots have not won in Belfast since 1970, but the Irish will be without the former Watford striker, Armstrong, who has not been released by his Spanish club, Real Mallorca.

However, both midfield players, McIlroy and McCreery who missed the trip to Hamburg, are back in the party.

McIlroy met Stoke's manager, Richie Barker, yesterday to discuss a transfer request

PARTY
P Jennings (Arsenal), J Platt (Ballymena), J Nicholl (Rangers), M Donaghy (Luton Town), P Ramsey (Leicester City), J McClelland (Rangers), G McElhinney (Bolton Wanders), C Hill (Arsenal), J O'Neill (Leicester City), M O'Neill (Notts County), S McIlroy (Stoke City), D McCreery (Newcastle United), W Hamilton (Burnley), N Whiteside (Manchester United), T Stewart (Queen's Park Rangers), T Cochrane (Gillingham).

BOXING

Bruno can scale this man mountain from Louisiana

By Srikumar Sen, Boxing Correspondent

It does not matter whether it is by design or by accident, or both, that Frank Bruno finds himself up there in the top 10 of the World Boxing Association list, but now that he is there he must know that it is a slippery slope that he is on.

Not only will he be expected, by those up there who like him, to face reasonable opposition but he will be a target for any struggling heavyweight hoping to break into the top 10 by knocking Bruno's block off. And they will be encouraged by the near miss of Jumbo Cummings last October. Walter Santemore, 6ft 5½in and 16st, is one of those who thinks he can thump Bruno tonight at the Albert Hall. The American has been Gerry Cooney's chief sparring partner for two and a half years and believes it is time that paid off.

"Cooney hospitalizes most of his sparring partners but I have sparred with him for two and a half years and he has knocked me down only once", the former police officer said. "I have heard that Bruno knocks his opponents out in the first and second round but I have seen plenty like him. I am looking for a place in the top 10."

Santemore is 32-years-old and a born-again-Christian, but that is not likely to make him turn the other cheek. He has had 35 contests and won 25 of them, including a decision over Earnie Shavers. He has stopped 14 opponents. Santemore, however, has a deep scar under his left eye that can prove a tempting target for the Bruno right. Bruno's manager, Terry Lawless, says that the big American is a "smotherer", which fits in with the psyche of an aging sparring partner. If he spends his time smothering he will not be hitting our boy too hard or too often.

Bruno's contests are always absorbing as much from the point of view of his development as from the skill of his matchmakers. At this stage of his career they are unlikely to slip up and it is unlikely that Santemore will be able to stand u to Bruno's blows – the right must be the hardest in the world. But he does need a slow moving target or a standing one and the man-mountain from Orleans could just fit the bill.

The contest that could have the crowd on their feet is Lloyd Honeyghan's defence of his British welterweight title against Cliff Gilpin, of Telford. The last time the two met for Colt Jones's vacant title, the Bermondsey boxer found himself on the floor early in the bout. But he picked himself up and came straight back at Gilpin and gave him a spot of the same. Only after 12 exciting rounds did Honeyghan lift the title. Honeyghan will be watching for that right this time, but there should not be too long a wait before sparks start flying.

SQUASH RACKETS

A tarnished triumph

From Richard Eaton, Munich

Frequent skirmishes between players and officials have provided a curiously rancorous background to a bright and optimistic World Open championship which finishes when Jahangir Khan of Pakistan, the holder and overwhelming favourite to win the title for the third time, takes on Chris Dittmar, a fellow 19-year-old from Australia, in today's final in Munich.

This bad feeling is nothing new. Two years ago in Canada the bickering was, if anything, worse. What is surprising about the latest outbreak is that it should have been permitted to occur during an event that in many ways is another episode in the continuing success story of squash.

This is the best sponsorship in the history of the world open thanks to the involvement of Canadian Club. It is also the glossiest presentation the sport has had by far, with a lot of time and effort put into a Playboy-sponsored Miss World Squash competiton.

That in itself has been a bone of contention. Not all of the potential winners were happy to find they were requested to pose nude as the Playmate of the Month and there were tearful refusals to do so. More importantly the World Open players often felt that in the process they were being neglected. Some were displeased with playing on the sealed floors which frequently made the courts slippery, and many were angry about transport arrangements. Threats to withdraw or at least not to return became a muttered commonplace.

One cannot help feeling that had the International Squash Players Association found it possible orworth while to spend the money to have a representative present a great deal might have been achieved for their members.

As it is the event has on balance probably been an interesting if rather bizarre success, although without the experienced team of assistants available for last year's championship it has not been comparable to the major breakthrough at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham.

But perhaps this does not matter. Most important of all a major event has been taken as part of a crusade to the fastest developing squash country in the would and attracted plenty of attention. At the moment about half a million people play the game in West Germany, and it is a fair bet that in three to five years after Jahangir achieves his treble today this country will be the second biggest squash nation in the world.

BASKETBALL

Solent and Palace pull away

By Nicholas Harling

The first division table is beginning to acquire a familiar look as the top clubs move further ahead of those who had the temerity to produce early season challenges.

The situation in the National League was illustrated with a weekend victories of Solent Stars and Blue Nun Crystal Palace over the two clubs least expected to keep with them. Solent, the leaders, comfortably accounted for Bracknell Pirates 95-81 in spite of the 41 points that Callandrillo sank for the home side.

FSO Cars Warrington did not alarm Palace, who, with the help of 26 points for Kellerman recovered quickly from their midweek defeat by Solent winning 83-68.

The form of Palace and Solent who meet in the National Cup semi-finals on December 12 and 19 augurs well for their chances in the group quarter-finals on their respective European competitions this week. Solent visit Cologne today in the European Cup Winners' Cup and Palace are in Antibes for tomorrow's Korac Cup tie.

Warrington went from their defeat at Palace to an even heavier reverse, 99-77, on Sunday at Brighton, who thus completed a surprise double over them. As the surprise contenders falter, Austin-Rover Sunderland, another of the big names, are exploiting the situation. They moved into third place, overcoming Fire Ceramics Bolton 123-99.

Without a win after 16 games, Bolton seem to be heading for relegation as are the once mighty John Carr Doncaster. They fielded their two newcomers Kosher, form Sunderland, and Lee, from Kingston, but still succumbed 103-91 at home to Lee's old club.

Olvatine Hemel Hempstead, who finished third last season, must also be starting to look over their shoulders after their surprisingly heavy home defeat 109-92 by Manchester Giants for whom Moorehead (25 points) is certainly making an impact, providing the effervescent Brookins (31) with the support he has been lacking.

ICE HOCKEY

Smith finds right blend

By Robert Pryce

Two weeks ago, Tom Smith promised that he would go on switching the imported players on his team "until we get it right". Now, after his fourth change in a little over two months, Durham may have got it right.

On Sunday at Streatham, Durham Wasps crushed the British League premier division's only unbeaten team, 10-5. Jamie Crapper, a newly-signed left wing, scored three goals.

Mr Smith made his most recent change after Durham had lost 3-10 to Streatham in the English final of the Autumn Cup, dismissing an American netminder, Marhoffer, and replacing him with Crapper. The Canadian scored three times in his first game, and in his first four games, he has scored 14 goals and assisted on seven others.

Four of Durham's goals on Sunday were scored while they were understrength with players serving penalties. For a spell in the second period, during which they were outscored 5-1, Streatham were pinned in their own zone by Durham's quick and increasingly confident fore checking. Durham's two wins over the weekend have moved them up to fourth place in the league.

BRITISH LEAGUE: Premier division: Cleveland 8 (Earle 3) Durham 10; Dundee 11 (Halpin 3, A Wood 3), Nottingham 3, Fife 6, Whitley Bay 6; Ayr 12 (Watt 4, Bedard 4), Nottingham 4; Murrayfield 9 (T Hand 4), Fife 2; Streatham 5 (Leggatt 3), Durham 10 (Crapper 3); Whitley Bay 7 (Towns 5), Dundee 10 (Halpin 4, Walker 3). First division: Blackpool 7, Bournemouth 3; Grimsby 9, Crowtree 14; Peterborough 8, Glasgow 3; Richmond 7, Blackpool 9; Southampton 14, Bristol 1; Solihull 12, Altrincham 2.

IN BRIEF

A record prize money of £410,000 will be at stake in the Open golf championship at St Andrews next July. This is an unprecedented jump of £100,000 over the total purse at Royal Birkdale four months ago. The composite and reserved stand seats are already sold out and tickets for admission are in great demand.

● Arnold Palmer beat off a challenge from Billy Casper to win the Boca Grove PGA senoir classic by three strokes. It was Palmer's first victory in 16 months. Palmer had a 67 for a 17-under-par total of 271. Casper 65 for 274.

CRICKET: Yorkshire's new date for their special general meeting to debate the sacking of Geoff Boycott is Janary 21 at Harrogate.

TENNIS: Sixty-four British men and women will gain win the chance to complete in the Pernod club champion of champions tennis series finals in Marbella, Spain, next autumn. The Qualifiers will come from 32 clubs, men with points in the Association of Tennis Professional's international list or players on the LTA national rankings will not be eligible.

● Next year's French Open at the Roland Garros stadium from May 28 to June 10 will offer a record $1.8m prize money.

BOWLS: The English Women's Bowling Association have appointed a committee to revise rules governing amateur status and professionalism.

SKIING: Hanni Wenzel, of Liechtenstein, had two fast training runs on the downhill course at Val d'Isère. Miss Wenzel was seventh out of 92 competitors on both runs over the 2,680 metre course.

MOTOR CYCLING: Randy Mamola has signed to ride in the new transatlantic match at Donington Park at Easter.

MARATHON: Marti Killholma of Finland won the first California International Marathon in Sacramento covering the distance in 2hr. 13min. 35secs. Ryszard Marczak, of Poland was second in 2:14:15. John Halberstadt, a South African, came third in 2:14:37. Gabrielle Anderson of Switzerland won the Women's division with a time of 2:33:0.

SPEED SKATING: West Germany's Olympic speed-skaters have broken off a training session on the Olympic course in Sarajevo and returned home because of appalling track conditions.

Best player not good enough

WORLD FOOTBALL
Brian Glanville

Sad that Watford, who visit Prague in the UEFA Cup, facing a 3-2 deficit against Sparta, cannot take with them the team which won so brilliantly at Wolverhampton last Saturday: both the goal scorers, Reilly and Johnston, are ineligible.

Watching them in the first leg at Vicarage Road, one marvelled at the fact that it took Watford an hour to sweep into their usual exuberant, long ball style. Instead, they tried to play Sparta at their own pace and their own game, which was fatal.

The tall, blond Berger dominated that hour, scoring a marvellous long-range goal, and hardly wasting a pass. Afterwards, when I asked the former Czech international manager, Jezek, whether and when Berger would return to the Czech team, he answered that he would have to: he was the best player in the country.

Well, Berger did not come back for the subsequent, vital home game against Romania in the European Championship and the Czechs, deprived of the calculation and poise he would have brought them, played a nervous game against the bruising Romanians, drawing 1-1 after falling behind, and were thus eliminated. Romania, guided by the elegant deep-lying left winger of the 70s Lucescu, go to France next June.

Not that their present team shows much reflection of Lucescu's sensitive personality and sophisticated playing ways. Enzo Bearzot, Italy's team manager – they have still a home game to come with Cyprus in the same group – sourly observed: "I'm sorry for Czechoslovakia. I would undoubtedly have preferred them to qualify, instead of the Romanians. One sees that you can evidently go a long way through hard play."

Well, Bearzot ought to know, having promoted Benetti and Gentile, who looked after Maradona and Zico so solicitously in the last World Cup, broke Bastrup's jaw in the 1983 European Cup final and missed Sunday's game between Juventus and Roma because his colleague, Tardelli, crashed into him in a training game. Gentile had to go to hospital unconscious on a stretcher, with damage to his kidneys. The biter bit.

Tottenham Hotspur, like Watford, finished their first leg UEFA Cup tie a goal down, to Bayern Munich. However that was in the away leg, and at White Hart Lane, they have a good chance of wiping out the deficit. Hoddle, stung no doubt by the criticisms of Beckenbauer after the first leg, can hardly play so badly again, and it is his instant, inspired long passes which could break the sweeper defence, so well marshalled by Augenthaler, and take Tottenham through.

Inter Milan, still in a cold sweat no doubt while UEFA deliberate what to do with them on December 15, over the alleged attempt by a Dutch intermediary to "buy" the manager of Gronigen in the UEFA Cup second round, play at home to FA Austria on Wednesday.

Austria had a message for Inter. In a postponed game against Sturm Graz, then top of the league, they rattled in seven goals, three of them going to the gifted Nyilasi of Hungary, another five went in on Sunday against Neusiedl. Inter must be feeling a little sick of Hungarians this week, now that Peter Borenich's book Only the Ball has a Skin, published in Budapest, has blown the whistle on their intermediary, Deszo Solti, who made an unsuccessful attempt to bribe Vadas, the Hungarian referee of the European Cup semi-final return with Real Madrid, in Milan in 1966.

Where Borenich's sensational book makes UEFA look particularly sick is with the fact that Solti was the key figure when they let Juventus off the hook 10 years ago, after he had tried to bribe the Portuguese referee, Lobo, before the Derby-Juventus European Cup semi-final.

Meanwhile, Juventus still have not wholly escaped the ripples of the match a couple of seasons ago, drawn away to Bologna. The magistrates continue to investigate.

That was the game before which the Bologna midfielder Colomba, phoned his friend and former club colleague Chiodi, then of AC Milan, in Milan and asked him to bet some £3,000 for him on a draw. Juventus took the lead when the Bologna goalkeeper let a shot slip through his arms, but Brio, the Juventus centre-half, obligingly headed through his own goal.

Altrincham march again with new breed of giants

In the light of Altrincham's FA Cup exploits in recent years, it would hardly be termed a surprise if they won at Darlington on Saturday in the second round of this season's competition. Over the last 10 years Altrincham have recorded nine victories over League sides, drawn with Tottenham Hotspur and Everton on their own grounds and established a record for a non-League club by reaching the third round four years in succession.

Should Altrincham live up to their giant killing reputation, this season, however, it will be probably the greatest achievement yet by their manager, Tony Saunders. In the last 18 months he has broken up the side that lifted the Cheshire club from obscurity to national fame and only in recent weeks has the newly assembled team shown the sort of form that took their predecessors to two successive Alliance Premier League championships.

Saunders, who joined Altrincham as assistant manager in 1971 and was appointed manager nearly eight years ago, began rebuilding at the end of the 1981-82 season. Altrincham had that season reached the third round of the Cup and had played at Wembley in the final of the FA Trophy – they lost 1-0 to Enfield – but by then the average age of the team was 31 and an indifferent season in the league indicated they were beyond their best.

Most of the heroes of Altrincham's finest hours have now left the club. Of those who remain, Johnson and Davison are still regular first team players. Heathcote has been sidelined by injury and Allan has become assistant manager.

The present side, with an average age of about 26, is based on players like Dance (signed from Stafford Rangers), Skeete (Runcorn) and Darbyshire (Mossley) who have proved themselves at other clubs to be among the best in non-League football. Some have played in the League – Constantine and Cruickshank for Bury, Esser for Rochdale – but th most experienced player of all, Kenyon, the former Everton defender, has been out for several weeks with a hamstring injury and is almost certain to miss Saturday's match.

Last season, in the middle of Saunder's rebuilding programme, Altrincham beat Rochdale in the first round of the Cup but then lost to Huddersfield Town, thereby failing for the first time in five seasons to reach the third round. They were also knocked out of the Trophy in the third round and finished below half way in the league.

After an unspectacular start to this season, a good run in recent weeks has taken Altrincham to third place in the Alliance. "We're gradually getting things right, though we're not there yet," Saunders said. "It's difficult rebuilding a side because players today aren't as professional as they used to be. It will also be very difficult for us to match the old Altrincham side in terms of winning trophies. They were a one-off team – part timers who were thoroughly professional in their attitude."

Paul Newman

Scottish premier division

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Aberdeen	15	12	1	2	41	8	25
Celtic	15	10	2	3	39	18	22
Dundee United	15	9	2	4	31	15	20
Hearts	15	6	4	5	17	19	16
St Mirren	15	4	7	4	23	22	15
Hibernian	15	7	1	7	23	27	15
Dundee	15	6	2	7	22	27	14
Rangers	15	5	2	8	20	24	12
Motherwell	15	1	5	9	10	28	7
St Johnstone	15	2	0	13	11	48	4

Scottish first division

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Partick Thistle	17	11	3	3	33	21	25
Morton	17	8	6	3	37	28	22
Dumbarton	17	8	6	3	28	19	22
Falkirk	17	10	2	5	25	19	22
Kilmarnock	17	9	2	6	26	22	20
Brechin City	17	7	5	5	28	26	19
Clydebank	17	7	4	6	28	24	18
Airdrieonians	17	6	5	6	18	18	17
Hamilton Acad	17	4	7	6	17	21	15
Clyde	17	4	5	8	20	21	13
Ayr United	17	3	7	7	28	32	13
Meadowbank Thistle	17	4	4	9	14	30	12
Raith Rovers	17	3	5	9	17	29	11
Alloa Athletic	17	3	3	11	20	29	9

Scottish second division

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Forfar Ath	17	12	4	1	33	14	28
Stirling Alb	17	10	5	2	28	15	25
Queen O'Sth	17	10	3	4	26	13	23
Berwick Rangrs	17	7	5	5	26	17	19
Arbroath	17	8	3	6	28	20	19
Stranraer	17	6	6	5	24	21	18
East Fife	17	7	3	7	24	25	17
Stenhousemuir	17	7	3	7	21	25	17
Dunfermline Ath	17	5	6	6	17	18	16
Queen's Park	17	6	3	8	23	27	15
Cowdenbeath	17	4	4	9	18	25	12
E. Stirling	17	4	3	10	18	29	11
Montrose	17	5	0	12	18	35	10
Albion Rovers	17	2	4	11	20	38	8

European and other overseas leagues

ARGENTINE: Ferrocarril Oeste 0, Platense 2; Union de Santa Fe 3, Rosario 1; Huracan 3, Racing Club 1; Instituto Cordoba 3, Talleres Cordoba 2; San Lorenzo 2, Velez Sarsfield 3; Racing Cordoba 4, Temperley 0; Independiente 3, Nueva Chicago 2; Newell's Old Boys 3, Argentinos Juniors 3; River Plate 1, Estudiantes 1.

BELGIAN: Anderlecht 4, Lokeren 2; Courtrai 2, Waregem 2; Seraing 2, Molenbeek 2; FC Bruges 0, Standard Liege 0; Beveren 2, Antwerp 1; Beringen 0, KV Mechelen 0; Lierse 4, Waterschei 1; Beerschot 0, Cercle Bruges 3; Ghent 0, FC Liege 2.

BULGARIAN: CSKA Septemvrisko Zname 5, ZSK Spartak 0; Etur 1, Levski Spartak 0; Slavia 1, Chernomorets 2; Botev Vratsa 2, Trakia 1; Lokomotiv Plovdiv 1, Belasitsa 0; Cherno More 4, Haskovo 0; Sliven 1, Shoumen 0; Beroe 0, Lokomotiv Sofia 0.

CZECHOSLOVAK: Slavia Prague 4, Sklounion Teplice 2; Plastika Nitra 0, RH Cheb 1; Tatran Presov 1, Sparta Praha 1; Banik Ostrava 1, Bohemians Praha 0; Slovan Bratislava 3, Dukla Banska Bystrica 2; Dukla Prague 2, TJ Vitkovice 0; ZVL Zilina 3, Inter Bratislava 1; Lokomotiv Kosice 1, Spartak Trnava 0.

DUCH: Helmond Sport 1, Volendam 2; Fortuna Sittard 1, Pec Zwolle 1; Feyenoord 4, Willem II Tilburg 0; Haarlem 5, Utrecht 1; Groningen 1, DS '79 Dordrecht 1; Ajax 4, Sparta 0; Go Eagles Deventer 4, Excelsior 1; AZ '67 Alkmaar 2, Roda JC Kerkrade 0; Den Bosch 2, PSV Eindhoven 4.

FRENCH: Paris St Germain 0, Nantes 0; Nimes 1, Bordeaux 2; Auxerre 1, Toulouse 1; Rennes 3, Strasbourg 0; Metz 2, Toulon 0; Bastia 3, Laval 0; Lille 0, Rouen 1; Saint-Etienne 1, Brest 0; Sochaux 1, Nancy 0.

ITALIAN: Avellino 1, Inter Milan 1; Catania 0, Napoli 0; Juventus 2, Roma 2; Lazio 1, Fiorentina 2; AC Milan 1, Florentina 2; Pisa 0, Ascoli 1; Sampdoria 1, Verona 0; Udinese 0, Torino 0.

SPANISH: Salamanca 2, Espanol 2; Barcelona 0, Real Zaragoza 0; Atlético Madrid 1, Cadiz 0; Sevilla 0, Real Sociedad 3; Osasuna 2, Valencia 0; Real Mallorca 0, Malaga 0; Athletic Bilbao 2, Real Betis 0, Real Murcia 0, Real Madrid 1; Sporting 5, Real Valladolid 1

PORTUGUESE: Boavista 1, Benfica 2; Sporting 4, Rio Ave 1; Penafiel 0, Porto 1; Portimonense 0, Setubal 0; Guimaraes 2, Estoril 0; Varzim 2, Farense 0; Salgueiros 0, Braga 0; Espinho 1, Agueda 0.

WEST GERMANY: Eintract Brunswick 4, Kickers Offenbach 4; Eintracht Frankfurt 0, SV Hamburg 0, Nuremburg 3, Kaiserslautern 4; Bayern Munich 1, Borussia Dortmund 0; VFB Stuttgart 3, Werder Bremen 0; Mannheim 1, Fortuna Düsseldorf 1; VFL Bochum 2, Arminia Bielefeld 3; Borussia Mönchengladbach 3, Bayer Leverkusen 1, Cologne 3, Bayer Uerdingen 0.

YUGOSLAVIA: Radnicki Nis 4, Olimpija Ljubljana 0; Osijek 1, Dynamo Vinkovi 0; Vardar Skopje 1, Celik Zenica 0; Red Star Belgrade 1, Sarajevo 0; Velez Mostar 0, Vojvodina Novi Sad 0, Hajduk Split 1, Dynamo Zagreb 1, Sloboda Tuzla 1, Rijeka 1, Zeljeznicar Sarajevo 1, Partizan Belgrade 1; Buducnost Titograd 3, Pristina 0

FOR THE RECORD

ICE HOCKEY

NATIONAL LEAGUE: New York Islanders 4, Edmonton Oilers 2; New York Rangers 6, Minnesota North Stars 4; New Jersey Devils 6, Detroit Red Wings 0; Hartford Whalers 6, Philadelphia Flyers 5; Buffalo Sabres 6, Montreal Canadiens 2; Boston Bruins 4, Washington Capitals 1; Winnipeg Jets 7, Los Angeles Kings 5.

Wales Conference

Patrick Division	W	L	T	PTS	GF	GA
New York Rangers	16	9	4	36	119	102
New York Islanders	17	9	1	35	118	96
Philadelphia Flyers	15	9	3	33	117	97
Washington Capitals	12	14	2	26	93	101
Pittsburgh Penguins	6	18	3	15	84	114
New Jersey Devils	4	21	1	9	72	124
Adams Division						
Buffalo Sabres	16	8	3	35	110	95
Boston Bruins	16	7	2	34	120	78
Quebec Nordiques	15	11	3	33	138	104
Montreal Canadiens	12	13	1	25	104	104
Hartford Whalers	11	11	2	24	91	95

Campbell Conference

Norris Division	W	L	T	PTS	GF	GA
Minnesota Nth Stars	14	10	3	31	129	126
Toronto Maple Leafs	11	12	3	25	112	124
Chicago Black Hwks	11	14	2	24	97	109
Detroit Red Wings	10	13	2	22	89	101
St Louis Blues	9	14	3	21	98	118
Smyth Division						
Edmonton Oilers	20	5	3	43	166	112
Calgary Flames	11	11	4	26	97	105
Vancouver Canucks	11	13	3	25	114	117
Winnipeg Jets	9	14	3	21	110	130
Los Angeles Kings	7	16	5	19	114	136

BASKETBALL

NATION ASSOCIATION: Philadelphia 76ers 121, Boston Celtics 114; Los Angeles Lakers 120, San Diego Clippers 99; Phoenix Suns 122, San Antonio Spurs 108.

Eastern Conference

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia 76ers	14	4	.778	-
New York Knicks	13	6	.684	1½
Boston Celtics	13	6	.684	1½
New Jersey Nets	8	9	.471	5½
Washington Bullets	7	11	.389	7
Central Division				
Milwaukee Bucks	12	6	.667	-
Detroit Pistons	10	9	.526	2½
Atlanta Hawks	9	9	.500	3
Cleveland Cavaliers	6	13	.316	6½
Chicago Bulls	5	11	.313	6
Indiana Pacers	4	14	.222	8

Western Conference

Midwest Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Dallas Mavericks	13	4	.765	-
Denver Nuggets	10	8	.556	3½
Utah Jazz	11	9	.550	3½
Kansas City Kings	8	10	.444	5½
Houston Rockets	7	11	.389	6½
San Antonio Spurs	7	13	.350	7½
Pacific Division				
Los Angeles Lakers	13	5	.722	-
Portland Trail Blazers	12	7	.632	1½
Golden State Warriors	9	10	.474	4½
Seattle Supersonics	9	10	.474	4½
Phoenix Suns	6	13	.316	7½
San Diego Clippers	6	14	.300	8

AMERICAN FOOTBALL

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Miami Dolphins 24, Houston Oilers 17; Cincinnati Bengals 23, Pittsburgh Steelers 10; Philadelphia Eagles 13, Los Angeles Rams 9; Washington Redskins 37, Atlanta Falcons 21; Dalls Cowboys 35, Seattle Seahawks 10; San Francisco 49ers 35, Tampa Bay Buccaneers 21; New England Patriots 7, New Orleans Saints 0, Buffalo Bills 14, Kansas City Chiefs 9, New York Jets 10, Baltimore Colts 6, Green Bay Packers 31, Chicago Bears 28; Denver Broncos 27, Cleveland Browns 6; St Louis Cardinals 10 New York Giants 6.

AMERICAN FOOTBALL

AMERICAN CONFERENCE, EAST

	W	L	D	F	A	Pct
Miami Dolphens	10	4	0.714	324	212	
Buffalo Bills	8	6	0.571	259	297	
New England Patriots	7	7	0.500	247	258	
New York Jets	7	7	0.500	292	263	
Baltimore Colts	6	8	0.429	225	323	
CENTRAL						
Pittsburgh Steelers	9	5	0.643	304	266	
Cleveland Browns	8	6	0.571	299	291	
Cincinnati Bengals	6	8	0.429	315	273	
Houston Oilers	1	13	0.071	244	413	
WEST						
Los Angeles Raiders	11	3	0.786	388	290	
Denver Broncos	8	6	0.571	264	260	
Seattle Seahawks	7	7	0.500	362	379	
Kansas City Chiefs	5	9	0.357	300	309	
San Diego Chargers	5	9	0.357	303	394	

NATIONAL CONFERENCE, EAST

	W	L	D	F	A	Pct
Dallas Cowboys	12	2	0.857	452	287	
Washington Redskins	12	2	0.857	479	300	
St Louis Cardinals	6	7	1 .462	309	397	
Philadelphia Eagles	5	9	0.357	309	271	
New York Giants	3	10	1 .250	233	299	
CENTRAL						
Detroit Lions	7	6	0.538	302	247	
Minnesota Vikings	7	6	0.538	281	302	
Green Bay Packers	7	7	0.500	396	407	
Chicago Bears	6	8	0.429	269	267	
Tampa Bay Buccaneers	2	12	0.143	212	345	
WEST						
Los Angeles Rams	8	6	0.571	328	299	
San Francisco 49ers	8	6	0.571	367	266	
New Orleans Saints	7	7	0.500	275	294	
Atlanta Falcons	6	8	0.429	315	344	

CRICKET

SHEFFIELD SHIELD: (In Adelaide): South Australia 303 and 182; Western Australia 266 and 219 for 5 (G Shipperd 70 not out, B Laird 64). Western Australia won by five wickets. (In Sydney): New South Wales 141 and 207, Queensland 373 and 62 for 2. Queensland won by 8 wickets.

RUGBY UNION

School Matches: Abingdon 14, St. Edward's, Oxford 6; Abbot Beyne 18, John Cleveland 12; Allhallows 6, Kelly 3; Bedford 16, Haileybury 13; Bembridge (I..W.) 16, Ryde 23; Berkhamsted 13, Haberdashers' Aske's Elstree 0; Bishops Wordsworth 22, King Edward VI, Southampton 15; Blundell's 17, Denstone 0; Bryanston 12, Millfield 34; Chislehurst and Sidcup GS 48, Howard 0; Chiswick 30, Beverley 10; Clifton 0 Sherborne 14; Cranleigh 10, Dulwich 8; Culford 24, Framlingham 3; Dean Close 16, Cheltenham GS 16; Denstone 0, Trent 14; Douai 15, Oratory 0; Dover 35, Sir Roger Manswood's 3; Duke of York's RMS 33, Bethany 4; Durham 28, Barnard Castle 3; Ellesmere 27, Merchant Taylors', Crosby 5; Eltham 6, Colfe's 6.

Fettes 20, Edinburgh Academy 15; Giggleswick 16, St. Peter's, York 3; Glenalmond 74, Morrison's Academy 3; Guildford RGS 6, Reigate 10; Harrow 4, Radley 4; High Wycombe RGS 36, St. Bartholomew's, Newbury 3; Hipperholme GS 6, Woodhouse Grove 13; Hurstpierpoint 12, Brighton 11; Ipswich 38, Woolverstone Hall 8; John Fisher 26, St. Dunstan's 0; Judd 30, St. Mary's, Sidcup 9; Kent College 18, Gravesend 4; King Edward's, Camp Hill 19, Bablake 12; King's, Bruton 27, Colston's 7; King's, Canterbury 7, Epsom 15; King's, Worcester 13, Bromsgrove 9; Kingswood 14, Bristol GS 13; Langley Park 3, Dartford GS 40; Leeds GS 12, Doncaster GS 0; Llandovery 22, St. Cyres's 0; Lord Wandsworth 42, Leighton Park 0; Loughborough GS 14, King Henry VIII, Coventry 20.

Marling 12, Belmont Abbey 7; Mill Hill 4, St. Paul's 16; Milton Abbey 14, Clayesmore 7; Monkton Combe 6, Wellington (Somerset) 6; Monmouth 30, Cheltenham 3; Mount St. Mary's 3, Hymer's 12; Oundle 21, Felsted 3; Portsmouth GS. 13, Churchers 3; Silcoates 3, Pocklington 23; Prior Park 31, Rendcombe 0; Purley HS. 4, Maidstone GS. 36; Queen Elizabeth GS., Wakefield 59, Ashville 4; Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Bristol 47 King Edward's, Bath 3; Queen Mary's, Walsall 10, Lichfield Friary 7; Queen's, Taunton 44, Wells Cathedral 8; Reading 32, Penyrheol 12; Rochester Math 6, St. Olave's 22; Royal Latin 34, Wrenn 0; Ruthish 7, London Oratory 22; Rydal 16, West Park 34.

St Bees 4, Austin Friars 17; St. George's Harpenden 9, St Albans 22; St George's Weybridge 12, St Benedict's Ealing 10; St John's Leatherhead 11, Tiffin 13; St Lawrence, Ramsgate 8, St Agustine's 0; Sevenoaks 9, Christ's Hospital 6; Shebbear 9, West Buckland 13; Skinners 28, Chatham GS 17; Solihull 9, Bishop Vesey's 0; Stowe 14, Kingsbridge 3; Taunton 10, Canford 3; The Leys 19, Bedford Modern 10; Trinity, Croydon 13, Wallington HS 7; UCS 48, St Ignatius 3; Whitefriars 35, Lucton 3; Whitgift 30, Eastbourne 9; Wimbledon 18, KCS Wimbledon 7; Windsor 16, Pangbourne 6; Woodbridge 0, St Joseph's, Ipswich 35.

GOLF

BOCA RATON, Florida: Final scores: 271: A Palmer, 65, 69, 70, 67. 274: Casper, 68, 66, 75, 65. 278: G Dickins, 68, 69, 67, 74. 280: D Sanders, 69, 67, 72, 70. 281: J Ferree, 69, 71, 74, 67. 282: M Barber, 68, 74, 72, 68; C Giffor, 68, 72, 72, 70; R Toski, 69, 73, 69, 71. 283: J Boros, 69, 68, 72, 74. 284: J Fleck, 68, 68, 73, 75, D January, 68, 68, 73, 75.

FOOTBALL

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Birmingham 1, Norwich 2

TOUR MATCH: Zimbabwe XI 3, Switzerland 2.

RUGBY UNION

Cambridge light on Blues but they should emerge with flying colours

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

On the face of it Oxford University, despite the loss yesterday of Millerchip, their left wing, go into the University Match against Cambridge University at Twickenham today with the more experienced players and the incentive of ending the Light Blue domination of the fixture which has brought them nine wins in the last 11 years.

Five of Oxford's backs – it would have been six but for the hamstring injury to the unfortunate Millerchip allowing Findlay to win his Blue – have experienced the tense atmosphere of Twickenham before, as have three of their forwards.

Only four of Cambridge's sides are Blues, though all of them have appeared on the winning side. Of Oxford's Blues, only one has enjoyed the heady wine of victory and that is O'Brien, who was twice in winning Cambridge sides and now appears for Oxford, the first player to win honours in rugby at both universities.

The records of both universities this term have been disappointing, Oxford's substantially more than Cambridge's. In their senior club games, Cambridge had the consolation of a win over Harlequins, a draw with Richmond and numerous defeats by a mere handful of points.

Oxford have a solitary win over Oxford Town in a term riddled with injuries, though in that respect Cambridge have hardly been let off lightly. It would be no surprise to see a couple of replacements winning Blues today.

Both captains, MacNeill of Oxford and Bailey of Cambridge, would like to see an open game, though the demands of the occasion may stunt their ambition. MacNeill, ever a generous competitor, acknowledges the contribution Cambridge have made to the game over the last decade with a series of free-running sides.

"There is a distinct atmosphere in university rugby which we don't get anywhere else," he said. Perhaps it's a naive atmosphere, that things will always get better but a lot of rugby at the top level is very cynical. People with vision and enthusiasm at the top level are more rare."

MacNeill has been keen to see his players enjoying themselves, but seldom, against bigger, stronger club sides have they had the chance to express themselves. Oxford's main weakness has been in the tight, where Gargan has been overworked at lineouts, and at half back, where Pearson and Barnes have not formed a fluid partnership.

Yet Barnes has the talent, given half-decent ball, to dominate a university match, as a runner or a kicker. He will be the main thorn in Cambridge flesh as will MacNeill's incursions from full back; it is to be hoped that his knee injury sustained in the middle of last month has had time to heal.

Bailey, too, as befits a wing, wants to see his side play 15-man rugby. His forwards have done well this term: the lock, Ewbank, has impressed some knowledgeable observers and Ellison, at No 8, has shown considerable potential. The possibilities presented by backs like Andrew, Smith, Bailey are immense. It is the occasion which may prove daunting.

If we are to see an open game it will depend upon one side obtaining a definite advantage, hence the confidence to use their backs, and that is a condition seldom met in the university match. Nevertheless the all-round ability of Cambridge should win them the Bowring Bowl for the fourth successive year.

Oxford			Cambridge	
*H P MacNeill (Dublin U & St Edmund H)	15	Full back	A W Martin (Cardiff HS & St Edmund H)	15
P J Crowe (Sydney U & U)	14	Right wing	S T Smith (King Ed VI, Lichfield, and Magdalene)	14
T S O'Brien (Bradford GS & U)	13	Right centre	T Paterson-Brown (Glenalmond & Magdalene)	13
D J Coleman (St Edward's C Liverpool & U)	12	Left centre	K G Simms (W Park HS & Emmanuel)	12
A C Findlay (U and Oundle & St Edmund H)	11	Left wing	M D Bailey (Ipswich & Corpus Christi)	11
S Barnes (Bassaleg & St Edmund H)	10	Stand off	C R Andrew (Barnard C & St John's)	10
S B Pearson (Uppingham & Trinity)	9	Scrum half	S N J Roberts (Manchester GS & Christ's)	9
D J Mills (Maritzburg C Natal & St Catherine's)	1	Prop	R C Bailey (Leicester RGS & Fitzwilliam)	1
J P Webster (Bradford GS & Queen's)	2	Hooker	F J Timmins (Wimbledon C & Magdalene)	2
N J Herrod (K Henry VIII, Coventry & St John's)	3	Prop	J D Bush (Batley GS & Pembroke)	3
A S J McQuaid (Bradford GS & Keble)	6	Flanker	I R Morrison (Glenalmond & Pembroke)	6
J B Thomson (Colyers & Keble)	4	Lock	P W David (Guildford RGS & Trinity H)	4
J R H Rosier (Felsted and Keble)	5	Lock	C F Ewbank (Felsted & St John's)	5
R de R Morgan (Christ C Brecon & Worcester)	7	Flanker	A G R Harper (Sydney U & Downing)	7
M F Gargan (St Peter's York & St Edmund H)	8	No 8	J P Ellison (St Peter's, York, & Corpus Christi)	8
*Captain			*Captain	

Referee: J A F Trigg (London)

REPLACEMENTS: 16 G Toogood (Bromsgrove HS and Lincoln), 17 C B Ewart (St Edward's, Oxford and St Edmund, Hull), 18 D Twynham (Morecambe HS and Queen's), 19 A Joyce (Colston's and Keble), 20 G P H Penny (Stellenbosch University and St Edmund Hall), 21 A Roberts (Falmouth and Pembroke).

REPLACEMENTS: 16 J Charlton (Sir William Turner's, Redcar and Pembroke), 17 R Murray (Friary Grange, Lichfield, and Trinity), 18 J C Downs (Bradford GS and Queen's), 19 R D Sanders (King's, Macclesfield, and Queen's), 20 N R Chesworth (Greshams, Holt, and Magdalene), 21 P Higgins (Bradford GS and Jesus).

Romania considers date from England

By David Hands

England, the last of the four home unions to play Romania with a full representative side, have offered January 5, 1985, as the date for a match with the country who beat Wales last month and, on Sunday, went down 26-15 to France in a thrilling international in Toulouse. The Romanians, who were hoping for a three-match tour, are mulling over the date which follows the official invitation made by Derek Morgan, the chairman of the England selectors, when he visited Romania with the England under-23 party last May.

Scotland will make a brief visit to Romania next May, when they will play select XVs in Bucharest and Constanza and return to Bucharest on May 20 for a full international, when the Scottish RU will award caps. The four home unions committee, meeting over the weekend, also agreed matches with Romania for the next three seasons; France will visit them next season and the Romanians visit England: in 1985-86 Romania visit France and Scotland visit Romania; in 1986-87 France visit Romania and Romania visit Ireland.

The Romanians have been making rumbling noises about their English visit over the last two months and, at the same time, they are negotiating the possibility of a game with Australia, to be fitted in next autumn as a warm-up to the Australian tour of Britain and Ireland.

It is this tour which has caused difficulties for the Rugby Football Union, since the country's leading players have enough on their plates in coping with the demands of a tour as well as the international championship.

The January date comes during the Romanian mid-winter break. It seems possible the Romanians were hoping for an early-season tour, which is complicated by the scheduled game between England and a World XV on September 29 to celebrate 75 years of international rugby at Twickenham.

Dick Byres, the Australian referee who took charge of the last two internationals between New Zealand and the British Lions last summer, will officiate in two of this season's international championship games: Ireland v Wales on February 4 and Wales v France on February 18. This is line with recommendations by the International Board.

The four home unions committee have also approved the concept of invitation sides from their countries taking part in the world seven-a-side tournament in Hongkong. Public School Wanderers, Crawshay's Welsh and the Irish Wolfhounds have all been invited to participate in the tournament, to be held next March 31 and April 1.

A standing occasion

Norwich, who reached the third round of the John Player Cup last season before losing to Lichfield, seem likely to go out at the same stage this season, David Hands writes. There may not be too many grumbles from them, however, because at the draw yesterday in London they were given a home tie against Bristol, the holders, which may be the biggest game in their 99-year history. All matches are due to be played on January 28.

Norwich club officials welcomed the game as a wonderful warm-up to their centenary season, when they plan a tour to America, and left London already thinking about temporary stands to accommodate the anticipated crowd.

THIRD ROUND: Old Redcliffians v London Scottish; Southend v Blackheath; Liverpool v Waterloo; Stroud v Plymouth Albion; London Welsh v Lydney; Nuneaton v Richmond; Sale v Moseley; Rosslyn Park v Northampton; Bath v Headingley; Orrell v West Hartlepool; Nottingham v Stourbridge; Norwich v Bristol; Gosforth v Wasps; London Irish v Bedford; Coventry v Leicester; Harlequins v Camborne.

Dates for succeeding rounds: Fourth round: February 25, 1984. Quarter Finals: March 10, 1984. Semi-Finals: March 24, 1984. Final at Twickenham: April 28, 1984.

David Miller thumbs through some Christmas books and points the finger

The hollow gods and the unfortunate men who are forced to serve two masters

Would Manchester United or Liverpool, say, beat the Barbarians or the Lions at rugby? This is not as impertinent a question as it might seem, and is prompted by the current literary throw-ins of the late and revered Carwyn James, the England captain, Peter Wheeler, and the journalist Frank Keating,* which have landed on Santa Claus's shopping list with more accuracy than Ciaran Fitzgerald's line-out deliveries in New Zealand.

In 1892, in aid of charity, the Corinthians defeated the Barbarians at cricket, soccer, athletics ... and rugby. It is tempting to wonder, 90 years on, whether the best round-ball players would still be good enough to challenge a scratch rugby side, in the light of Carwyn's accusation that the five nations have lost sight of the beauty of back play, destroying it by modern crash-ball and second phase play form rucking – "News Zealand's creative contributions to world rugby". The Romanians already have a boost in the open door to rugby superiority.

The Lions are, after all, a scratch side. Their success depends largely upon the coincidence of great players such as Edwards and John, each of whom might have been outstanding at association football.

If you do not have brilliant rugby players, then the chance of putting together a successful scratch team must depend entirely, as Bobby Robson will tell you, upon getting them together for sufficient training under a knowledgeable coach, such as Carwyn in 1971.

With dignity and a commendable absence of rancour, Wheeler discusses among many topics in his book – compiled with my colleague, David Hands – the incomprehensible decision to omit him from the last New Zealand tour.

It has always seemed strange that in rugby the phrase which occurs regularly evey season, going back to the respected O. L. Owen and Uel Titley of these columns, is whether the selectors have doen a good job: as though the selectors were somehow more important than the players.

The genius of a Brace-Smith partnership, the imagination of a Phil Bennett, these are not born in the committee room. The moment the number of selectors is mdore than one man with real knowledge and a clear idea of how the team should play – a fact discovered in sensible football clubs years ago – the less the chance of a coherent team.

Keating, who meanders through cricket and rugby reminiscences with the beckoning appeal of an organ-grinder playing nostalgic, long-lost tunes, quotes David Duckham, scorer of the memorable 1970 try against the Springboks: "In those early days in England, there was a totally different attitude. We took far more risks. It was fun.

"We were allowed scope to dare and scope to enjoy ourselves. Then attitudes changed. International rugby seemed to become too intense ... stamped with a no-risk policy."

Duckham's world and Keating's wide-eyed West Country boyhood, had something of romance – international players travelling to a Twickenham match by train with the crowd, of opponents borrowing rivals' boot laces and wishing each other luck. No animosity.

Carwyn condemns almost every aspect of the modern rugby setup – over-emphasis of "unit" coaching; on trophy-winning instead of ball-handling; the screaming touchline dads of mini-rugby; the 9-to-4 perks-orientated schoolmasters who lack vocation; the lack of discipline in comprehensives ("children love discipline"); the lack of articulate senior coaches; the toleration of psychopathic players; the damaging complexity of the laws and over-importance of referees.

Finally, he attacks the absurd "amateur" legislation which excludes all those who write a book from future involvement in the game – the legislation which has meant the loss of the expertise of Beaumont, McLaghlan, Edwards and the rest.

Competitive rugby, like athletics and skiing, is in an impossible moral dilemma because its ideology insists that players remain "part-time" and amateur. Yet the pressure on international players is enormous and takes up more and more of their time while the game's commercial potential is exploited by the spending of millions at Twickenham and Murrayfield.

The amateur, part-time player cannot always meet the expectation placed upon him, hyped by television, yet is rigorously denied the minor financial concessions which would permit him not to compromise himself.

I well remember moving out of Arthur Dunn football into the elevated stratum of pegasus, and swankily writing to all my friends and relations on the notepaper of the Metropole Hotel, Brighton. But such minor ego trips are not enough compensation for today's rugby international, with kids and a mortgage.

Wheeler, withe the distinction of having captained teams to victory over New Zealand twice in a week, tackles the dilemma forthrightly. Why should not the international player, his time demanded by training, playing, injuries, personal appearances and function-speaking up to seven days a week, be reimbursed for overseas phone calls to family and employers, for lost wages on international tours, for the wear and tear on his career which may or may not be compensated socially and indirectly as it was 30 years ago for, say, J V Smith or Ian Beer.

I was widley known then what certain Midland clubs were paying their players in expenses – I played football with such a player.

If rugby carries on as it is, officials cannot be surprised if their privileged seat in the front row is occasionally subject to malodourous smells. The anomaly will be pinpointed today and tomorrow. University sportsmen, it may be assumed, acquire similar levels of ebility, yet those at Twickenham might eventually play for the Lions, whole those at Wembley will never play for Bobby Robson.

The New Zealanders are again proposing a World Cup. That could be welcome, but not under the pretence that it was amateur. The All Blacks are somewhat hollow gods. The best rugby is, in fact, played by the Australian Rugby League team.

**Rugby From The Front*, by Peter Wheeler (Stanley Paul, £6.95). *Focus on Rugby*, by Carwyn James (Stanley Paul, £5.95). *Up and Under*, Frank Keating (Hodder and Stoughton, £9.95).

RUGBY LEAGUE

Islanders' application

By Keith Macklin

The latest application to join the Rugby League has come from the Isle of Man. A group of business people headed by Paul Gaskell, an entertainment executive in one of the island's main hotel complexes, has asked for advice from League officials and has put forward suggestions.

These include the setting up of a professional team at Diuglas, using the local sports stadium, which can house between 6,000 and 7,000 people. The backers of the scheme say that many people who have settled on the island have northern backgrouns, and also claim that visiting teams could be expected to bring support during holiday times. League officials are examining the proposals in detail but for the time being are keeping a low profile on the application.

The appeal by John Dalgreen, the Fulham hooker, against his sine die suspecsion, will be heard by a three-man special committee in Leeds today.

A squad of more than 20 players ill be announced on Thursday by the Great Britain coach, Frank Myler. They will be selected for the home and away games with France at senior level, and will contain many of the players who played so convincingly in Great Britain Under-24s 48-1 vnctory over France Under-24s on Sunday.

VOLLEYBALL

MIM back to front

By Paul Harrison

Murray International Metals, champions of the Royal Bank League in Scotland for the past five seasons, his the front for the first time this season with their 3-2 defeat of their nearest rivals West Coast. MIM, prevailed 12-15, 16-14, 15-13, 15-9 in two hours and 24 minutes. The champions owed much to a veteran, Charlie Ferguson, and to a junior, Ian McKenzie.

MIM beat Speedwell in the first leg of the unofficial British championship, and can now face the second leg, in Edinburgh on February 5, with some confidence.

The unthinkable has happened to Speedwell: they lost two English league matches in weekend, bringing an end to their unbeaten run of 79 league matches. Steve Spooner, the Speedwell coach, was philosophical about the defeats by Spark and Capital City Psikers.

There are no such hiccups from the outstanding women's north and south of the border: Telfore and Hillingdon continue their domination.

Hillingdon, having lost the first set to Speedwell on Saturday, recovered their rhythm and won 3-1, capitalizing on Speedwell's lack of height at the net. On Sunday, they seem to have demoralized Portsmouth even before the match began: "We were hitting very well in warm-up and I think that scared them." Peter Stringer, the Hillingdon coach, said. The result: a 3-0 rout.

RACING: SLIPPERY CONDITIONS CAUSE ACCIDENTS AT NOTTINGHAM

Odic leads Sir Blessed at the last on her way to victory at Nottingham (Photograph: Chris Cole)

Horgan's first lady

By John Karter

Having begun his career with the great trainer Angel Penna in New York and then moved on to become assistant to another almost legendary figure, Ryan Price, at Findon, Con Horgan looked a racing certainty to become an instant success when he set up on his own at the beginning of the 1983 Flat season.

However, racing certainties, as anyone in the game knows only too well, let us down with monotonous regularity and Horgan must have felt he had walked straight into a nightmare as everything that could go wrong did, notably a particular debilitating virus that swept through the stble and virtually brought his operation to a standstill. Horgan's vet apparently told him that he had had more trouble in one season than most trainers have to endure in a lifetime.

That season yielded just four winners, but there can be little doubt that the personable Irishman's wealth of knowledge and experience will very soon bring ruch dividends. Horgan will start next season with some 35 horses at Findon, most of whom are largely untried. Until then Horgan is keeping the rust from the engines by running three jumpers and one of these, Sarah's Venture, who runs in today's Pickwell Novices Hurdle at Leicester has already brougfit the sparkle back into Horgan's eyes with easy wins at Windsor and Wincanton.

Sarah's Venture was tried at stud before she came to Horgan, but obviously has more of a penchant for racing than motherhood, and she sould gain a third successive victory today despite the presence of two oher winners

Victory for Sarah's Venture would certainly do no harm to the prospects of Silver Maid in Hereford's Oats and Celtic Cone Novices Hurdle. Altough no match for Sarah's Venture at Wincanton Silver Maid came from a long way behind to take second place then. Fred Winter, who sends several fancied runners to the course, will saddle the likely favourite in Silva Linda, who finished a promising second to The Ganger Man

Whatever the fate of Silva Linda, though, Winter, whose recent form nust be causing a few furrowed brows up at Harewood, should return home with two prizes through Usurping (12.15) and Don Giovanni (2.45).

Smith breaks a leg

Craig Smith, stable jockey to Martin Tate at Kidderminster, broke his right leg in two places below the knee when the 5-2 on favourite, Scot Lane, slipped on the bend in a match for the Last Chance Chase at Nottingham yesterday. Scot Lane was close behind Antic when the accident occurred between the fifth and sixth fences, and Antic was left to finish alone.

Hywel Davies, who partnered Antic, said: "Scot Lane was almost down on his knees and Craig tried to hang on." As the favourite struggled to his feet, he slipped again, and Smith, aged 29, came off and fractured his tibia and fibula as he hit the ground.

Scot Lane appeared unscathed, and completed the course riderless. "It looked a very bad break", said Tate, who helped stretcher his jockey from the ambulance into the course medical room. Smith who has ridden 11 winners this season, and has a career score of 136, was taken to the Queen's Medical Centre in Nottingham.

An hour's drizzle in the morning made the ground slippery – Goldroy slipped up on a bend in the opening race – but the conditions did not account for only two of the six runners completing the course in the Woodborough Novices Chase. With Mailed Fist already having parted company with Peter Dever at the fifth, and Grafty Green pulled up, the 5-4 favourite, Ghazel, who had led from the start, fell three fences out, bringing down Tandawill. This left Charley Fisher in the lead and he held off Postdyne

Charlie Mann, as a result of his fall on Tandawill, was taken to the Queen's Centre for x-ray examination on a swollen elbow. He was also suffering from pains in the neck.

Keelby Kavalier was the only favourite to score. This useful handicapper on the Flat made a winning debut in division two of the Ruddington Novices Hurdle to provide Mick Lambert with his 16th winner of the season.

Andy Scott landed his first winer for over two months when Hill's Guard, the 3-1 favourite, took the Jackdaw Handicap Hurdle by one and half lengths Sausolito at Newcastle.

"My 12 horses have been out with the virus, coughing and having blood disorders, and it isnice to be back in the winner's enclosure after a long time." A dilighted Scott said as Graham Bradley took Hill's Guard into the winners enclosure.

Leicester

Going: firm

12.30 PICKWELL HURDLE (novice fillies & mares: £690: 2m) (10 runners)

5 012 BROCKLEY BELLE (D) (C Spares) C Spares 4-11-1 ...... J McLaughlin 4
6 1 HAGEN QUEEN (D) (B Chambers) C Crossley 4-11-1 ...... R Crank
9 324-11 SARAH'S VENTURE (D) (Mrs J Jackson) C Horgan 4-11-1 ...... L Mancini 7
17 TALKATIVE (N Pegge) G Fletcher 5-10-11 ...... J O'Neill
21 P0-F400 DARTCAN (W Pooley) D Tucker 4-10-8 ...... M Coyle
23 P FIRDALE FLYER (Mrs R Barrett) W Barrett 4-10-8 ...... M Brennan
24 0 HARWOOD BAR (P Gittens) W Barrett 4-10-8 ...... S Johnson
26 KLAIROVE (D Hodgkinson) B McMahon 4-10-8 ...... T Wall 4
27 MYSTIC MARGARET (W Bates) A Hide 4-10-8 ...... I Barlow
29 624FP ORMSKIRK MOVER (I Gravener) J Scallan 4-10-8 ...... G Newman

7-4 Sarah's Venture, 3 Hagen Queen, 7-2 Brockley Belle, 5 Mystic Margaret, 7 Talkative, 12 Klairove, 16 others.

1.0 BRIAN INGAMELLS SNOOKER CLUB HURDLE (3-y-o: selling: 2m) (11)

3 0000 CALL UP (Mrs J Bailey) A Bailey 10-9 ...... A Carroll
6 20 MENTON (B) (A Wilson) D Murray Smith 10-9 ...... G Newman
7 0044F PEPPERWOOD (B) (Miss A Healy) P M Taylor 10-9 ...... R Pusey 7
8 P PHILATELIST (D McLellan) C N Williams 10-9 ...... W Morris 4
10 0000F0 BETSEY SHANNON (H Harper) H Harper 10-4 ...... Mr R Harper
11 GREENACRES JOY (M Talbot) B McMahon 10-4 ...... R Crank
15 LIANA LOUISE (D Weeden) D Weeden 10-4 ...... K Townend 7
16 MEADEWAY (R Searle) H Westbrook 10-4 ...... –
21 P0 SHIRLEY CREPELLA (J Cullen) S Bridge 10-4 ...... W Morris 4
22 SUSIE SCARLETT (G Cooper) T Kersey 10-4 ...... Susan Kersey 7
23 0 VILLAGE LADY (S Lyons) S Lyons 10-4 ...... K Mullarkey

2 Menton, 4 Meadeway, 5 Greenacres Joy, 6 Pepperwood, Philatelist, 10 Call Up, 12 Miss Louise, 16 others.

1.30 DICK CHRISTIAN CHASE (handicap: £1,115: 3m) (3)

11 1P33-00 MASTER NIBBLE (C Holmes) C Holmes 8-11-7 ...... A Webb
15 002P33- TARZAN (W Chapman) J Gifford 8-11-0 ...... R Rowe
18 P3PP-41 NAVARO (B) (Capt J George) J George 9-10-5 (5 ex) ...... P Hobbs

11-8 Navarro, 13-8 Tarzan, 5-2 Master Nibble.

2.0 OAKHAM CHASE (£1,046: 2m) (5)

2 4000/04 GAY INVADER (D) (Miss E Wright) G Fletcher 9-11-13 ...... J O'Neill
5 P-321P3 BROTHER SLANEY (J Eaton) J Eaton 7-11-8 ...... A Webb
7 102203 JOHNNY TARQUIN (D) (R Ledger) R Ledger 10-11-8 ...... Mrs N Ledger
12 040C03 DAN DARE (O Henley) O Henley 8-11-3 ...... W Worthington 7
13 00046-0 DEVIL MAY CARE (Mrs P Flower) J Old 8-11-3 ...... P Double

6-4 Brother Slaney, 7-2 Johnny Tarquin, Gay Invader, 6 Devil May Care, 8 Dan Dare.

2.30 GREAT GLEN CHASE (novices: £1,243: 3m) (10)

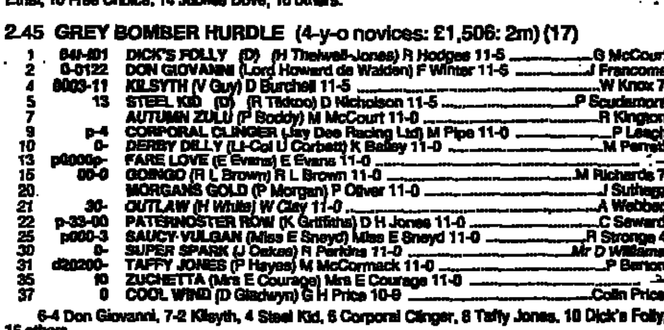
1 P-0P012 KARS (CD) (Fletchline Ltd) J Old 7-11-7 ...... P Double
3 F0/F0-P BEN SPARTAN (Capt H Lochore) N Henderson 10-11-2 ...... S Smith Eccles
5 02FF3U- BROWNDODD LAD (D Nicholls) N Gaselee 6-11-2 ...... V McKevitt 4
9 p-0P0F3 ELROY (D Squire) B Preece 7-11-2 ...... S O'Neill
13 043330 POOR EXCUSE (O Henley) O Henley 8-11-2 ...... W Worthington 7
15 P0- ROLLO (I Gravener) J Scallan 7-11-2 ...... –
17 P0PP/32 ROYAL ROUSSEL (B) (C Loggin) C Loggin 10-11-2 ...... R Mann
19 P04P0-P SOCORRO (B) (D Coombs) C Miller 9-11-2 ...... –
20 P0PFP-0 TURENNE'S LAST (L Dutton) J Scallan 10-11-2 ...... J McLaughlin 4
21 FFF223- YOU'RE WELCOME (S Embiricos) J Gifford 7-11-2 ...... R Rowe

2 You're Welcome, 5-2 Kars, 7-2 Ben Spartan, 5 Browndodd Lad, 8 Royal Roussel.

3.0 LADBROKE CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS HURDLE (handicap: £862: 3m) (13)

5 3-30039 RAISE THE OFFER (A P D Insulations) P M Taylor 4-11-7 ...... R Chapman
6 02-2033 AL KHASHAB (F Coxon) P Bevan 6-11-4 ...... –
10 44410-4 CAPTAIN OATES (D Musch) A Madwar 4-11-2 ...... J Williams 5
11 110-004 ITS-A-TWIST (B) (Mrs V Craggs) W Wharton 4-11-2 ...... S Youlden
18 402-000 VAGABOND VICTOR (B) (R Hall) P Allingham 7-10-7 ...... G Charles-Jones
19 423200 POLLYS OWEN (Mrs M Barton) R Barton 6-10-7 ...... R Arnott 5
21 020000 CASHED IN (C Cottrell) K B White 7-10-5 ...... P Finch 5
22 14P-000 CUTTING COMMENT (D) (J Harrison) T Taylor 8-10-5 ...... –
23 10040-0 BRIT (T Jarvis) W G Turner 4-10-5 ...... S Lovejoy 5
26 00-00F0 GAELIC TOUCH (M Avery) K B White 6-10-5 ...... –
27 0P4P/0P MISS PURCHASE (V Love) W G Turner 8-10-5 ...... G Playford 5
28 P/F1P08 NINTH ADDITION (H Norman) P Felgate 6-10-5 ...... K Sims 5
30 P-00000 DANCE MASTER (B) (B Mackie) P Bailey 7-10-5 ...... P Croucher

3 Captain Oates, 7-2 Al Khashab, 9-2 Raise The Offer, 6 It's A Twist, 7 Cutting Comment, 8 Polly's Owen, 12 Cashed In, 15 others.



Leicester selections

By John Karter

12.30 Sarah's Venture. 1.0 Menton. 1.30 Navaro. 2.0 Johnny Tarquin. 2.30 Kars. 3.0 It's A Twist.

Hereford

Going: good

12.15 BRIDGE SOLLARS CHASE (Div I: novices: £1,250: 2m 4f) (10 runners)

5 b234b1 IVORY CREST (L Connell) P O'Connor 5-11-2 ...... –
10 p-0 COLISLINN (W Morgan) N M Morgan 6-10-12 ...... Mr D Trow 7
11 000fp0- DOUBLE PAST (Mrs P Mitford-Slade) T Forster 6-10-12 ...... H Davies
15 /4400-p MEL TOR (T Whitley) Mrs E Kennard 6-10-12 ...... P Stone 7
21 /0p030- CITY MARATHON (J Pitch-Hayes) J Pitch-Hayes 5-10-9 ...... R Goldstein
22 14-3040 COVENT GARDEN (G Parton) W Clay 5-10-9 ...... A Webber
23 0343-02 DAWN STREET (J Candy) P Bailey 5-10-9 ...... –
28 0d400-0 DAWN STREET (J Candy) P Bailey 5-10-9 ...... P Scudamore
31 00-4022 SUTTON PRINCE (Sheikh Ali Abu Khamsin) L Kennard 5-10-9 ...... R Linley
34 2122- USURPING (T Waterman) F Winter 5-10-9 ...... J Francome

11-8 Usurping, 3 Sutton Prince, 4 Dawn Street, 5 Ivory Crest, 10 Double Past, 12 Member's Relish, 16 others.

12.45 BRIDSTOW CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS HURDLE (4-y-o selling: £618: 2m) (11)

1 p01033 FAIR PATRICK (D Tucker) D Tucker 11-0 ...... P Stone 7
2 BIDDABLE (H Thelwall-Jones) W Elsey 11-0 ...... –
6 224003 HAWIIAN HEIR (H White) W Clay 10-10 ...... R Hatfield
7 04 IN SLIPS (Sir M Prescott) N Kernick 10-10 ...... M Yeomen
9 pf0 NATIVE SON (L Tomlin) P Pritchard 10-10 ...... P Dever
10 0d00-30 PAMPERED GIPSY (R Baker) J H Baker 10-10 ...... L Bloomfield
11 000 PRINGLE (D Wintle) D Wintle 10-10 ...... J Wathen
12 p-004 SHAMROCK NAIL (J Taylor) B Preece 10-10 ...... G Charles-Jones
13 p-30p00 ZULU WARRIOR (A W Jones) A W Jones 10-10 ...... –
15 0340-02 MAJESTIC CUE (J Pitch-Hayes) R Howe 10-5 ...... G Madgwick
17 p- ULTRA GLOW (Sharnebrook Ltd) P R Harries 10-5 ...... D Chinn

11-4 Pampered Gipsy, 3 Hawiian Heir, 4 Majestic Cue, 6 Fair Patrick, 13-2 In Slips, 8 Pringle.

1.15 BRIDGE SOLLARS CHASE (Div II: novices: £1,240: 2m 4f) (9)

2 20430p BARGELLO SON (Mrs J White) N Kernick 6-11-5 ...... M Yeoman 7
6 10400-1 JUST FOR THE CRACK (G Wills) K Bailey 6-11-2 ...... M Perrett
8 0000-u0 BEACONSIDE (N Brooks) J Brooks 8-10-12 ...... P Leach
17 p/uf0 SPACE CADET (Dunns Motors) R H Dunn 6-10-12 ...... R Dennis 4
19 0006-up TUDOR SQUIRE (D Tucker) D Tucker 6-10-12 ...... P Stone 7
25 0p00p-p PENKIN (B Turner) D Tucker 5-10-9 ...... S McNeill
27 2 MEMBERSON (P Dufosee) P Dufosee 5-10-9 ...... Mr G Maundrell
29 REMEMBER ROCK (Mrs J Dent) P Bailey 5-10-9 ...... A Webber
35 400-000 KIDDY OAT (Mrs A Price) Mrs A Price 5-10-4 ...... Colin Price

7-4 Just For The Crack, 5-2 Memberson, 5 Remember Rock, 10 Bargello Son, 12 Space Cadet, 16 others.

1.45 CREDENHILL CHASE (handicap: £1,603: 3m 1f) (13)

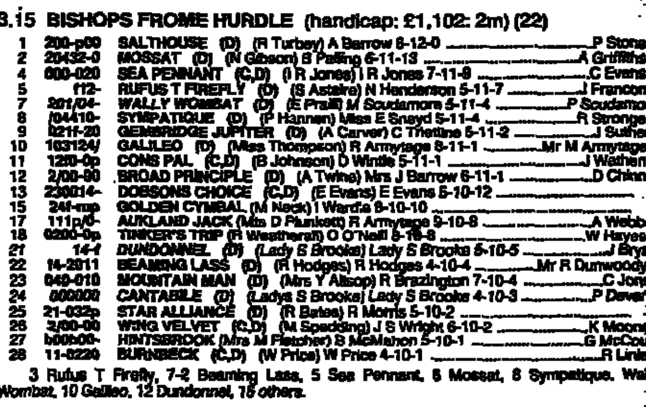
1 03303-0 SOINTULLA BOY (Mrs H Houlbrooke) Mrs H Houlbrooke 8-11-10 ...... Mr T Houlbrooke
2 0142-0f LEANDER BLUE (Mrs M Rogers) D Nicholson 8-11-3 ...... P Scudamore
5 02104-0 HAYBALE (C,D) (Exors late G Goodman) J Spearing 9-10-12 ...... S Morshead
6 412-140 TRISKA (A Hunt) L Kennard 7-10-11 ...... C Brown
8 11001-0 SPACED OUT (C,D) (L Phipps) T Bailey 8-10-10 ...... E Brooks 4
10 0p-0011 FRED PILLINER (N Johnson) M Scudamore 8-10-6 ...... H Davies
11 23-0243 PUCKA FELLA (C,D) (Mrs D Tucker) Mrs D Tucker 9-10-5 ...... P Richards
13 /2310-4 LUMPARITA (A Aylett) A Aylott 8-10-3 ...... G Jones
14 3424-02 BRAVE JACK (C) (Mrs W Sykes) Mrs W Sykes 7-10-2 ...... J Bryan
16 p40-000 FOXBURY (S Richards) Mrs C Richards 9-10-0 ...... Mrs Linda Sheedy
17 021f-04 PERSONALITY PLUS (D Pickering) W Francis 7-10-0 ...... R Crank
18 f0000-0 STORMY SPRING (Miss J Tainton) D Nicholson 8-10-0 ...... N Madden
19 000/01- FARMER FRED (R Blandford) M Scudamore 8-10-0 ...... Mr M Low 4

4 Fred Pilliner, 9-2 Leander Blue, 5 Triska, 13-2 Brave Jack, 8 Spaced Out, 10 Sointulla Boy, Haybale, 12 Lumparita, Stormy Spring, 14 Pucka Fella, 16 others.

2.15 OAT & CELTIC CONE HURDLE (Heochst Regumate Qualifier: mares only: £1,080: 2m 4f) (18)

1 14 DEEP MOPPET (Parrish Bros Ltd) D Gandolfo 5-11-5 ...... P Barton
2 40-1300 FOOLISH HOOLEY (C) (E Bevan) E Bevan 6-11-5 ...... –
3 441122 FREE CHOICE (Mrs M Oliver) M Oliver 5-11-5 ...... Mr J Weston
4 002142 LADYCROSS (A Smith) Mrs J Pitman 4-11-1 ...... Mr M Pitman 7
5 303343 ANOTHER SPECIAL (G Parker) W Francis 5-10-12 ...... R Crank
7 00000- BAY FOREST (E Clarke) Mrs E Kennard 5-10-12 ...... P Stone 7
10 0 EMBARR MADE (Exors late W Eckley) B Eckley 6-10-12 ...... B Eckley
11 0/3-2 EMILY ETHEL (S Brown) R Balkeney 5-10-12 ...... R Linley
14 p-00200 JUBILEE DOVE (J Price) R J Price 6-10-12 ...... Cecil Price
15 0/000-0 LAURELLO (R Chugg) R Chugg 6-10-12 ...... J Burke
16 0-00f LOOKING FOR GOLD (Miss J Southam) P Pritchard 5-10-12 ...... A Webber
17 /f0-0p0 LUKE ALIVE (G Bloxham) K Bailey 6-10-12 ...... M Perrett
19 00000-0 PERSIAN MANICOU (R C Jones) R C Jones 5-10-12 ...... Colin Price
20 2- SILVA LINDA (R Broad) F Winter 5-10-12 ...... J Francome
24 0-0 ARTIST'S DESIGN (P Sweeney) Mrs M Rimell 4-10-8 ...... S Morshead
28 MISTY LOUGH (W Williams) L Kennard 4-10-8 ...... H Davies
29 MOOR BROOK (Lady S Brooks) Lady S Brooke 4-10-8 ...... P Dever 7
31 2 SILVER MAID (Mrs S Davies) M Pipe 4-10-8 ...... P Leach

11-8 Silva Linda, 3 Silver Maid, 5 Deep Moppet, 13-2 Ladycross, 8 Another Special, Emily Ethel, 10 Free Choice, 14 Jubilee Dove, 16 others.



2.45 GREY BOMBER HURDLE (4-y-o novices: £1,506: 2m) (17)

1 04f-401 DICK'S FOLLY (D) (H Thelwall-Jones) R Hodges 11-5 ...... G McCourt
2 0-0122 DON GIOVANNI (Lord Howard de Walden) F Winter 11-5 ...... J Francome
4 8003-11 KILSYTH (V Guy) D Burchell 11-5 ...... W Knox 7
5 13 STEEL KID (D) (R Tikkoo) D Nicholson 11-5 ...... P Scudamore
7 AUTUMN ZULU (P Boddy) M McCourt 11-0 ...... R Kington
9 p-4 CORPORAL CLINGER (Jay Dee Racing Ltd) M Pipe 11-0 ...... P Leach
10 0- DERBY DILLY (Lt-Col U Corbett) K Bailey 11-0 ...... M Perrett
13 p0000p- FARE LOVE (E Evans) E Evans 11-0 ...... –
15 00-0 GOINGO (R L Brown) R L Brown 11-0 ...... M Richards 7
20 MORGANS GOLD (P Morgan) P Oliver 11-0 ...... J Suthern
21 30- OUTLAW (H White) W Clay 11-0 ...... A Webber
22 p-33-00 PATERNOSTER ROW (K Griffiths) D H Jones 11-0 ...... C Seward
25 p000-3 SAUCY VULGAN (Miss E Sneyd) Miss E Sneyd 11-0 ...... R Stronge 4
30 0- SUPER SPARK (J Oakes) R Perkins 11-0 ...... Mr D Williams
31 d20200- TAFFY JONES (P Hayes) M McCormack 11-0 ...... P Barton
35 f0 ZUCHETTA (Mrs E Courage) Mrs E Courage 11-0 ...... –
37 0 COOL WIND (D Gladwyn) G H Price 10-9 ...... Colin Price

6-4 Don Giovanni, 7-2 Kilsyth, 4 Steel Kid, 6 Corporal Clinger, 8 Taffy Jones, 10 Dick's Folly, 16 others.

3.15 BISHOPS FROME HURDLE (handicap: £1,102: 2m) (22)

1 200-p00 SALTHOUSE (D) (R Turbey) A Barrow 6-12-0 ...... P Stone 7
2 20432-0 MOSSAT (D) (N Gibson) B Palling 6-11-13 ...... A Griffiths 7
4 000-020 SEA PENNANT (C,D) (I R Jones) R Jones 7-11-9 ...... C Evans 7
5 f12- RUFUS T FIREFLY (D) (S Astaire) N Henderson 5-11-7 ...... J Francome
7 201/04- WALLY WOMBAT (D) (E Prall) M Scudamore 5-11-4 ...... P Scudamore
8 /04410- SYMPATIQUE (D) (P Hannen) Miss E Sneyd 5-11-4 ...... R Stronge 4
9 021f-20 GEMBRIDGE JUPITER (D) (A Carver) C Trietline 5-11-2 ...... J Suthern
10 103124/ GALILEO (D) (Miss Thompson) R Armytage 8-11-1 ...... Mr M Armytage 7
11 1200-0p CONS PAL (C,D) (B Johnson) D Wintle 5-11-1 ...... J Wathen 7
12 2/00-90 BROAD PRINCIPLE (D) (A Twine) Mrs J Barrow 6-11-1 ...... D Chinn 7
13 230014- DOBSONS CHOICE (C,D) (E Evans) E Evans 5-10-12 ...... –
15 24f-up GOLDEN CYMBAL (M Neck) I Wardle 8-10-10 ...... –
17 111p/0- AUKLAND JACK (Mrs D Plunkett) R Armytage 9-10-8 ...... A Webber
18 0200-0p TINKER'S TRIP (R Weatherall) O O'Neill 5-10-8 ...... W Hayes 7
21 14-f DUNDONNEL (D) (Lady S Brooks) Lady S Brooks 5-10-5 ...... J Bryan
22 14-2011 BEAMING LASS (D) (R Hodges) R Hodges 4-10-4 ...... Mr R Dunwoody 7
23 040-010 MOUNTAIN MAN (D) (Mrs Y Allsop) R Brazington 7-10-4 ...... C Jones
24 000000 CANTABILE (D) (Ladys S Brooks) Lady S Brooke 4-10-3 ...... P Dever 7
25 21-032p STAR ALLIANCE (D) (R Bates) R Morris 5-10-2 ...... –
26 2/00-0 WING VELVET (C,D) (M Spedding) J S Wright 6-10-2 ...... K Mooney
27 b00b00- HINTSBROOK (Mrs M Fletcher) B McMahon 5-10-1 ...... G McCourt
28 11-0220 BURNBECK (C,D) (W Price) W Price 4-10-1 ...... R Linley

3 Rufus T Firefly, 7-2 Beaming Lass, 5 Sea Pennant, 6 Mossat, 8 Sympatique, Wally Wombat, 10 Galileo, 12 Dundonnel, 16 others.

Hereford selections

By John Karter

12.15 Usurping. 12.45 Majestic Cue. 1.15 Just For The Crack. 1.45 Fred Pilliner. 2.15 Silver Maid. 2.45 Don Giovanni. 3.15 Rufus T Firefly.

Nottingham results

Going: good to firm

12.30 RUDDINGTON HURDLE (Div I) (novices: £414: 2m)

ODIC b m by Hopeful Venture – Pen Emma (R Wright) 8-9-12 ...... P Blackburn (20-1) 1
Sir Blessed ...... C Brown (5-1) 2
Work Mate ...... S Smith Eccles (8-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £30.30. Places: £3.20, £2.00, £1.90. DF: £52.60. CSF: £108.31. R Wright at Market Rasen. ½l, 10l. Clewiston 5-4 fav. 14 ran.

1.0 WOLLATON CHASE (Handicap: £1,180: 3m.

BARRYSVILLE b g by Woodville II – Barryscourt (Andrew Baird Tennis Courts Ltd) 7-11-7 ...... N Madden (3-1) 1
Cottage Rhythm ...... M Brennan (5-4 fav) 2
Pampas Demon ...... M Pepper (14-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £3.60. DF: £3.80. CSF: £8.89. P O'Connor at Ticknall. 8l, 12l. 4 ran. Nr Castle Warden.

1.30 KEGWORTH CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS HURDLE (Selling handicap: £634: 2m

PROBABILIST gr g by Mount Hagen – Tiara III (J Jardine 4-10-11 bl ...... P Dever (5-2) 1
Hard Bargain ...... G Charles-Jones (4-1) 2
Kamanev ...... Jayne Thompson (20-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £3.30. Places: £1.90, £1.90. DF: £6.90. CSF: £11.88. W Clay at Uttoxeter. 5l, 8l. Amanda Mary 7-4 fav. Carry On Again (7-1) 4th. 7 ran. Nr Sovereign Steed.

2.00 LAST CHANCE CHASE £2,515. 3m

ANTIC b g Hardland – Isadora (D Samuel) 8-11-5 ...... H Davies (9-4) 1

TOTE: Win: £2.40. N Henderson at Lambourne. Scot Lane 2-5 Fav (slipped up) 2 ran.

2.30 WOODBOROUGH CHASE (novices: £1,270: 2m

CHARLEY FISHER b g by Silly Season – Rimosa (B Babbage) 8-11-3 ...... Mr N Babbage (7-1) 1
Postdyne ...... R Mann (4-1) 2

TOTE: Win: £7.10. Places: £4.80, £1.30. DF: £6.90. CSF: £32.58. Mrs M Babbage at Cheltenham. 7l. Ghazal 5-4 Fav. 6 ran. Only 2 finished.

3.00 RUDDINGTON HURDLE (Div II) (novices: £414: 2m

KEELEY KAVALIER b h by Ardoon – Elegant Lady (Mrs J Durrant) 5-10-10 ...... P A Charlton (2-5 Fav) 1
A La Val ...... S Morshead (20-1) 2
Night Clown ...... K Sims (25-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £1.30. Places: £1.00, £3.70. DF: £8.10. CSF: £9.29. M Lambert at Malton. 5l, 3l. Oration (12-1) 4th. 7 ran. Placepot: £384.80.

ADVANCE GOING: TOMORROW: Worcester: chase good, hurdle good to firm. Hexham good to firm

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: All Engts (dead): Adro's Comfort, Gidian, Gemlas, Burnt Ash, Nahane.

Newcastle

Going: Good to firm.

12.45 WARKWORTH HURDLE (Novices: £902: 2m 120yd)

YOUNG ASH LINN b m by Deep Run – Young Ash Leaf (R McDonald) 7-10-12. A Brown (7-4 fav) 1
Scarlett Terror ...... C Pimlott (16-1) 2
Cresswell Falls ...... G Bradley (4-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £2.70. Places: £1.30, £12.40, £2.10. DF: £28.30. CSF: £38.07. R McDonald at Duns. 2l, 11½l. Malachu (8-1) 4th. 19 ran.

1.15 WAGTAIL HURDLE (Selling: £739: 2m 120yd)

CUT'N DRY b c by Dubassof – Dissipation (J Johnson) 3-10-5 ...... S McNeill (6-4 fav) 1
Gaygig ...... C Pimlott (10-1) 2
Wool Island ...... C Hawkins (8-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £2.20. Places: £1.40, £3.30, £4.00. DF: £9.00. CSF: £19.59. R Johnson at Crook. 4l, 20l. Kushshoon (33-1) 4th. 13 ran. Winner bought in for 2,000 guineas.

1.45 SWIFT CHASE (Handicap: £1,523: 2m 4f)

FOR GOOD ch g. by Good Bond – Freuchie (Lord Cadogan) 6-10-7 ...... C Hawkins (9-4 fav) 1
Chebbie ...... P Caldwell (4-1) 2
Snow Blessed ...... J J O'Neill (15-2) 3

TOTE: Win: £2.70. Places: £1.80, £1.70. DF: £4.80. CSF: £10.72. N Crump at Middleham. 2l, 4l. Mountain Hays (9-2) 4th. 6 ran.

2.15 JACKDAW HURDLE (2m abt. 120yds. Penalty Value £848.20)

HILL' GUARD br g Home Guard – Ballinkillen (G Shiel) 4-11-9 ...... G Bradley (3–1 fav) 1
Sausolito ...... J O'Neill (8–1) 2
Camborne Hill ...... M Berry (11–2) 3

TOTE: Win: £3.30. Places: £2.00, £1.40, £1.60. DF: £13.50. CSF: £25.37. Tricast £112.83 A Scott at Wooperton. 1½ l, 1½ l. Battlefield Band (14–1) 4th. 11 ran.

2.45 PLOVER CHASE (novices: £1,473. 3m)

RUN'N FLY ch m by Deep Run – Gladowin (Mrs A Mactaggart) 8–11–10. C Pimlott (3–1) 1
Weewumpawud ...... Mr C Storey (11–4) 2
Derek's Folly ...... J O'Neill (16–1) 3

TOTE: Win: £3.20. Places: £1.40, £1.70, £2–10. DF: £6.20. CSF: £11.68. A Mactaggart at Jedburgh. Hd, dist. Fox-U-More 9–4 fav. Grangetown (16-1) 4th. 10 ran.

3.15 SNIPE HURDLE (novices: amateurs: £777: 2m 120yd)

EXPRESS JEANNIE b m by Young Emperor – Jean Amour (L Foster) 8–10–12 ...... R Foster (14–1) 1
Eboracum ...... Mr G Harker (7–1) 2
Little Tempest ...... Mr P G Dun (12–1) 3

TOTE: Win: £14.50. Places: £3.00, £3.30, £3.90. DF: £84.10. CSF: £111.67. J Foster at Maryport. 1 l, 3 l. Crammond Brig (11–10 fav) 4th. 12 ran. NR: Friendly Glen.

PLACEPOT: £109.50.

MOTOR RACING

Drivers off on the right track

By John Blunsden

Andrew Gilbert-Scott, the 25 year-old driver from Cookham, Berkshire, was taken into the motor racing limelight last night when Nelson Piquet, the world champion, presented him with the top Grovewood award for 1983 as the outstanding British and Commonwealth prospect of the year.

The presentation capped a season during which he won both the RAC and Townsend Thoressen Formula Ford 1600 championships and the end-of-season Formula Ford Festival at the wheel of a Reynard-Minister, sponsored by Brian de Zille, then went on to finish second in his first Formula Three race, driving a Murray Taylor Ralt-VW.

The costs of motor racing are such that Gilbert-Scott's prize of £5,000 may be only a token contribution towards his expenses during his intended season of British Formula Three championship racing in 1984, but the true value of the important Grovewood award cannot be calculated. In winning it he has automatically gone into the notebooks of evey team manager on the look-out for exceptional driving talent.

It is 20 years since John Danny, the chairman of Grovewood Securities, instituted these awards (of which there are now three each year, plus two special commendations) as a way of gaining recognition for drivers of exceptional potential when they are still in the early stages of their career



Gilbert-Scott (above) and Dumfries: first and second winners



James Hunt and Alan Jones, both former world champions, and other British drivers of outstanding ability like Derek Bell, Nigel Mansell, Derek Warwick and John Watson, all gained early exposure by way of a Grovewood award and no fewer than 30 past winners have gone on to drive in Formula One.

This year's second award has gone to John Dumfries, aged 23, from Fulham, after his first season in Formula Three. Like Gilbert-Scott, he graduated into motor racing from karting, and he has also shared with him the disappointment at having to give up racing in mid-season when the funds ran out.

For Gilbert-Scott last year this meant driving a combine harvester instead of a Formula Ford single-seater, and for Dumfries a few months ago it meant enforced full-time self-employment as a builder

Although Formula Ford and Formula Three are firmly established as the conventional early rungs on the ladder to motor racing stardom, Steve Soper, the 32-year-old recipient of this year's third Grovewood award, has confined his driving to date to sports racing cars and saloons. During a highly successful 1983 season at the wheel of a Rover Vitesse he has been a consistent front-runner in the RAC British saloon car championship and has scored five outright victories.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

FOOTBALL

7.30 unless stated
Milk Cup
Fourth round replay
Everton v West Ham

Second division
Chelsea v Swansea

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Dorchester v Fareham; Stourbridge v Dartford. Cup: Third round replay: Witney v Gloucester NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Matlock v Worksop. CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Sheffield Wednesday v West Bromwich Albion (7.15). Second division: Blackpool v Barnsley (7.0)
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Crystal Palace v Charlton; Fulham v Brighton (2.0); Swindon v Southampton (7.0).
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Hayes v Slough; Hitchin v Leytonstone and Ilford. First division: Farnborough v Walton and Hersham; Maidenhead United v Hampton. Second division: Corinthian-Casuals v Letchworth; Eastbourne United v Dorking; Finchley v Egham; St Albans v Hemel Hempstead. Cup: Third round: Aveley v Wembley; Bromley v Sutton United; Clapton v Basildon; Dulwich Hamlet v Oxford City; Grays v Wycombe; Staines v Wokingham.

FA VASE: Second round replay: Uxbridge v Barton
HERTS SENIOR CUP: Second round: Hoddesdon v Bishop's Stortford
MIDWEEK LEAGUE: Cambridge United v Northampton (2.0)
FA YOUTH CUP: Second round: Burnley v Sunderland (7.0); Brentford v Barking; Chester v Stoke; Gillingham v Luton; Orient v Ipswich; York v Billingham
OTHER MATCH: Kingstone v Carshalton

RUGBY UNION

UNIVERSITY MATCH: Oxford v Cambridge (at Twickenham, 2.15)
CLUB MATCHES: Cross Keys v Tredegar (7.0); Roundhay v Huddersfield (7.15)
COURAGE FLOODLIGHT CUP: Final: Sidcup v Blackheath (at Gravesend)

BASKETBALL

EUROPEAN CUP WINNERS' CUP: Quarter-final: Cologne v Solent (8.0).

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

NAMECOURT Limited
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Notice is hereby given that.
(1) At an extraordinary General Meeting of the above-named Company duly convened and held at 58/60 Berners Street, London W1P 4JS on 29th November 1983 the following Special Resolutions were passed:
(a) That the Company do purchase for a price of £220,000 50 shares in the capital of the Company now held by UPTON INVESTMENTS Limited pursuant to the power conferred in Part III of the Companies Act 1981 and the authority contained in Regulations 3(e) and 3(f) in the Company's Articles of Association in accordance with the Agreement for the purchase of these shares annexed hereto, the terms of the said agreement being hereby specifically approved and authorised.
(b) That the Company do approve a payment out of capital for the purpose of acquisition of 50 shares in the capital of the Company, by redemption or purchase or both as may be required according to Section 54 of the Companies Act 1981
(2) The statutory declaration of the directors and auditors' report required by Section 55 of the Companies Act 1981 are available for inspection at the Company's registered office at 58/60 Berners Street, London W1P 4JS.
(3) Any creditor of the Company may at any time within the five weeks immediately following the date of passing of the said Special Resolutions apply to the High Court of Justice for an order prohibiting the payment
E. L. COWIE Director
A. J. GILL Director

LEGAL NOTICES

005776 of 1983
In the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE CHANCERY DIVISION
In the matter of Bonus Bond Holdings PLC and in the matter of THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948
NOTICE is hereby given that the Order of the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division) dated 7th November 1983 confirming (i) the reduction of the capital of the above-named Company from £6,000,000 to £600,000, and (ii) the cancellation of the Share Premium Account of the said Company amounting to the sum of £765, and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above-mentioned Act were registered by the Registrar of Companies on 10th November 1983.
HERBERT SMITH & CO.,
Watling House,
35/37 Cannon Street,
London, EC4M 5SD.
Solicitors for the above-named Company

No 006501 of 1983
In The High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, Mr Justice Nourse.
In the Matter of DATA RECORDING INSTRUMENT COMPANY Limited
and
In the Matter of The Companies Act 1948
NOTICE is hereby given that the Order of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, dated 21st November 1983 confirming the Reduction of Capital of the above-named Company from £16,990,000 to £11,883,000 was registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 25th day of November, 1983.
Dated the 28th day of November, 1983.
SLAUGHTER AND MAY
35 Basinghall Street,
London,
EC2V 5DB.
Solicitors for the Company

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BIRTHS

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DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

ROLINCO

With reference to the announcement dated 30 November 1983 concerning the Cash Dividend payable 8 December 1983 on Rolinco NV Sub-Shares registered in the name of National Provincial Bank (Nominees) Limited, the rate of exchange for the payment of this dividend is Fls.4.4315 = £1.00.

UNITED KINGDOM RESIDENTS

The gross dividend is £0.16699635 per Sub-Share and is subject to the following deductions:-

15% Dutch Tax	=	£0.02504795 per Sub-Share
15% U.K. Tax	=	£0.02504795 per Sub-Share
Exchange and M.N. Comm.	=	£0.00226253 per Sub-Share
Net Payment	=	£0.11462792 per Sub-Share

NON RESIDENTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM
Where 25% Dutch Tax is applicable, the following deductions apply:-

25% Dutch Tax	=	£0.04174659 per Sub-Share
30% U.K. Tax on net dividend (when applicable)	=	£0.03757193 per Sub-Share
Exchange and M.N. Comm.	=	£0.00226253 per Sub-Share
Net Payment	=	£0.08540530 per Sub-Share

Where 15% Dutch Tax is applicable the calculations are as for United Kingdom Residents, but relief from United Kingdom tax is immediately obtained provided that the appropriate Inland Revenue Affidavit is lodged with the claim.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

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هكذا من الأصل

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

Ceefax AM.
Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours: regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; the day's television previewed at 6.55 a review of the morning papers at 7.18 and 8.18; horoscopes at 8.35; Diana Moran's star tips; Lyn Christian's cookery hints and Alison Mitchell's money matters all between 8.30 and 9.00.
Training Dogs the Woodhouse Way. The formidable Mrs Woodhouse's sixth lesson is teaching your dog the Advance, Stand and Sit Down commands (r). 9.25 Closedown. 10.30 Play School. 10.55 Closedown.
News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale. Weather at 12.55 followed at 12.57 by Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report and news headlines with subtitles) 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. The guest is Sean Connery. He talks to Paul Coia about his career, his latest Bond role and the season of his films at the National Film Theatre 1.45 Gran. For the very young 1.50 Stop-Go!
Rugby Union: Oxford University v Cambridge University. Live coverage of the 102nd match between the old adversaries. The reporters at Twickenham are Nigel Starmer-Smith and Bob Hiller 3.53 Regional news (not London).
3.55 Play School. For the under fives 4.20 The Adventures of Bullwinkle and Rocky. The first of a new series of cartoons 4.25 Jackanory. John Grant with another story about the adventures of Littlenose 4.35 Wuffer. Comedy series about a dog warden 5.00 John Craven's Newsround 5.10 Record Breakers Roy Castle meets Canadian Guy Sowerby who drove round the world in 74 days.
5.40 Sixty Minutes includes national news at 5.40; regional news magazines at 5.53; weather at 6.15; and the closing news headlines at 6.38.
6.40 Angels. Steve Gunner is taken ill on duty and the finger of suspicion points to the canteen chicken he ate but the manageress is outraged at the suggestion.
7.05 Harty. From the stage of London's Greenwood Theatre there is a live link-up with pop group Duran Duran as they are about to begin their British tour at a Manchester theatre.
7.40 Don't Wait Up. The final programme in the comedy series about a father who moves into his son's flat after the break-up of both their marriages.
8.10 Dallas. An old flame of Bobby's, Jenna (played by Priscilla Presley), turns up as a barmaid in a down-town restaurant. Meanwhile, J.R. has an argument with Holly and Ray is accused of Mickey's murder.
9.00 News.
9.25 Videostars starring Tim Curry and Nicholas Ball. A comedy about the sinister machinations of a cable television company. Written by Howard Schuman, the creator of Rock Follies.
10.50 International Boxing. Harry Carpenter introduces coverage of the heavyweight fight between Britain's Frank Bruno and the American Walter Santemore at the Royal Albert Hall.
11.33 News headlines.
11.35 Phil Silvers* in Bilko's School Days.
12.00 Weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. A review of the morning papers at 6.25; news from Gavin Scott at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.35 and 7.40; exercises at 6.45 and 9.18; Alarm Call at 6.50 and 8.42; a topical guest in the Spotlight at 7.05; Sandie Shaw interview from 7.35; Timmy Mallet's pop news at 7.45; pop video at 7.55; inside Sue Arnold's house at 8.05; Gyles Brandreth's video report at 8.35; baby talk at 9.02; and closing news headlines at 9.23.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines. 9.30 Have You Seen This? A preview of schools programmes for spring and summer terms for 8- to 12-year-olds beginning with Insight; 9.45 Starting Science; 10.00 Picture Box; 10.15 Ways with Words; 10.30 Middle English; 10.45 A Place to Live.
11.00 The Poseidon Files. The witchcraft practices and superstitions of seafaring folk. 11.50 Cartoon Time: Popeye's Pappy (r).
12.00 Portland Bill. Adventures of a puppet lighthouse keeper 12.10 Sounds Like a Story. Mark Wynter with the tale of The Town Mouse and the Country Mouse 12.30 The Sullivans.
1.00 News. 1.20 Thames News. 1.30 A Plus presented by Trevor Hyett. Billy Connolly and Lady Antonia Pinter with book suggestions for Christmas presents 2.00 Take the High Road.
2.30 A Kind of Loving. Part nine of the drama about the life and loves of Vic Brown – now a jet-setting businessman entangled with the wife of one of his bosses (r) 3.30 Sons and Daughters. Part 13 of the Australian made drama series.
4.00 Portland Bill. Shown at noon 4.15 Dangermouse (r) 4.20 Razzmatazz. Fun, games and pop music. 4.45 CBTV.
5.45 News 6.00 Thames news.
6.20 Help! Community action news from Viv Taylor Gee.
6.30 Crossroads. Benny goes fly-posting and Doris Luke tries to persuade Kath Brownlow to accompany her to a medium.
6.55 Reporting London. Michael Barratt chairs a debate on the Government's plans to abolish the GLC. Those taking part include Ken Livingstone; Alan Greengross, leader of the Conservatives at County Hall; Adrian Slade spokesman for the GLC's Liberal/SDP Alliance members; Margaret Hodge, leader of Islington Borough Council; and Lady Porter, leader of Westminster City Council.
7.30 Give Us A Clue. Celebrity mime game chaired by Michael Aspel.
8.00 Des O'Connor. His guests are singer Brenda Lee, comedian Paul Prevenza, and the man of many parts, Mike Yarwood.
9.00 Play: Bookie, by Allan Prior. Starring Robert Urquhart as Sam McClellan, a Glasgow bookmaker who becomes fascinated by an attractive compulsive gambler who frequents his betting shop (see Choice).
10.00 News.
10.30 First Tuesday. There are films about women miners in North America and Sunday morning strippers of both sexes in the north east of England (see Choice).
11.30 The Devlin Connection. The father and son detective team become involved with the world of fashion when they investigate the murder of a model.
12.25 Night Thoughts from Rabbi Eliezer Weiss.

Robert Urquhart as Sam McClennan: Bookie (ITV 9.00pm)

● In theory, a Glasgow bookmaker who has worked his way from street bookie to respectable owner of a betting shop should be as hard as nails. This is not the case in Allan Prior's diverting drama BOOKIE (ITV 9.00pm) – he has portrayed his character as an old softie. Robert Urquhart plays the bookie, Sam McClellan, a widower with a successful daughter. Obviously lonely, Sam becomes intrigued by a young woman who seems to be a compulsive gambler and one of life's losers. His avuncular interest grows into something more carnal following a dinner with the girl, an event that leads his daughter into setting her company's hounds to sniff out her background. Crisply directed by Leonard White who brings out

CHOICE

a fine performance from Jeananne Crowley as the young woman.
● Two totally different types of employment for women are the subjects of FIRST TUESDAY (ITV 10.30pm) The first film examines what life is like for some of the 3,000 women who work in the mines of the United States, the second deals with some of the 70 strippers on the books of north-east agent, Ann Robertson, who play the working men's clubs on a Sunday morning for £17 a strip. Both films are frank and entertaining but there are a lot more laughs in the second.
● Anthony Miller's first play for radio, THE RIGHT TIME (Radio 4 11.00am) comes in the form of three monologues given by women from different generations and backgrounds on the theme of marriage. Patricia Hayes as Rose, an elderly working-class woman, is touching as she talks about the man in her life who died in World War One and of the lessons she has learnt from the relationship; Diane Fairfax is Stella, middle-aged, middle class and embittered about her unhappy marriage that followed a whirlwind wooing by a dashing officer during World War Two; Michele Winstanley plays Tracey, a young girl, pregnant, unmarried and undecided whether or not to marry the father of the child in the cause of respectability or to stay single in order to keep the emotional freedom she cherishes.

BBC 2

5.35 News summary with subtitles.
5.40 Harold Lloyd* in excerpts from two of his films – Among Those Present and Just Neighbours.
6.00 Cartoon Two. Leisure.
6.10 James Burke: The Real Thing. Mr Burke concludes his series on the exploration of our perception of reality with a programme entitled Life Sentence (r).
6.40 Rockschool. Advice for the hopeful rock musician. This week the subject is 'funk' and Deirdre Cartwright (guitar), Geoff Nicholls (drums) and Henry Thomas (bass) are joined by experts of the genre, Larry Graham, Bootsy Collins, Nile Rodgers and Bernard Edwards.
7.05 Mansfield Park. The penultimate episode in the adaptation of Jane Austen's novel and Fanny Price is shocked by Henry Crawford's confession of love for her. She rejects him out of hand – a decision that leaves Sir Thomas angry. Starring Sylvestre Le Touzel as Fanny, Robert Burbage as Henry and Bernard Hepton as Sir Thomas (shown on Sunday).
8.00 Cameo. A delightful short about the wildlife of Malheur in Oregon, one of the largest freshwater marshes in North America.
8.10 Chronicle: Venice Preserved. John Julius Norwich reports on the international rescue attempt that is under way to save the city from flood desolation and ruin (r).
9.00 Kelly Monteith. The last programme in the series in which the American comedian looks at the wry side of life on this side of the Atlantic.
9.30 The Year of the Balloon. This tribute to the bicentenary of the first manned balloon flight includes spectacularly filmed air-to-air sequences.
10.20 Out of Court presented by Sue Cook and David Jessel. The programme examines the Law Society's battle to keep its members' monopoly on conveyancing – something that is threatened by Austin Mitchell's Private Members Bill. The Law Society's president, Christopher Hewetson explains how his Society is actively dissuading MPs from attending the debate and there is exclusive news of a computer-based conveyancing scheme to be used by estate agents and building societies.
10.50 Newsnight. The latest world and domestic news including an extended item on one of the major stories of the day.
11.35 Greek – Language and People. Modern Greek for beginners. Chris Serle and Katia Dandoulaki attend a Greek wedding and discover how to find out who is who among the guests (shown on Saturday). Ends at 12.05.

CHANNEL 4

4.45 Countdown. The first quarter-final of the anagrams and mental arithmetic competition pits 16-year old Mark Nyman of London against retired engineer from Pontefract, Ted Wiles.
5.15 Years Ahead. Magazine programme for the older viewer presented by Robert Dougall.
6.00 The Sports Quiz with Steve Davis. A quarter final round to find the fifth semi-finalist in the mastermind of sport competition.
6.30 Utopia Limited. The Price of Life is the second of two programmes examining health in the series on how best the world's resources can be used. Sandra Naidoo reports from the Peruvian fishing port of Chimbote where much of the pilchards for canning are landed and high-protein fish meal for animals is produced. Despite this local food two-thirds of the children in Peru's shanty towns suffer from malnutrition and more than 12 per cent die before they reach the age of five.
7.00 Channel Four News with Peter Sissons includes a report from Lawrence McGinty on the Lloyds Bowmaker Award for the top small business – this year won by a refrigerator company, Norfrost, based in Caithness.
7.50 Comment. With his views on a subject of topical importance is poet and playwright, Adrian Mitchell.
8.00 Brookside. Computer freak Frank is spotted digging a pit in his garden while speculation is rife about who will be Heather's partner at the Accountants' Christmas Ball.
8.30 4 What It's Worth. Bill Breckon talks to Austin Mitchell, MP, about his private member's bill designed to break the Law Society's monopoly on conveyancing; Penny Junor is on the long trail of a double glazing enterprise in the West Country; and David Stafford looks at the Which? guide to the best food processors.
9.00 Film: Left, Right and Centre* (1959) starring Ian Carmichael, Patricia Bredin and Alastair Sim. Delightful comedy about rival politicians who fall in love with each other during an election campaign. Among the wonderful names of the past appearing is dear old Gilbert Harding at his most irascible. Directed by Sidney Gilliat.
10.45 Black on Black includes reports on surveys published this week which reveal that three out of four blacks in this country cannot name a single black person who has helped their community; an undemocratic election in Jamaica; female circumcision in Britain; and an interview with playwright Paulette Randall whose latest play Fishing, opens at the Arts Theatre tonight.
11.40 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News Summary. 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 Today's News. 7.20 Your Letters. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411.
10.00 News; From Our Own Correspondent.
10.30 Morning Story: 'The Joys of Youth' by Jenny Hursell.
10.45 Daily Service.
11.00 News; Travel; Thirty-Minute Theatre: 'The Right Thing' by Anthony Miller (see Choice).
11.33 Wildlife. Listeners' topics.
12.00 News; You And Yours.
12.27 My Word;† 12.55 Weather; Programme News.
1.00 The World At One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News; Woman's Hour.
3.00 News; Afternoon Theatre. 'No America' – a fable by Michael McKnight. A dramatized account of what might have happened if an Irish monk called Comgall had discovered the New World in 1455. With Louis Rolston, Kwesi Kay and Trevor Moore.
4.00 News; Just After Four.
4.10 Open To All. The World of the National Trust. Malcolm Billings looks at the changing image of the National Trust, visiting some of its properties around the country. He talks to the Trust's new director, Angus Stirling and finds out about the Young National Trust, the Acorn Base Camps, and the Young National Trust Theatre.
4.40 Story Time: 'A Kind of Treason' by George Macbeth (4).
5.00 PM: News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 Yes Minister. Radio version of the popular television series.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Medicine Now. A report on the health of medical care.
7.50 Letter From India by Brian Redhead who has spent the last three weeks on the sub-continent.
8.05 ET Comes Home. Christopher Lee, the BBC's defence correspondent looks into Emerging Technology and discovers that a political, military and financial power struggle has left the West in the position that Nato forces would have to be first to use nuclear weapons in a war in Europe. With Denis Healey and Geoffrey Pattie, the defence minister in charge of procurement.
9.05 In Touch. Magazine for the visually handicapped.
9.30 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine. Includes comment on Peter Brook's The Tragedy of Carmen, on Channel 4. 9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
10.30 Instant Sunshine . . . Reasonably Together Again.†
11.00 A Book At Bedtime: 'Ask Mamma' by R. S. Surtees (7).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News. 12.10 Weather. 12.15-Close Shipping Forecast.

ENGLAND VHF as above except: 6.25-6.30 Weather; Travel. 10.45-12.00 For Schools: 10.45 Salut les jeunes! (3&4). 11.15 Drama/Theatre Workshop. 11.55 Info. on Night-Time Broadcasting. 1.55pm Listening Corner. 2.00-3.00 For Schools: 2.00 Advanced Studies: English. 2.30 Functional Reading. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00-11.30 Study On 4: Enjoying Opera (4). 12.30-1.10am Schools Night-Time Broadcasting. Programmes affected earlier by transmitter breakdowns may be broadcast here.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert. Part one. Mozart Janequin, C P E Bach, Beethoven. All on records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert. Part two. Ketil Hvoslef, Glazunov, Strauss. All on records.†
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composers: Franz Krommer and Jan Vorisek. On records.†
10.00 Vainberg and Shostakovich: Orchestral works. On records.†
10.50 Arnold Bax Centenary: Bax's Magnificent, 1948; Nunc Dimittis, 1944; Gloria, 1945; Anthony Milner's I have surely built thee and Anthem for Saint Cecilia's Day. BBC Singers, with John Scott (organ).†
11.20 Chilingirian String Quartet: They play Berg's Quartet, Op 3; Beethoven's Quartet in B flat, Op 18, No 6.†
12.15 Midday Concert: BBC Scottish SO, with Marie Slorach (soprano) and Peter Evans (piano). Part one. Mozart's overture Il Seraglio. Concert aria Ch'io mi scordi di te, K 505; and Symphony No 31.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Midday Concert: part two. Verdi (Ballet music, Macbeth), Delibes (Les filles de Cadiz), Lehar (The Merry Widow), Zeller (The Farewell Waltz) and Sullivan, arr Mackerras (suite: Pineapple Poll).†
1.50 David Russell: guitar recital. Includes Napoleon Coste's Introduction and Polonaise, and Tarrega's Variations on a Carnival in Venice.†
2.15 Kabalevsky: Sonata for cello and piano.†
2.40 Beethoven: The Berlin Philharmonic, with Karajan conducting, play the Symphonies No 4 and 7.†
4.00 Jeremy Menuhin: piano recital. Works include Bach's Partita No 5 in G, BWV 829; Brahm's Four Ballades, Ops 10; and Debussy's Three Preludes; Le vent dans la plaine; La fille aux cheveux de lin; Ce qu'a vu le vent d'ouest; L'isle joyeuse.†
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: another of Michael Berkeley's selections.†
6.30 Music from Renaissance Italy: Works by Arcadelt, Vardelot, Festa, Ortiz, Willaert and Acquila. Played by London Pro Musica.†
7.00 Music for Clarinet and Piano: played by Colin Parr (clarinet) and Frank Wibaut. York Bowen's Sonata, Op 109; and Joseph Horovitz's Sonatine.†
7.30 London Symphony Orchestra: conductor Claudio Abbado. Part one. Bach, transc Webern (Ricercare, the Musical Offering). Webern (Variations, Op 30) and Berg (Three Pieces, Op 6).†
8.10 Heyday's: by Chris Miller. The comedy series, set in a London wine bar. With Cyril Cusack. It is Sunday morning, and religious questions are the order of the day.†
8.30 Concert: Part two. Mahler's Symphony No 1.†
9.30 Medium and Message: Grant A Tinker, chairman of America's National Broadcasting Company talks to Yorkshire Television managing director Paul Fox about matters of mutual, and general, concern. Their conversation bears the label Quality and Quantity.
10.15 Orlando Gibbons: with the choir of King's College, Cambridge. The verse anthems Grant, O Holy Trinity of Gods; O all true faithful hearts; Sing unto the Lord; We praise thee, O Father.†
11.00 The complete Webern: with Jan DeGaetani (mezzo), Nona Liddell (violin), Joan Atherton (violin), Donald McVay (viola) and Christopher van Kampen (cello). Bagatelles for string Quartet, Op 9, Nos 2-5; and String Trio, Op 20.†
11.15 News. Until 11.18.

Radio 2

News on the hour (except 8.00pm and 9.00). Major bulletins 7.00am, 8.00, 1.00pm, and 12.00. Midnight headlines 5.30am, 6.30, 7.30 and 8.30 (mf/mw). 5.00am Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00pm Music While You Work.† 12.30 Gloria Hunniford.† 2.02 Sports Desk. 2.30 Ed Stewart.† 3.02 Sports Desk. 4.00 David Hamilton.† 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk. 6.00 John Dunn† incl. 6.45 Sports and Classified Results (mf only). 7.30 The Golden Age of Hollywood. A history of the American movie from 1927 to the early 60s (5) 1935; 1936; Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.† 8.30 Folk on 2.† 9.30 Where Were You In 62?† Guests this week are Helen Shapiro, Willie Rushton, Mary Malcolm and Bernard Bresslaw. 9.57 Sports Desk. 10.00 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight). 1.00am Big Band Special. The Radio Big Band.† 1.30 String Sound. BBC Radio Orchestra.† 2.00-5.00 Patrick Lunt presents You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

News on the half-hour 6.30am-8.30pm, then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight (mf/mw).
6.00am Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Mike Smith, incl. 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell, incl. 5.30 Newsbeat. 6.05 Top 40 singles chart. 7.00 David Jensen. 10.00-12.00 John Peel.† VHF Radios 1 and 2: 5.00am With Radio 2. 10.00pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00am With Radio 2.

World Service

6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 The Cambridge Buskers. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Pied Piper. 8.30 Detective. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Alexis Korner's Rhythm and Blues. 10.00 Discovery. 10.30 Musical Milestone. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Letter from London. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Modern English Poetry. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show. 2.30 Emma. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Sir Adrian Boult: A Life of Music. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Meridian. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 9.15 Letter from London. 9.25 Paperback Choice. 9.30 London Concert Tradition. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Scotland This Week. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Pied Piper. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 A Jolly Good Show. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Report on Religion. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 The English Air. 2.30 Emma. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britian. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Discovery. 4.00 Newsdesk. 4.30 Waveguide. 5.45 The World Today.
All times in GMT

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
† Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

BBC 1 WALES: 12.57pm-1.00 News of Wales Headlines. 3.53-3.55 News of Wales Headlines. 5.53 Wales Today. 9.25-10.15 Welsh Sports Personality of the Year 1983. 10.15-11.40 Videostars. 11.40-12.05am Phil Silvers*. 12.05-12.50 International Boxing. Frank Bruno v Walter Santemore (highlights). 12.50 News and weather. SCOTLAND: 12.55pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 4.35-4.45 The House That Joe Built. 4.45-5.00 A' Cheud Turus. 5.53 Scotland: Sixty Minutes. 12.00 News and weather. NORTHERN IRELAND: 12.57pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 5.53 Scene Around Six. 12.00 News and weather. ENGLAND: 12.00-12.30pm North-East only: The Allotment Show. 5.53 Regional news magazines. 12.05 Closedown.

S4C Starts: 2.20pm Fflalabalam. 2.35 Interval. 3.05 Outsiders. 3.35 Built in Britain. 4.00 Union World. 4.30 Countdown. 4.55 Pictiwrs Bach. 5.05 Bilidowcar. 5.30 Buck Rogers. 6.25 Sports Quiz. 6.55 Gair Yn Ei Bryd. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Reslow. 8.10 Dawn. 8.40 Almanac. 9.10 Prisoner. 10.10 Arabs. 11.05 Eleventh Hour. 12.15am Gair Yn Ei Bryd, Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 11.00am-12.00 Sesame Street. 1.20pm Granada Reports. 1.30-2.00 Exchange Flags. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 This Is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada Reports. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace* 12.40am Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

TSW As London except: 11.00am-12.00 Sesame Street. 12.30pm-1.00 It's a Vet's Life. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Mork and Mindy. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Survival of the Fittest. 7.00-7.30 Last Resort. 11.30 Magnum. 12.25am Postcript, Closedown.

HTV As London except: 11.00am Bella. 11.10-12.00 Beyond Westworld. 12.30pm-1.00 It's a Vet's Life. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Beverly Hillbillies. 6.00 News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Lou Grant. 12.30am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00pm-6.35 Wales at Six.

BORDER As London except: 11.00am-12.00 Stan and Ollie. 1.20pm News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Portrait of a Legend. 12.00 News, Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 11.00am Tarzan. 11.45-12.00 Wattoo Wattoo. 12.30pm-1.00 Gardens For All. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Bygones. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace.* 12.40am Tuesday Topic, Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 11.00am Trapper John. 11.50-12.00 Wattoo Wattoo. 12.30pm-1.00 Full Life. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00-2.30 Astronauts. 3.30-4.00 At Ease. 5.10 Job Spot. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 What's Your Problem? 7.00 Take the High Road. 7.30-8.00 Now You See It. 11.30 Late Call. 12.30am Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 9.25am-9.30 Day Ahead. 11.00-12.00 Sesame Street. 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.30-4.00 Laurel And Hardy. 5.15-5.45 Private Benjamin. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 News, Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 11.00am Voyage of Sindbad. 11.55-12.00 Professor Kitzel. 12.30pm-1.00 One of the Boys. 1.20 News. 1.30-2.00 Calendar at your Service. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Mannix. 12.30am Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 It's A Vet's Life. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Mork And Mindy. 5.15-5.45 Flying Kiwi. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 Land Of The Dragon. 7.00-7.30 Last Resort. 11.30 Magnum. 12.25 Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 11.00am European Folk Tales. 11.10-12.00 Poseidon Files. 12.30pm-1.00 Farmhouse Kitchen. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 News. 11.35 Lou Grant. 12.35am Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 9.25am-9.30 First Thing. 11.00-12.00 Poseidon File. 12.30pm-1.00 A Question of Stars. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young doctors. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Stovies. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace* 12.30am News, Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 11.00am Stan And Ollie. 11.20 Kenalligator. 11.45-12.00 Sally And Jake. 1.20pm-1.30 News And Lookaround. 5.15-5.45 Whose Baby? 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Newhart. 12.00 Festive Flowers, Closedown.

TVS As London except: 11.00 Father Murphy. 11.50-12.00 Cartoon. 1.20-1.30 News. 1.30 Afternoon Club. 1.35 Community Show. 2.10 Country Practice. 3.10 Newsbreak. 3.20 Take the High Road. 3.50-4.00 Blunt Encounters. 5.15-5.45 Starkids. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace.* 12.30am Company. Closedown.

Entertainments

CINEMAS

EXHIBITIONS

ART GALLERIES

Revenge fear as man dies in Ulster

From Richard Ford, Belfast

A Roman Catholic was shot dead and his two brothers injured yesterday in a Belfast sectarian attack.

The Protestant Action Force, a cover name for the outlawed Ulster Volunteer Force, killed Joseph Craven, aged 27, as he walked with his brothers Michael and Robert to sign on for unemployment benefit at Newtonabbey, on the outskirts of the city.

A pillion passenger on a stolen motorcycle fired at least four shots from a pistol at the three men.

Seven years ago, the brothers' father died in a bomb explosion at a bar in Belfast and last night their sister Ann, aged 21, said from the family home on a mainly Roman Catholic housing estate that they were not members of any political *organization*

The sectarian attack came as Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, visited survivors of the attack on a Pentecostal hall at Darkley, co Armagh.

Those killings were retaliation for the murder by the Protestant Action Force of a Roman Catholic in Armagh City *last month, and* security forces will fear that another round of revenge killings may be about to begin.

As Nationalist politicians and Roman Catholic clergy expressed fears that the shooting by the SAS of two Provisional IRA terrorists in co Tyrone on Sunday marked the return of a "shoot to kill policy", Mr Prior said: "Ever since I've been in this job the instructions to the security forces have not changed one iota". He dismissed as "absolute nonsense" talk of a shoot to kill policy, saying the men had been armed and people had the right to fire back.

The loaded Armalite rifle found at the scene of the attack had been used in 22 shooting incidents including *the murder* of four members of the security forces during the last four years, the police disclosed.

Elsewhere in the province police were continuing to question up to eight members of the Ulster Defence Regiment about sectarian crimes.

In the Republic three men and a woman were being questioned in Co Meath in connexion with the kidnap of the stores executive Don Tidey. Police were examining a car.

The rifle, page 2



Terror in Beirut: A body on a stretcher is taken from the apartment block destroyed by yesterday's car bomb . . .



. . . and an injured boy is rushed away to an ambulance

US pressure on Syria

Continued from page 1

firmer stand against Syria was taken by the Reagan Administration over a month ago, but its implementation was delayed until after last week's separate talks in Washington with Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli Prime Minister, and President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon.

Both the Americans and *Israelis have denied that the air* strikes which both countries carried out over the weekend were coordinated in advance

● MOSCOW: At a press conference largely devoted to arms control senior officials went out of their way to emphasize the danger of rising tensions in the Middle East (Richard Owen writes). Mr Leonid Zamyatin made an impassioned attack on American "aggressive intervention" in Lebanon and air attacks on national patriotic forces and Syrians". "Our support and sympathy are wholly on the side of the Arab peoples," Mr Zamyatin said.

● ATHENS: Signor Bettino Craxi, the Italian Prime Minister, said in Athens yesterday that he might soon pull out the 2,100 Italian troops serving with the peacekeeping force in Lebanon. The Italian cabinet is *due to meet in Rome tomorrow* to assess the situation (Ian Murrey writes).

Signor Craxi, who is in Athens for the EEC summit, said: "It is evident that if the situation based only on armed conflict prevails, our stand would be more clearly defined."

● NEW YORK: The UN Secretary-General, Señor Javier Perez de Cueller, called yesterday for a general halt to hostilities in Lebanon lest the situation there leads to a major conflict.

Whisky case judge is removed

By Jenny Knight

Judge Bruce Campbell, QC, aged 67, who was fined £2,000 for smuggling whisky and cagarettes, was removed from office yesterday for misbehaviour. There is no precedent for the dismissal of an English judge.

The judge offered to resign last week after he and a former stall holder in the East End of London pleaded guilty at Ramsgate Magistrates' Court to taking part in two smuggling tirps by yacht between Guernsey and Britain. He had not heard any case since customs officials served the summons on him last September.

He was removed from office by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, under the Courts Act of 1971. The judge born in New Zealand, will no longer receive his £29,750 salary.

The fate of his pension is under consideration. He may also be asked to leave his flat in King's Bench Walk in The Temple. He could face disciplinary action by the Bar Council, which regulates barristers' behaviour.

A spokesman for the Lord Chancellor said: "This is a removal, *not a resignaton, but it* is purely a matter of following procedures. There was an exchange of correspondents in which the judge was asked if he could show any reason why he should not be removed, and of course he could not."

Last night the judge was believed to be at his country home in Thames Ditton. The telephone at his flat in King's Bench Walk was answered by a friend.

Judge Campbell appeared in court after customs raided his motor cruiser, Papyrus, in Ramsgate harbour. He was with his friend Alan Foreman, who was also fined £2,000.

The customs found 125 litres of whisky and more than 9,000 cigarettes which had been bought in Guernsey. They made their raid after an informer suggested keeping a watch on the judge's cross-Channel trips.

The two men shared a mutual interest in boats and Foreman, a used-car dealer, helped the judge to maintain his elderly Rolls-Royce.

At the trial Sir David Napley, QC for the judge, said he had suffered an "unmitigated catastrophe".

Frank Johnson in the Commons

Powell avenges the Roosevelt raids

Mr Enoch Powell yesterday carried out a brutal revenge raid against American positions in Lebanon.

During questions to Mr Malcolm Rifkind, a Minister of State at the Foreign Office, Mr Powell asked: "Will the Government take the earliest opportunity to dissociate this country from the insanity and inhumanity of American actions in the Lebanon?"

Mr Powell is the leader of the small, isolated community of right-wing anti-Americans in the House. Their reasons for being anti-American community.

Yesterday's raid by Mr Powell came within 40 years of the devastatingly successful series of raids on the British empire launched by the United States towards the end of the end of the Second World War, and was seen as a reprisal for those attacks.

The fact that Mr Powell's attacks came so soon after the raid on British positions organised by President Roosevelt and others raised fears of a "cycle of violence" involving the United States and Mr Powell.

Certainly, Mr Powell has been stepping up his anti-American actions of late. Observers differ as to his reasons. One theory is that he fears that people may have grown bored with his other traditional concerns: immigration, the European Economic Community, Mr Edward Heath, the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement, and possibly *himself.* New moves were urgently needed.

Although he is a right-wing anti-American, Mr Powell's intervention was yesterday greeted with cheers by left-wing anti-Americans. Perhaps the clue to this riddle is that it was anti-American. On the other hand, Mr Powell has over the years suggested that there is an American plot to force Ulster into a united Ireland.

The left-wing anti-Americans who shared his indignation yesterday about American activities concerning Lebanon do not share his indignation about American activities concerning Ulster. Indeed, they tend to think them the only good things in America's favour.

It is all part of the historically complex background to the present situation in the House of Commons and as such would be incomprehensible to, say, the average Lebanese.

Mr Rifkind, the Minister of State, received Mr Powell's blows with some stoicism. "Where the action taken is for reasons of self-defence," he said, *meaning* the action most recently taken by the Americans in Lebanon, "the Government will have no hestitation in giving its support."

The position that the American action was undertaken for reasons of self-defence was clung to by Mr Rifkind throughout what was *for him* a difficult afternoon. It was not self-evidently ridiculous, especially if it was true that the American action had been preceded by Syrian fire on an unarmed American reconaissance aircraft, not to mention various suicide bombing mission by religious lunatics organized under Syrian auspices.

Nonetheless no backbenchers on either side of the house defended the American action. It was one of those rare and strange occasions when the two lots of backbenchers were united. So it should be treated with suspicion.

As events unfold in Lebanon, it may or may not become clear that the Americans were in the wrong at the weekend. But nothing that was said in the House proved that yesterday. Why then the unanimity? The answer, as it invariably is on those occasions, was probably *just* fashion. The idea that the Americans are off their heads in Lebanon is not *à la mode.*

Mr Healey implied it covertly. The rest of his party said it overtly. But that was nothing more than the long-standing relationship between Mr Healey and his party when in Opposition.

Of greater interest was the Tory backbencher Mr John Stokes, of the Old Right. He spoke on behalf of "those of us who have supported the United States." They "look with horror" at the American action, he said.

Mr Stokes got a much smaller cheer from the Labour left than had Mr Powell. To do as well with them, Mr Stokes should not have said he was one of those who had *previously supported* the United States. What the left lookds for in a rightwinger is consistency, except on Ireland.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen holds an Investiture at Buckingham Palace, 11.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, visits the Royal Smithfield Show, Earls Court, 11.30.

The Princess of Wales opens the Park Lane Fair in aid of the Forces Help Society and Lord Roberts Workshops, Park Lane Hotel, 10.45.

The Duchess of Gloucester attends a Luncheon in aid of Physically Handicapped and Able Bodied at Mansion House, 1; and later, as Patron, attends the Annual *General Meeting of the British* Library of Tape Recordings for Hospital Patients, at Drapers' Hall, London, 4.55.

The Duchess of Kent, as Patron, visits the new Headquarters of the United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, WC2, 11.

Prince Michael of Kent attends the Presentation of the Ferodo Trophy, at the Dorchester Hotel, 6.

Closing in London

Stamp Anniversary Exhibition: 25th anniversary of regional stamps issued by the Post Office, National Postal Museum, King Edward *Bulding, King Edward Street,* EC1; 10 to 4.30 (ends today).

Sculpture by Suzanne Lackner; Work of Art Gallery, 12 Park Village West, NW1; 10-4 (ends today).

Talks, lectures

Hares, horses and caches, by Dr R. Jacobi, The Birmingham and Midland Institute, Margaret Street, Birmingham, 7.

From the Golden Age of Molecular Biology – The Promise of Biotechnology, by Professor I. B. Holland, Bennett Lecture Theatre 1, Leicester University, Leicester, 5.15.

Music

Chamber music concert by the University Ensemble with Janet Hilton (clarinet), Reardon Smith Lecture Theatre, Park Place, Cardiff, 7.30.

Concert by the English Chamber Orchestra, Royal Concert Hall, Theatre Square, Nottingham, 7.30.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,302

ACROSS

1 Sort of fortune unavailable to altos? (6).
4 Enjoy having knowledge, moreover (8).
10 Battle about university sale (7).
11 Commonly steal a bit (7).
12 People'll be heard to identify the crew's quarters (10).
13 Problem for a sandpiper (4).
15 Disturbed night after Japanese drama? A mere trifle (7).
17 Beryl's variety from Kelly's Isle? (7).
19 Old newspaper's forerunners (7).
21 A climber may depend on this work (7).
23 Got up as Miss Fleming (4).
24 A lot of trouble with a stern lyric poet (10).
27 One of 14 father's about right to pinch (7).
28 Youth returned, was untruthful and loitered (7).
29 Poor Adele takes in Scotsman for a drink (8).
30 A fragrance associated with climbers (6).

DOWN

1 Flighty type's banter in church (9).
2 Ill-fated once, like low-bred dogs indeed (7).
3 It may counteract the cold in an Asian republic (10).
5 Penniless off Spithead around the 3rd November (9).
6 Hunter found in the S. Australian bush (4).
7 But not necessarily a minor, a royal princess (7).
8 Leave former wife to dine (5).
9 Responsibility of 15 before sunrise (4).
14 Swedes perhaps may be taken on board (10.)
16 Parts with good stew – snail, possibly (9).
18 Refuse to believe in ill repute (9).
20 Where one conducts or turns up to play inexpertly (7).
22 Like a celebrity a long time in battle order? (7).
23 Drive back to dance outside Portishead (5).
25 Language of an ancient city of the French (4).
26 Article about an unidentified writer (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,301

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 12

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Education (Grants and Awards) Bill, remaining stages. Debate on report of Select Committee on Procedure (Finance).

Lords (2.30): Debate on the Falkland Islands.

Anniversaries

Births: Henry VI, reigned, 1422-61, 1470-71, London, 1421; Joseph Gay-Lussac, chemist, St Léonard-de-Noblat, France, 1778; Sir Osbert Sitwell, London, 1892. Anthony Trollope died in London, 1882.

Today is the Feast of Saint Nicholas of Myrna in south-western Turkey. The Irish Free State was established, 1922.

National Day

Finland commemorates the anniversary of its independence on its National Day today.

Once controlled by Sweden and then under the domination of the Russians, the Finnish Diet and Senate took advantage of the revolutionary turmoil in Russia to declare its independence on December 6, 1917 – a move ratified by international treaty in March the following year. But the Finns paid dearly for their subsequent close relationship with the Germans, being forced *to cede 12 per cent of* their territory and pay large reparations to the Soviet Union at the end of the Second World War. The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance signed with the Soviet Union in 1948 – and renewed for 20 years in 1970 – forms the cornerstone of Finland's neutral foreign policy, although "Finlandization" has allowed the country far greater freedom than most of the Soviet Union's European neighbours.



TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending November 27 (*Some figures unavailable):

ITV

1 This Is Your Life, Thames, 14.65m
2 Coronation Street (Wed), Granada, 14.55m
3 Coronation Street (Mon), Granada, 14.45m
4 The Benny Hill Show, Thames, 13.95m
5 Give Us A Clue, Thames, 13.80m
6 The A-Team, ITV
6= A Fine Romance, LWT, 13.05m
8 Family Fortunes, Central, 12.50m
9 Russ Abbot's Madhouse, LWT, 12.45m
10 Punchlines, LWT, 12.40m

BBC 1

1 Paul Daniels Magic Show*
2 Terry and June, 10.65m
3 Noel Edmonds' Late, Late Breakfast Show, 10.45m
3= Blankety Blank, 10.45m
5 News and Sport (Sat 20:40), 10.40m
6 Hi-De-Hi, 10.25m
7 The Survivor, 9.85m
8 Juliet Bravo, 9.80m
9 Only Fools and Horses, 9.65m
10 Top of the Pops, 9.55m

BBC 2

1 The Bob Monkhouse Show, 6.15m
2 Rowan and Martin's Laugh-in, 4.25m
3 Grange Hill (Wed), 3.95m
4 Horizon, 3.80m
4= M.A.S.H., 3.80m
6 The Natural World, 3.70m
7 Grange Hill (Mon), 3.40m
8 Entertainment USA, 3.35m
9 Great Palace/Story of Parliament, 3.20m
10 Duel at Silver Creek, 3.15m

Channel 4

1 The Country Girls, 4.25m
2 A Kind of Loving, 2.75m
3 The Paul Hogan Show, 2.70m
4 Brookside (Tues), 2.36m
5 Brookside (Wed), 1.90m
6 Tell The Truth, 1.65m
7 American Football, 1.60m
8 The Avengers, 1.55m
8= The World at War, 1.55m
10 4 What it's Worth, 1.40m
10= Amateur Naturalist, 1.40m

S4C

In Welsh:
1 Dechrau Canu/Canmol (religion), BBC*
2 Rhaglin Hywyl Gwynbfryn (L Ent), BBC, 106,000
3 Pobol Y Cwm (Serial), BBC, 93,000
4 Sion a Sian (Quiz), HTV, 85,000
5 Hufen a Moch Bach (Sit Com), Ind, 82,000

In English:
1 The Country Girls, 118,000
2 Brookside (Wed), 112,000
3 Buck Rodgers, 106,000
4 Soap, 103,000
5 The Avengers, 96,000

Breakfast television: The average weekly figures for audiences at peak times (with figures in parenthesis showing the reach – the number of people who viewed for at least eight minutes):
BBC1: *Breakfast Time.* Mon to Fri, 1.4m (5.2m)
TV-am: *Good Morning Britain:* Mon to Fri, 1.1m (4.5m); Sat, 1.2m, Sun, 0.9m (Sat 3.4m).
Broadcasters' Audience Research Board.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.63	1.55
Austria Sch	29.10	27.50
Belgium Fr	84.00	80.00
Canada $	1.87	1.80
Denmark Kr	14.80	14.10
Finland Mkk	8.75	8.35
France Fr	12.38	11.88
Germany DM	4.09	3.90
Greece Dr	162.xx	152.xx
Hongkong $	11.70	11.10
Ireland Pt	1.31	1.26
Italy Lira	2470.00	2360.00
Japan Yen	354.00	336.00
Netherlands Gld	4.61	4.38
Norway Kr	11.43	10.83
Portugal Esc	199.00	189.00
South Africa Rd	1.80	1.67
Spain Pta	234.50	225.50
Sweden Kr	12.06	11.49
Switzerland Fr	3.29	3.12
USA $	1.50	1.45
Yugoslavia Dnr	225.00	213.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd.

Retail Price Index: 340.7

London: The *FT* Index closed up 0.7 at 742.0

Roads

Midlands and East Anglia: A34: Contraflow at Stongford, between Stone and Newcastle-under-Lyme. A435: Contraflow at Portway between Birmingham and Redditch. A14: Lane closures and roadworks on Huntingdon bypass.

Wales and West: A361: Single-lane traffic, temporary signals during working hours between Wiveliscombe and Barnstaple. A30: Temporary traffic signals, single-lane traffic between Lifton and Lifton Down, Devon. A38: Traffic restrictions, West Street, Bedminster, Bristol.

North: A637: Bailey Bridge in use because of mining subsistence, traffic lights on Barnsley road between Darton and Barugh; delays expected. A56: Major sewerage works, slight obstruction, at Colne on Burnley road. A6110: Roadworks alongside existing carriageway on Leeds southern ring road; delays.

Scotland: A83: Bridge works, single lane, traffic lights, four miles south of Ardrishaig. A9: Roadworks, single lane, traffic lights, south of Blair Atholl. A68: Road subsidence north of Dalkeith; all southbound traffic and northbound traffic over 30cwt diverted, northbound traffic reduced to a single lane.

Information supplied by the AA.

Christmas post

This Friday, December 9, is the latest recommended date for posting Christmas airmail parcels and packets to most of Europe. The countries included are:
Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Faroe Islands, Finland, Germany, Greenland, Hungary, Iceland, Leichtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, USSR, Yugoslavia.

Airmail packets should also be sent to civilian addresses in the Falkland and Ascension Islands by December 9, in order to arrive in time for Christmas. Parcels go to these two destinations by surface route, for which the Christmas closing date was November 25.

Airmail Christmas cards, printed papers, letters and postcards *to all* these destinations should be posted by December 12.

Latest recommended posting dates are fixed by the Post Office on information supplied by overseas postal administrations.

Charity card shops

For a list of shops run by the Charity Christmas Card Council, which represents 80 national charities, write to the CCCC, 49 Lamb's Conduit Street, London, WC1N 3NG (enclosing sae).

The 1959 Group of Charities sells cards in aid of 20 major charities from temporary locations in many towns and cities throughout the country. A full list is available from the 1959 Group of Charities, address as for CCCC, above, *marking* your enquiry and sae "provincial shops".

Weather forecast

An anticyclone will build E over the British Isles.

6am to midnight

London, SE, E, NE, central S England, East Anglia, Midlands: Dry, fog clearing slowly, hazy sunshine, fog reforming during evening, wind NW, light, max temp 6 to 8C (43 to 46F) colder and persistent fog.

Channel Islands, SW England, S Wales: Dry, fog patches clearing slowly, sunny periods, fog reforming later; wind variable, light; max temp 8 or 9C (46 to 48F).

N Wales, NW, central N England, Lake District, Isle of Man, Borders, SW Scotland, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Mainly dry, fog patches clearing slowly, *sunny periods;* wind variable, mainly NW, light; max temp 7 or 8C (45 or 46F).

Edinburgh, Dundee, Glasgow: Dry, sunny periods but fog patches, some dense, persisting in places; wind NW, light, max temp 6 or 7C (43 or 45F), colder and persistent fog.

Aberdeen, central Highlands, Moray Firth: Sunny intervals, scattered showers, some wintry, dying out later; wind NW, fresh, backing W, moderate; max temp 6 or 7C (43 to 45F).

NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Sunny intervals, scattered showers, some wintry, dying out laer; wind NW, fresh, locally strong, backing S, moderate; max temp 6 or 7C (43 to 45F).

NW Scotland: Mainly dry, perhaps an isolated shower, sunny periods, becoming rather cloudy; wind W, backing S, moderate, increasing fresh; max temp 8 to 9C (46 to 48F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Rain at times in the N and W, dry with persistent fog patches in the S and E; temperatures near normal.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind NW fresh or strong; sea moderate or rough. Straits of Dover: Wind N moderate; sea slight. English Channel (E) St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind light, variable; sea smooth or slight.

Sun rises:	Sun sets:
7.51am	3.53pm
Moon sets:	**Moon rises:**
10.46am	6.15pm

First Quarter: December 12.

Lighting-up time

London 4.23 pm to 7.22 am
Bristol 4.32 pm to 7.32 am
Edinburgh 4.10 pm to 7.59 am
Manchester 4.21 pm to 7.41 am
Penzance 4.50 pm to 7.37 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

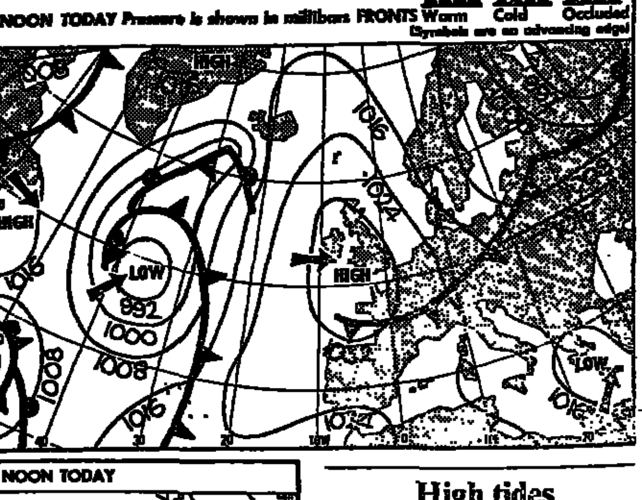
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	8	46	Guernsey	s	11	52
Birmingham	c	7	45	Inverness	f	7	45
Blackpool	f	10	50	Jersey	s	8	46
Bristol	c	9	48	London	s	10	50
Cardiff	c	10	50	Manchester	f	8	46
Edinburgh	s	9	48	Newcastle	s	9	48
Glasgow	s	9	48	Ronaldsway	f	9	48

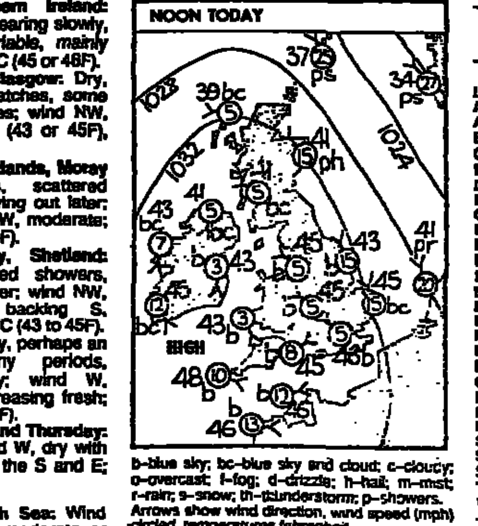
Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Guernsey 14C (57F); lowest day max: Lerwick, 5C (41F); highest rainfall: Mull of Galloway, 0.36in; highest sunshine: Jersey, 7.2hrs.

London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 11C (52F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 6C (43F). Humidity 6 pm, 90 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.02in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 3.9hr. Bar. mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,024.4 millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars = 29.53in.





b-blue sky; bc-blue sky and cloud; c-cloudy; o-overcast; f-fog; d-drizzle; h-hail; m-mist; r-rain; s-snow; th-thunderstorm; p-showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled. Temperature centigrade.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	2.40	7.0	2.57	7.1
Aberdeen	2.2	4.2	2.16	4.2
Avonmouth	8.8	13.2	8.25	12.9
Belfast	11.53	3.5	-	-
Cardiff	7.52	12.2	8.9	11.9
Devonport	6.33	6.5	6.56	6.2
Dover	11.54	6.6	-	-
Falmouth	6.8	5.3	6.26	5.0
Glasgow	1.21	4.9	1.55	5.1
Harwich	12.23	4.0	12.52	4.0
Holyhead	11.9	5.5	11.34	5.3
Hull	7.10	7.2	7.24	7.2
Ilfracombe	6.46	9.0	7.4	8.8
Leith	3.22	5.5	3.40	6.4
Liverpool	-	-	12.5	9.3
Lowestoft	10.26	2.5	10.38	2.5
Margate	12.38	4.7	12.57	4.3
Milford Haven	7.7	6.9	7.27	6.7
Newquay	5.57	6.9	6.17	6.7
Oban	6.30	4.0	6.39	3.8
Penzance	5.38	5.6	5.55	6.3
Portland	7.50	2.3	8.10	2.1
Portsmouth	12.8	4.6	12.17	4.6
Shoreham	11.56	6.1	-	-
Southampton	11.43	4.5	-	-
Swansea	7.10	9.5	7.29	9.2
Tees	4.28	5.4	4.40	5.4
Walton-on-Naze	12.19	4.1	12.39	4.2

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarboro	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	sunny pm
Bridlington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cromer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	rain pm
Lowestoft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	rain pm
Clacton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	rain pm
Margate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	sunny
Folkestone	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	sunny
Hastings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastbourne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brighton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Worthing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Littlehampton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bognor R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southsea	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shanklin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bournemouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Poole	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weymouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exmouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Torquay	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Falmouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penzance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jersey	7.2	-	10	50	sunny
Guernsey	5.1	-	14	57	sunny
Newquay	-	.01	11	52	dull
Tenby	0.2	-	12	54	cloudy
Southport	2.5	.02	9	48	cloudy
Morecambe	1.0	.04	9	48	showers
Douglas	4.6	.31	9	48	showers pm
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sl, sleet; sn, snow.

		C	F
Ajaccio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Akrotiri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alexandria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Algiers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amsterdam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Athens	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bahrain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barbados	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barcelona	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beirut	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgrade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berlin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bermuda	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Biarritz	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boulogne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bordeaux	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brussels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Budapest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buen Aires	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cape Tn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C'blanca	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cologne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

هذا من الأصل